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MADRAS.

1903-1904.

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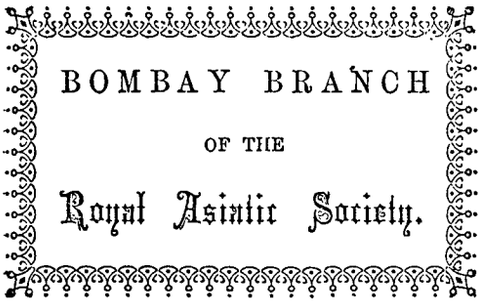

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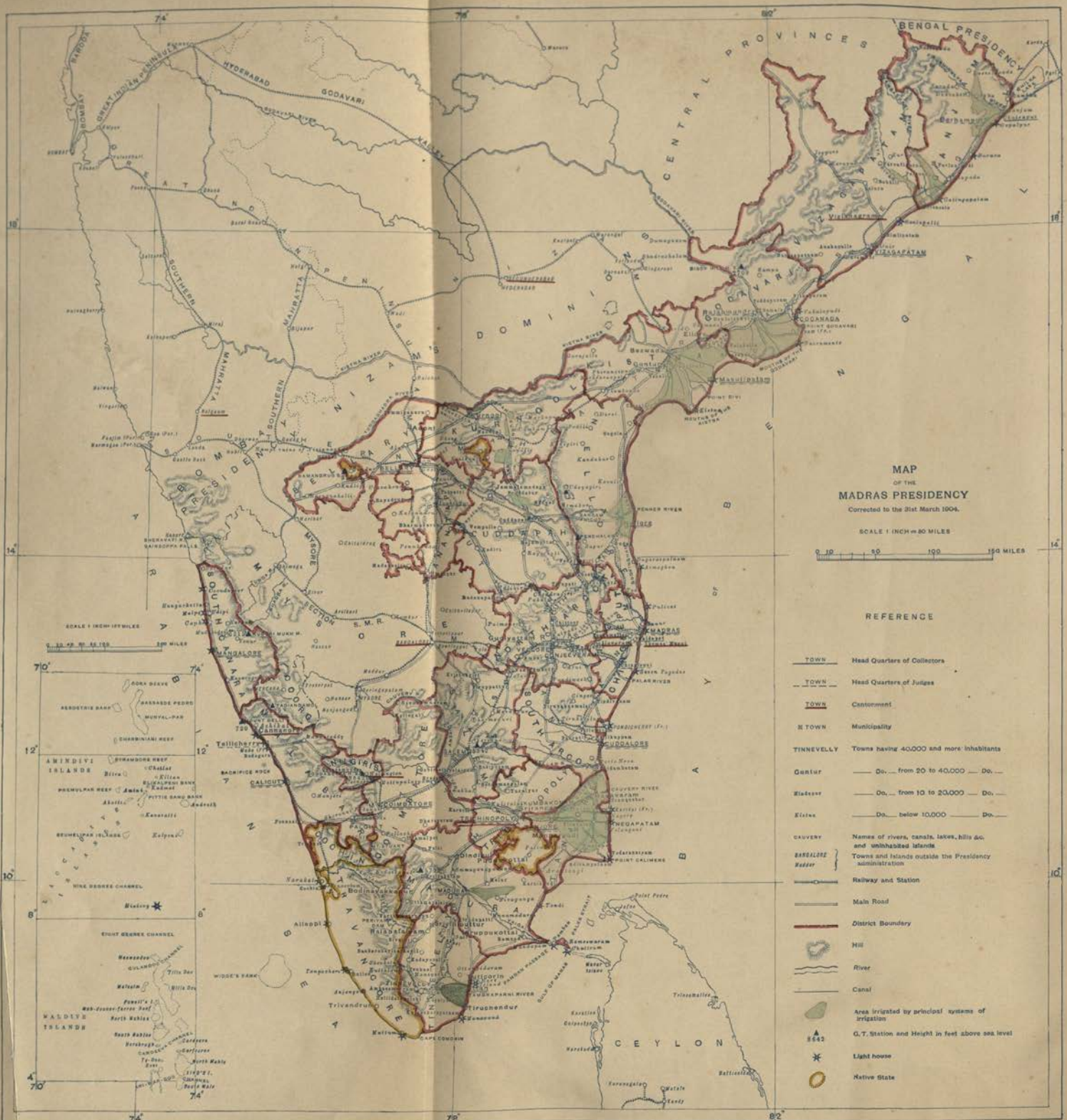

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1903-1904.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1903–1904 has been prepared on the same lines as the report of the previous year. It is divided into Part I, the General Summary, and Part II, the Departmental Chapters. In most cases the information given relates to the official year 1903–1904; but the latest reports of some departments are for the calendar year 1903, and in a few cases the most recent information available is for the fasli year July 1902—June 1903. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1903–1904, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year 1903–1904 was on the whole a prosperous one in the Madras Presidency. The effects of an abundant rainfall and a consequent decline in the prices of food-grains were felt in many departments of the administration. The land revenue was collected with ease, the area of cultivation was extended, crime decreased and the number of prisoners in the jails was the lowest for several years, the work of both civil and criminal courts was lighter, the export trade increased, the traffic on the railways developed, the revenue expanded, and the birth-rate rose. On the other side of the picture must be set a slight increase in the mortality from plague in spite of the strictest precautions; but the greater part of the Presidency was still defended successfully against the disease.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. The office of Governor and President in Council continued to be held during the year by the Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Ampthill, G.C.I.E. At the commencement of the year the Members of Council were the Hon'ble Sir Henry Martin Winterbotham, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. James Thomson, C.S.I., I.C.S. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Winterbotham resigned his office on 9th November 1903, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed a Member of Council in his stead. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomson was absent on leave on medical certificate from 5th October 1903 to 25th February 1904, during which period the Hon'ble Mr. George Stuart Forbes, I.C.S., held the office of Temporary Member of Council.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

3. During the course of the year His Excellency the Governor made 3 tours. Leaving Ootacamund on his twelfth tour on the 23rd July 1903 he visited Penukonda, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nandyal, Cumbum, Bellary and the Hampi ruins and temples, and returned to Ootacamund on the 15th August. Besides visiting institutions and places of local interest His Excellency opened an agricultural show at Penukonda, held a levée at Bellary, and received and replied to addresses from public bodies at Penukonda, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nandyal, Bellary and Hospet. At Anantapur and Kurnool His Excellency paid visits to 2 typical villages. He also inspected the water-works at Kurnool and laid the foundation stone of the Training School for Masters and Mistresses. From Hampi he paid a visit to the site of the proposed dam across the Tungabhadra. His Excellency's thirteenth tour was made on his way back to Madras from Ootacamund in October, when he visited the Anamalai Hills. He left Ootacamund on the 10th October and reached Madras on the 23rd October. During this tour His Excellency received a deputation from the Anamalai planters and discussed with them several points which they raised. His Excellency's fourteenth tour was to the Nellore, Kistna and Gódávari districts. His Excellency left Madras on the 25th November and

returned on the 9th December. He received and replied to addresses from public bodies at Nellore, Bezwada, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry and Cocanada and visited the schools, colleges and other places of local importance. At Nellore he opened a primary school attached to the Venkatagiri High School. At Bezwada Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, who accompanied His Excellency on this tour, laid the key stone of the head sluice of the anicut and the foundation stone of the new hospital in Arundelpet. Levées were held at Bezwada and Cocanada, and at the latter place His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new Collector's office and opened the Lady Havelock Dispensary besides inspecting the new water-works.

Travancore. (M.E. 1078.)* *Part II, paras. 10 to 33.* Administration of the Land.

4. The total land revenue collected in Travancore amounted to Rs. 22·53 lakhs against Rs. 23·04 lakhs in the previous year. The collections of current revenue improved from 96·78 per cent. to 97·38 per cent. The area of registered wet land increased by more than 6,000 acres, and there was also an increase in the demand on dry and garden land ; but season remissions to the extent of Rs. 0·86 lakh were granted in the southern taluks, and the miscellaneous demand fell by Rs. 0·64 lakh. There was a decline in the outturn of work in nearly every branch of survey. Settlement operations were still in progress in 16 taluks, and in no taluk was the work completed during the year : the settlement of 10 taluks had occupied 20 years.

Protection.

5. No Regulation was passed during the year. The number of dismissals and desertions from the police force was large. The number of reported police cases fell by 600, but among grave crimes there was an increase in murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery : the number of dacoities rose from 49 to 71. In the cases charged the percentage of conviction was 85·5 ; but in dacoity cases the percentage was only 16·07. The total number of offences reported to the criminal courts decreased by 1,200, but the average duration of inquiries and trials increased. The percentage of conviction declined both in magistrates' and Sessions Courts : the work of both classes of courts deteriorated considerably when judged by the results of appeals. There was also a serious increase in the number of witnesses detained more than 3 days. There was a considerable fall in the average daily population of both the central and district jails, but the health of the convicts continued to be unsatisfactory. The earnings from jail labour decreased, and the average net cost of a prisoner in the central jail rose by Rs. 18. The number of original suits instituted in civil courts fell by 700, and considerable relief was afforded to both District and Munsifs' Courts by the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation ; but there was not a corresponding improvement in the work of the courts. The average duration of contested suits rose considerably in both classes of courts, and arrears of all kinds increased except those of original suits in District Courts. The number of instruments presented for registration rose by 3,500.

Production and Distribution.

6. The season was generally favourable, and the rainfall was 27 inches more than normal. Fire-protection in the forests was almost completely successful, and there was a considerable increase in the quantity of timber removed by State agency. In trade the total exports increased by Rs. 28 lakhs, but the imports fell by nearly Rs. 25 lakhs : the products of the cocoanut formed more than half the exports. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 26·67 lakhs, or 26·6 per cent. of the total revenue. Nearly Rs. 4 lakhs were spent on the Kotayar project, which was approaching completion.

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* The year 1078 of the Malayalam Era commenced on 16th August 1902 and ended on 15th August 1903.

Revenue and Finance.

7. The total revenue, excluding debt heads, was Rs. 100·35 lakhs, the highest on record, and the expenditure was Rs. 109·97 lakhs. There were increases in customs and tobacco duties, forest revenue and mint receipts, and decreases in land revenue and salt receipts. There was a fall in the expenditure on religious institutions and on stationery and an increase in the expenditure on education. But there were extraordinary charges amounting to more than Rs. 6 lakhs for the Maharaja's tour to Delhi, the Delhi Art Exhibition, His Excellency the Governor's visit, the Victoria Memorial Fund and the Coronation celebrations. The expenditure on the Kotayar project was also met from current revenue. If these extraordinary charges be deducted, the revenue exceeded the expenditure. The reserve was reduced from Rs. 99·38 lakhs to Rs. 89·78 lakhs.

Vital Statistics, etc.

8. There was a decline in the registration of vital statistics, and there was a very serious fall in the number of vaccination operations, which decreased by more than 100,000; although this was due partly to the disbanding of a special staff employed in the previous year, the average number of operations performed by the vaccinators maintained fell by more than 800. There was an increase of 71,000 in the number of patients treated by the Medical Department.

Instruction.

9. The total number of schools in the State increased by 11, and the number of pupils by 6,750. Among boys of school-age 39·9 per cent. were under instruction, and among girls 12·7 per cent. The direct expenditure of the State on primary education was only 33·2 per cent. of the total expenditure, while 40·1 per cent. was spent on secondary education.

Cochin. (M.E. 1078.) *Part II, paras. 34 to 46.*

Administration of the Land.

10. The current land revenue demand in Cochin amounted to Rs. 7·59 lakhs, of which 99·5 per cent. was collected; but a large amount of disputed arrears was held in abeyance. Survey operations were conducted more economically, and it was hoped that they would be completed in 4 years. The classification of soils and counting of trees for settlement purposes were conducted in 2 taluks; but no scheme of settlement was prepared.

Protection.

11. No Regulations were passed during the year. The working of the Police Department was on the whole satisfactory. Grave crime decreased, and the percentage of convictions in cases charged rose from 73 to 79. The number of cases for disposal in the magistrates' courts fell by 600, and only 29 were pending at the close of the year. The proportion of false cases appears to have been very high, as more than 6,300 persons were discharged or acquitted out of 7,600 accused: in spite of this compensation for vexatious complaints was granted to only 88 persons. A large number of decisions were reversed on appeal, and the balance of fines unrealized at the end of the year was very heavy. The number of convicts in the jails decreased, but the net cost of a convict rose by Rs. 20, as the earnings from jail labour declined considerably. The number of civil suits for disposal fell by nearly 1,000, but the number pending at the end of the year remained almost the same. The number of documents registered increased by more than 2,000.

Production and Distribution.

12. The season was favourable to agriculture, the rainfall being 18 inches more than in any of the 4 preceding years. The State forests showed a loss of Rs. 0·08 lakh against a profit of Rs. 0·88 lakh in the previous year; but the current expenditure included Rs. 1·31 lakhs spent on a tramway and connected works. A sum of Rs. 0·50 lakh was received after the close of the year, and the value of the timber in stock was Rs. 4 lakhs. The Forest Regulation, pending which demarcation and survey had been suspended, was sanctioned by the Madras Government during the year. For the half-year ending 31st December 1902 the

State received Rs. 0·69 lakh as its share of the earnings of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway: in the following half-year the State's share was Rs. 1·04 lakhs, or more than 3 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Revenue and Finance.

13. The total revenue was Rs. 24·16 lakhs, and the expenditure Rs. 26·13 lakhs. The receipts decreased by Rs. 3·04 lakhs: the Rs. 1·10 lakhs due under the Interportal Trade Convention were received after the close of the year; forest receipts fell by Rs. 2·18 lakhs, and salt receipts by Rs. 0·15 lakh in consequence of the reduction of the duty; but earnings were received from the railway for the first time, and there was an increase of Rs. 0·38 lakh in abkári rents. There was an increase in miscellaneous expenditure in consequence of the Raja's tour to Delhi and in the charges for survey and settlement operations and interest on loans. If the cost of the forest tramway be excluded as capital expenditure and credit be taken for the amount due under the Interportal Trade Convention, the accounts show a balance of Rs. 0·44 lakh in spite of unusual expenditure.

Vital Statistics, etc.

14. The registration of vital statistics showed little improvement. There was a large increase in the number of women and children treated in the medical institutions: but there was a very serious decline in vaccination.

Instruction.

15. There was increase both in the number of schools and scholars: 55 per cent. of the male population of school-age and 22 per cent. of the female population were under instruction. More than half the pupils were in unaided schools.

Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1313.)* *Part II, paras. 47 to 53.*

16. In the Pudukkóttai State the occupied area increased by 6,500 acres. The total land revenue collected rose by over Rs. 12,000, and the percentage of current collections improved from 93·38 to 96·88; but the arrears of previous faslis were still comparatively heavy. Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to extend the use of coercive processes for the recovery of revenue and the other for the protection of railways from the overflow or breaching of tanks. The number of cases reported to the police fell by 180, but there was a further decline in the detection work of the force. There was an increase both in the number of cases for disposal in the criminal courts and in the arrears at the end of the year. The number of prisoners admitted to the jails fell by 100. The arrears of all kinds of civil suits increased in the Chief Court. The number of documents registered rose by nearly 1,500, but in spite of this there was a great improvement, from 35 to 72, in the percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation. The strength of the military force remained the same, but the cost increased by more than Rs. 6,500. The season was favourable, and the prices of food-grains fell considerably. There was an increase of more than Rs. 5,000 in the receipts of the Forest Department. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 1·62 lakhs to Rs. 2·10 lakhs: the outlay on irrigation, which was the highest on record, was Rs. 0·62 lakh. The total revenue of the State increased from Rs. 12·34 lakhs to Rs. 12·53 lakhs, and the expenditure from Rs. 11·70 lakhs to Rs. 12·08 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs. 11·75 lakhs. The registered birth-rate fell from 13·31 to 9·28 per mille, and the death-rate from 11·16 to 8·75 per mille. There was an increase in the work of the hospital at Pudukkóttai and of the dispensary for women and children, particularly in the number of women treated; but there was a fall of 1,000 in the number of patients treated at the rural dispensaries. The number of vaccination operations increased by 2,000, and there was a slight improvement in the percentage of success, accompanied by a decrease of As. 1–1 in the average cost of a successful operation. The number of

* July 1903 to June 1904.

schools increased by 6, but the number of both State and aided schools fell. The total number of pupils rose by 500. The net expenditure of the State on education was Rs. 0·25 lakh, of which Rs. 0·15 lakh was spent on primary education.

17. In the Banganapalle State survey and demarcation work was completed, and settlement was commenced. The land revenue collections increased by Rs. 0·58 lakh in consequence of the introduction of settlement rates, the extension of cultivation and the collection of arrears. The work of the police was very poor, only 17 per cent. of the cases reported being charged: of 6 dacoity and robbery cases, 5 were treated as impossible to detect. There was an increase in the work of the civil courts and also in the number of documents registered during the year. The rainfall was timely and sufficient, and the outturn of crops was good: the prices of cholam and korra fell considerably. The total revenue was Rs. 2·14 lakhs: excluding the opening balance and the loan received from Government for survey, the receipts were Rs. 1·90 lakhs against Rs. 1·45 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1·71 lakhs. The total land revenue was Rs. 2·66 lakhs; but of this the share of the State was only Rs. 1·35 lakhs, the remainder going to sub-jagirdars. There was a slight improvement in the registration of births and deaths, though it was still very imperfect. The number of schools remained the same, but there was a considerable fall in the number of pupils.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 54 to 59.*

18. In the Sandur State there was an increase both in holdings and cultivation. The final records of the survey of State villages were received, and the boundary survey of the jagir villages was completed. There was no serious crime during the year. The rainfall was plentiful but unevenly distributed, and the crops were only moderate. But in spite of this there was a considerable fall in the prices of food-grains, as the markets of the surrounding country, to which Sandúr produce is usually exported, were closed on account of plague. The total revenue was Rs. 0·56 lakh, and the expenditure Rs. 0·46 lakh: the receipts fell by Rs. 600 and the expenditure by Rs. 11,000, as in the previous year there had been extraordinary charges on account of survey and other expenses. There was a considerable decrease in the abkári receipts and in the revenue from the forests under the management of the State. The number of births registered fell slightly, but there was a considerable increase in the number of deaths. The public health was fair, and successful arrangements were made to prevent the importation of plague without extra expenditure. There was a large fall in the number of patients treated at the dispensary in consequence of frequent changes in the staff. The lower secondary school at Sandur did better work, though the attendance declined. There was also a decrease in the attendance at the London Mission Girls' School.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 60 to 65.*

19. In the Presidency generally the season was favourable, the rainfall being much above the average during both monsoons. The prices of food-grains except rice fell considerably. There was an increase of 9 annas a month in the wages of agricultural labourers in the Bellary district, and the wages of artizans also rose in Coimbatore and a few other districts; but on the whole the rates of wages remained practically unchanged. The few variations which occurred were due to special causes, such as plague or a local demand for labour. The emigration of coolies declined. The birth-rate rose, and there were fewer deaths from cholera and small-pox; but plague increased and had infected 8 districts. The pressure of taxation was slightly less, though the excise revenue increased considerably. Altogether the material condition of the people improved, and there was also some progress in education.

Condition of the People. (Fasli 1313.) *Part II, para. 66.*

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Revenue. (Fasli 1312.)* *Part II, paras. 17 to 19.*

20. In fasli 1312 the current demand of peshkash payable to Government on permanently-settled estates fell slightly, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the demand under quit-rent on villages held on shrotriyam or other favourable tenure. There was an increase of over Rs. 11 lakhs in the current demand of land revenue under "ryotwar and miscellaneous," due chiefly to the favourable character of the season, which led to a decrease in remissions and an expansion of cultivation, and to the introduction of the settlement rates in portions of the South Canara district. The season remissions granted during the year were hardly a third of those granted in the previous fasli. Including cesses, the total current demand was Rs. 682·87 lakhs, or Rs. 13·15 lakhs more than in the previous year: the amount collected was Rs. 673·88 lakhs, or Rs. 19·97 lakhs more than in fasli 1311, although there was a considerable decrease in the use of coercive processes. The total balance outstanding at the end of the fasli fell from Rs. 18·97 lakhs to Rs. 10·63 lakhs. The cost of district administration was less than in the previous year.

Surveys. *Part II, paras. 20 to 79.*

21. The chief work of the Survey Department during the year consisted of the cadastral re-survey of Government lands prior to re-settlement and the initial cadastral survey of proprietary estates. The area completed under these two items was 2,449 square miles against 2,130 square miles in the previous year. Re-survey work was in progress in the Kurnool, Nellore and Salem districts: the average cost per square mile calculated on the total area surveyed up to date amounted to Rs. 119 in Kurnool, Rs. 139 in Nellore and Rs. 160 in Salem. In Kurnool the average expenditure during the year increased in consequence of a considerable fall in the number of field surveyors and the very small area surveyed by karnams. The high rate in Salem was due to the small amount of work done by karnams. The work of the department also included the cadastral survey of 52 square miles of Government lands excluded from former surveys in 8 districts, the block survey of 319 square miles of whole inam villages in the Gódávari and Kistna districts, the special cadastral survey of 402 acres in Ellore town, the theodolite survey of 15 square miles in the Sandúr State, the measurement of supplemental sub-divisions for settlement in South Canara and the compilation and publication of taluk, district and miscellaneous maps. The cost per square mile for cadastral survey was Rs. 94 for demarcation and Rs. 184 for field survey, and for special cadastral survey within municipal limits Rs. 3,625. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,60,281.

Settlements. *Part II, paras. 80 to 87.*

22. Five settlement parties were at work during the year in connection with the initial settlement of the districts of Malabar and South Canara and the re-settlement of Kistna and Salem. The revised rates of assessment were introduced into the Udipi, Coondapoor and Kasaragod taluks of the South Canara district, and the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections were completed in the Ernad and Chirakkal taluks of the Malabar district. Considerable progress was also made in the preparation of diglott registers, descriptive memoirs, and final accounts for portions of the tracts settled. The re-settlement of the Guntúr portion of the Kistna district, and of the 5 southern taluks of the Salem district was in progress. The expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year was Rs. 5·37

* July 1902 to June 1903.

lakhs, the total expenditure of the department up to the close of the year being Rs. 141·80 lakhs. The total land revenue demand in the agricultural year 1902–1903 in the districts settled and re-settled was 28 per cent. more than the demand before settlement.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 88 to 91.*

23. The district Revenue establishments having proved unequal to the task of maintaining the village survey records, owing partly to defects in the original survey operations and partly to the insufficient training of the karnams, it was decided to appoint for this purpose a special Tahsildar in each district and a special Inspector in each taluk. The additional staff was entertained during the year in the 8 districts of Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Malabar and South Canara, in which the land records were fairly complete and ready for maintenance. The post of Deputy Director of Land Records was revived to aid the Board of Revenue in superintending the Land Records staff.

Waste Lands (Fasli 1312.) *Part II, paras. 92 and 93.*

24. The area classed as unavailable for cultivation increased during fasli 1312, but there was a considerable decrease both in the area left fallow within patta and inam holdings and in the remaining cultivable land left waste. This reduction in waste land was specially noticeable in the drier districts and was due mainly to the favourable season. In ryotwari land the extent of holdings increased by 0·9 per cent. In comparison with the figures for fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876–1878, the extent of holdings showed an increase of 3·09 million acres. The increase was shared by all districts including Kurnool, in which instead of the deficiency still found in the previous year holdings were 33,000 acres in excess of those of fasli 1285.

Wards' Estates. (Fasli 1312.) *Part II, paras. 95 to 105.*

25. At the beginning of fasli 1312 there were 39 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. Four of these, Saptur in Madura, Agali Basappa's estate in Bellary, Shulagiri in Salem and Sithamalli in Tanjore, were surrendered to their owners on the cessation of their minority, while 2 other estates, viz., Idáiyakottai in Madura and Jarada in Ganjám, were taken under wardship during the year. The 4 estates handed over had been under the Court's management for periods ranging from 10 to 20 years, during which their financial position had improved considerably: the debts due by them had been paid off, and, with the exception of Saptur, their cash balances had been greatly increased. In the case of Saptur, though the cash balance had diminished, a large amount had been expended on the restoration of irrigation works and other improvements and on the purchase of additional land, by which measures the current revenue had been considerably augmented. Of the 37 incapacitated proprietors who remained under the Court's care at the end of the year 1 was an imbecile, 31 were minors (2 being females), and 2 were incapacitated by sex alone, while 3 estates (Kálahasti, Karvetnagar and Uttumalai) were under management under the provision of law introduced by Madras Act IV of 1899 and since embodied in Madras Act I of 1902 in consequence of the financial embarrassment of the proprietors. The collections of current and arrear revenue were better than in the previous year. The total receipts increased by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 46·13 lakhs: the expenditure increased by Rs. 0·31 lakh to Rs. 37·32 lakhs. The total balance to the credit of the estates rose from Rs. 58·08 lakhs to Rs. 65·28 lakhs. The bulk of this balance remained invested in Government promissory notes and other securities, and steady efforts were made to use these funds in the restoration of irrigation works and other permanent improvements to the properties concerned. Advantage was taken for the first time of the provisions of section 33 of Madras Act I of 1902 to invest a portion of the surplus funds in

securities other than Government promissory notes. In pursuance of this policy, the Court of Wards invested a sum of Rs. 12,00,500 in the purchase of Rangoon Municipal Debentures carrying interest at 4½ per cent. The investigation of claims against the Uttumalai estate was still in progress during the year. The liabilities of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates, so far as admitted, amounted to Rs. 38·22 lakhs and Rs. 73·53 lakhs respectively. Schemes for the discharge of these liabilities were under consideration. In other estates debts amounting to Rs. 3·62 lakhs were cleared off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6·43 lakhs. The educational progress of the wards was on the whole satisfactory. The Court inaugurated a system of placing its wards during the last year of their wardship under special officers known as Guardian-Instructors, whose duties were to instruct the wards in revenue law and administration and to familiarise them on the spot with the details of the management of their estates.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes. (Fasli 1312.) *Part II, paras. 108 to 109.*

26. The revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars holding permanently-settled estates, shrotriyamdars holding villages on favourable tenures, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. Of the total ordinary land revenue demand 85 per cent. fell upon ryotwari land: the peshkash on zamindaries amounted to Rs. 49·91 lakhs, shrotriyam jodi to Rs. 7·66 lakhs and the quit-rent on minor inams included in Government villages to Rs. 23·01 lakhs. The total area of patta holdings increased during the fasli by over 200,000 acres; but no new statistics about pattas are available, as the quinquennial rent-roll was prepared in fasli 1310. The rent-paying classes consist of the tenants in zamindaries and shrotriyam villages and those who hold land under pattadars in ryotwari tracts: of the latter the largest number are found in the West Coast districts. There was no agrarian trouble between landlords and tenants during the fasli.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 110 and 111.*

27. Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Three measures were passed, viz., the Madras Impartible Estates Act Continuance Act, 1903, the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1904, and the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1904.

Police. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 112 to 114.*

28. The sanctioned strength of the police force was raised by 474, the increase being due mainly to the temporary establishment enlisted for plague duty and to an addition to the strength of the Railway Police. The difficulty of recruiting increased in districts in which plague was prevalent, and there was a consequent rise in the proportion of illiterate constables. The conduct of the force did not improve: nearly 37 per cent. of the men were punished departmentally, though judicial convictions continued to decline. The Police Training School at Vellore was in session throughout the year, and the results were very satisfactory. There was a rise of Rs. 2·10 lakhs in the cost of the force, which was due to an increase in the superior ranks, the entertainment of a temporary establishment for plague duty, the re-armament of the force with Martini-Henry carbines, an increase in travelling allowances and the increased cost of the Madras City Police. The year was one of general agricultural prosperity with a fall in the prices of food-grains and a consequent decrease in crime. The number of true cases of cognizable crime fell by 2,400, grave crime declining by more than 1,150 cases. Offences under special and local laws, as well as nuisance cases, also decreased. The fall in grave crime occurred under all heads except that of murder: under

dacoity and robbery the decrease was more than proportionate to that in grave crime generally. The statistics of detection again showed deterioration: only 36 per cent. of the true cases reported to the police were detected against 38 per cent. in 1902 and 43 per cent. in 1901. Among grave crimes the decline in the percentage of detection was specially noticeable in dacoity cases. There was a satisfactory improvement in the proportion of grave crimes personally investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The percentage of convictions in cases prosecuted by the police fell slightly, from 79·9 per cent. to 79 per cent. There was a small increase in the proportion of cases under the Indian Penal Code which were struck off as false, and more than 4,000 of these were treated as maliciously or wilfully false; but the complainants were prosecuted by the police in 296 cases only, of which 66 ended in conviction. Fewer additions than in the previous year were made to the registers of known depredators and suspected persons, but there was a slight improvement in the registration of receivers of stolen goods and there was also a considerable increase in the number of houses of bad repute which were registered. The number of wandering criminal gangs on the registers increased by 84, and the number of permanent gangs by 29. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment was less than in 1902, but there was a considerable increase in the number who were ordered to notify their residence to the police after release from jail. There was a slight fall in the number of persons put before magistrates for security for good behaviour, but this was counterbalanced by an increase in the proportion of successful proceedings. The working of the finger-print system by the Criminal Identification Bureau continued to be satisfactory. Several important criminals were arrested during the year. The punitive police force in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts was maintained at the same strength as in the previous year, but the cost decreased by Rs. 0·15 lakh.

Criminal Justice. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 115 to 120.*

29. There was a decrease of 12,000 in the total number of cases instituted in criminal courts during the year. In Village Magistrates' Courts there was a slight increase in the number of cases instituted, but in the courts of regular magistrates in the mufassal there was a fall of 17,000. In spite of this large decrease the number of cases left pending at the end of the year in the latter class of courts was only 158 less than in the previous year. The average duration of cases in these courts was slightly less than in 1902. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts there was an increase of over 5,000 cases, which was due mainly to the larger number of prosecutions under the City Police Act. In Sessions Courts the number of cases decreased by over 100, but the average duration of trials rose by 2 days. In the High Court 48 cases were received for trial against 41 in the previous year. The total number of appeals preferred fell by 900. In magistrates' courts the number of appeals fell by 600, and there was a slight rise in the percentage of cases in which the convictions were upheld. In Sessions Courts there was a decrease of over 300 in the number of appeals for disposal, and the percentage of confirmation fell from 72 to 69. In the High Court there was a large increase in the number of appeals from acquittals accompanied by a decrease in the appeals from convictions: the percentage of sentences confirmed fell from 86 to 83. There was an increase in the batta and travelling expenses paid to witnesses in all classes of courts, though there was a general fall in the number of witnesses examined.

Prisons. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 121 to 126.*

30. One new subsidiary jail was opened during the year, and accommodation for 477 prisoners was added to the central and district jails. The total number of prisoners received was less than in any year since 1896 and the daily average population of the jails was 15 per cent. below that of the previous year. The decrease was

due partly to the favourable season and partly to the release of prisoners on Coronation Day. The total number of prisoners under trial fell by 7·7 per cent., but the daily average decreased by 2·7 per cent. only, as they were detained longer on remand. The number of convicts admitted by direct committal was the lowest since 1889. There was a large fall in the number of juvenile convicts, but the number of juveniles who had been convicted previously increased. The number of habitual offenders in the jails decreased considerably. In commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation 1,745 convicts were released on 1st January 1903. There was a considerable increase in the number of jail offences, which was due partly to the disappointment of those who did not obtain releases or remissions on Coronation Day. The "mark system" continued to work well. The general standard of health during the year was good. The gross expenditure fell by Rs. 1·35 lakhs, but the net cost of each prisoner rose from Rs. 51 to Rs. 55 in consequence of reduced earnings from manufactures. Smaller orders were received from public departments, and fewer convicts were available for work; but a considerable saving to Government was effected by the use of convict labour on large works in jails.

Civil Justice. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 127 to 133.*

31. The number of original suits instituted in civil courts of all kinds decreased by more than 10,000, the continuous fall in institutions having amounted in the last 4 years to more than 48,000. In Village Courts there was a decrease of 5,000 suits, but in Revenue Courts there was an increase of 1,000. The number of suits of all kinds instituted in District Munsifs' Courts fell by 5,000, but it represented over 85 per cent. of the total work of the regular mufassal courts. There was a slight increase in the number of suits instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts, and a considerable decrease in those instituted in District Courts. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there was a decline of 800 suits, and there was also a slight decrease in the work of the City Civil Court. In the High Court the number of suits instituted rose by 20, and their average value by nearly Rs. 4,000. In spite of the general decrease in institutions the arrears increased in all classes of courts except District Courts, Agency Courts, and Village Courts, and even among these the decrease was not proportionate in the District and Village Courts to the decrease in the work for disposal. In the total number of appeals there was an increase of over 500, though the number preferred in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges fell by nearly 1,000. In the High Court the number of appeals increased by nearly 1,500, as there was a remarkable increase in second appeals from appellate decrees, which was due to 2 large batches of appeals from the Gódávari and Kistna districts. In deciding appeals the mufassal appellate courts confirmed the decrees of the lower courts in 61 per cent. of the cases against 59 per cent. in the previous year: in the High Court the percentage of confirmation in the case of original decrees remained at 57, but in appellate decrees it fell from 78 to 66. The Bellary and Salem Subordinate Judge's Court was transferred to Rajahmundry, and the Mangalore Subordinate Judge's Court was re-transferred from Tellicherry to Mangalore. The total receipts on account of civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 61·01 lakhs and the charges to Rs. 49·70 lakhs: the surplus increased from Rs. 9·78 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 11·30 lakhs.

Registration. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 134 to 141*

32. The number of registration offices was increased by 5 to 443. The total number of documents registered rose by over 5,000, but was still 50,000 below the record year 1901. There were 7,000 more general search applications than in the previous year, and in consequence of this there was a decline in the promptness with which documents were transcribed into the registers. There were 20 prosecutions under the Registration Act, of which 9 were instituted by officers of

the department. The receipts rose by Rs. 0·84 lakh, and the expenditure fell by Rs. 0·49 lakh. The number of registered companies limited by share increased by 19, and the number of companies limited by guarantee by 29. The nominal capital of share companies rose by Rs. 26 lakhs, and the paid-up capital by Rs. 9 lakhs, but the average paid-up capital was less than in any of the last 4 years.

Local Boards Administration. *Part II, paras. 142 to 148.*

33. The number of District Boards and their maximum strength remained the same as in 1902–1903: the proportion of nominated officials (including *ex-officio* members) remained almost stationary. There was no change in the number of Taluk Boards, but their aggregate maximum strength was increased by 5. The proportion of official to non-official members continued almost the same as in 1902–1903. The number of Union Panchayats remained the same, but there was an increase of 2 in the sanctioned number of members. There was a large fall in the number of meetings held by Panchayats. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the receipts of the Local Boards were Rs. 4·83 lakhs more than in 1902–1903, the revenue from rates and taxes increasing by Rs. 2·42 lakhs. The receipts exceeded the charges by Rs. 1·29 lakhs, and the closing balance was raised to Rs. 35·83 lakhs. About 42 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to public works, and about 29 per cent. to the repair of communications. The outlay on education rose from Rs. 12·53 lakhs to Rs. 13·13 lakhs. The number of hospitals was slightly less than in 1902–1903, but the number of dispensaries was unchanged: there was an increase in the total number of patients treated in these institutions, and the outlay on their upkeep was about 6 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profit derived by the Tanjore District Board from its railway was 5·1 per cent. of the total outlay on the line.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 149 to 164.*

Mufassal.

34. The number of municipalities was the same as in the previous year. In consequence of its inefficient administration the number of elected members on the Municipal Council of Mannárgudi was reduced by one-third and the privilege of electing its Chairman was withdrawn. The proportion of European and Eurasian councillors to the total number of councillors increased slightly. The total current receipts exceeded those of 1902–1903 by 0·1 per cent., and there was an increase of 8 pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population. Seven municipalities borrowed money from Government, chiefly for plague charges and the construction of water-works. The total expenditure was about 96 per cent. of the receipts, and the balance rose from Rs. 5·38 lakhs to Rs. 7·04 lakhs. More than a quarter of the expenditure was devoted to public works, and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was 75 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The public debt outstanding against municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 19·57 lakhs, or about half the annual revenue and nearly three times the amount of the balance: the sinking fund amounted to Rs. 1·04 lakhs.

City of Madras.

35. The total receipts of the Municipal Commission of the City of Madras, including the opening balance of Rs. 4·60 lakhs, were Rs. 25·88 lakhs against Rs. 21·05 lakhs in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the expenditure, which left a large closing balance of Rs. 9·50 lakhs: the increase in the balance was due to the fact that a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was raised for drainage works in the second half of the year, but was not used. The revenue from rates and taxes increased from Rs. 10·80 lakhs to Rs. 11·06 lakhs and was the highest on record: the incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2-1-11 to Rs. 2-2-9. Some progress was made with the new drainage scheme: 2 pumping stations were being constructed, and branch sewers were laid in connection with the cast iron

main, which had been almost completed in the previous year. The outlay on public works was 38 per cent. of the total expenditure, and the amount spent on sanitation 17 per cent. The birth-rate rose from 34·8 to 38·9 per mille, and the death-rate fell from 42 per mille to 37·7 per mille. The health of the city was generally good: there were no epidemics during the year.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 165.*

36. The number of extra-efficients in the volunteer corps under the control of the Madras Government increased by 700, while the number of efficients fell by 450. The increase in the number of extra-efficients was largest in the Madras Railway Volunteers. A new corps, the Southern Provinces Mounted Infantry, was formed during the year.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 166 to 169.*

37. Under the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act a revised schedule of fees on all goods landed and shipped was introduced at Mangalore. Under the Indian Ports Act the limits of the port of Pámban were altered. Dredgers worked at Cocanada and Tuticorin. There was an increase in the number of shipping casualties, most of which occurred among small native craft and cargo boats. New lighthouses were completed at Calicut, Cannanore and Vizagapatam, and a new lighthouse column was constructed at Bimlipatam.

Arms and Explosives. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 170 and 171.*

38. The total number of licenses issued or renewed under the Indian Arms Act rose by nearly 500, and there was a continued increase in the number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display: the increase was greatest in Malabar. The number of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes increased by 400: nearly five-sixths of these licenses were issued in Coimbatore. There was a decrease both in the number of licenses for the possession of sulphur and in the quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses; but in 10 districts the quantity was in excess of the actual requirements. There was a fall of 150 in the number of prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts, but the proportion of convictions rose by 8 per cent.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 172 to 177.*

39. The chief work of the Agricultural Department at the Bellary and Koilpatti farms was the cultivation of experimental plots under the ordinary method of tillage in order to ascertain the natural fertility and condition of the soil. At the Samalkot farm sugar-cane was cultivated on improved methods, and selected seed was distributed to the ryots of the neighbourhood. The aloe plantation at Hindupur grew slowly. But the most important event of the year was the establishment of 4 stations for the trial of mechanical pumping for irrigation purposes in the South Arcot, Chingleput, Madura and Salem districts. The many minor subjects of investigation which occupied the attention of the department included the study of indigenous varieties of cotton, the selection of varieties of indigo which are of economic importance and the reclamation of saline soils. The chief economic investigations of the Government Botanist were made in connection with the improvement of cotton and the diseases of sugar-cane, ground-nuts and pepper vines. The systematic botanical survey of the Presidency was also continued. The Madras Veterinary College was opened in October with the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department as *ex-officio* Principal. Pony-breeding operations

were not very successful, though the number of stallions was increased. The inoculation of cattle against anthrax and rinderpest was continued and became more popular. Two agricultural bulletins were published, and 2 vernacular treatises on agriculture were distributed to ryots *gratis*.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1313.) *Part II, paras. 178 to 180.*

40. The rainfall exceeded the average in all districts except Tinnevelly. Much damage was done by excessive rain during the South-West monsoon in the Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore deltas and by heavy floods during the North-East monsoon in the Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly districts. The total area under cultivation increased by 130,000 acres, though there was a decrease in the cultivation of dry land. The areas under paddy, cotton, indigo and gingelly increased, while there was a decrease under cholam, ragi and other food grains, sugar-cane, castors and ground-nuts. The outturn of crops was generally fair.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 181 to 183.*

41. The Government Botanical Gardens and the other ornamental gardens and parks at Ootacamund and Coonoor were maintained in good order during the year. Experiments were made in the cultivation, propagation or improvement of medicinal drugs in the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, and in the gardens at Burliyar and Kallar, of English fruits at Ootacamund and Coonoor, and of various tropical fruits, besides plants yielding rubber, fibre, spices, dyes, etc., at Benhope, Burliyar and Kallar. The experiments in the production of rubber and fibres were the most important and attracted the most numerous inquiries.

Cinchona. *Part II, paras. 184 to 186.*

42. The cinchona plantations at Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker were maintained, and an estate of 163 acres adjoining the Dodabetta plantation was purchased. The existing nurseries were considerably extended, and another was established on the newly-acquired land. The quantity of bark collected from the plantations was less than in the previous year and was little more than one-fifth of the total quantity received at the Nedivattam quinine factory, the remainder being purchased from private plantations. There was an increase in the cost of the bark collected on the Government plantations and a slight fall in price of the purchased bark. A smaller quantity of bark was worked up at the factory, but the outturn of quinine sulphate and febrifuge increased. There was a further decrease in the cost of manufacture, the expenditure on the new machinery introduced in 1900 having been more than covered by the saving in manufacture during the last 3 years. The price of quinine supplied to Local Fund and municipal hospitals was reduced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 13 per pound. The sale of packets of quinine powders by postmasters in the Presidency rose by 3,500 packets, and the demand for powders from other Provinces also increased.

Forests. (Fasli 1313.) *Part II, paras. 187 to 201.*

43. The area of reserved forests was increased during the year by 266 square miles. Forest settlement work was completed for 297 square miles, and 1,005 miles of boundaries were permanently demarcated. Working plans for 1,072 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. There was a decrease in the expenditure on communications and buildings: the traffic on the tramways in Nellore and South Coimbatore increased, and a short mono-rail line was purchased for use in the Gódávari district. The number of forest offences reported fell by 1,200. Fire protection was attempted for 5,641 square miles of forest, of which 90 per cent. escaped fire: there was an increase in the average cost of protection. Grazing licenses were issued for 3,320,495 animals of all kinds, and there was a decrease of 78,000 in the number of animals impounded. Natural reproduction of forest growth

was generally good: planting and sowing operations were fairly successful except in a few districts. The sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency decreased by Rs. 0·23 lakh, but sales of produce collected by purchasers increased by Rs. 1·43 lakhs. The grazing revenue rose by Rs. 0·23 lakh. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 26·90 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 17·91 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8·98 lakhs against Rs. 7·66 in the previous year.

Mines and Quarries. (1903.) *Part II, para. 202.*

44. The minerals worked during the year were manganese in Vizagapatam, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and the Nilgiris, graphite in Gódávari and corundum to a very small extent in Salem. The output of all but mica was less than in the previous year. There were 2 serious accidents, of which 1 proved fatal.

Manufactures. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 203 and 204.*

45. The chief industries carried on in factories were cotton-pressing and ginning, cotton-spinning and weaving, coffee-curing, tile-making, printing, tanning, sugar-refining, coir-working, oil-pressing, fish-curing and tobacco-curing. The cotton industry employed the largest number of operatives. The fencing of machinery in factories was generally sufficient, but in one instance the want of proper fencing led to a fatal accident.

Sea-borne Trade. *Part II, paras. 205 to 232.*

46. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency rose from Rs. 3,359 lakhs in 1902–1903 to Rs. 3,504 lakhs as the net result of an increase of Rs. 200 lakhs in exports and a decrease of Rs. 55 lakhs in imports. The interportal trade within the Presidency amounted to Rs. 231 lakhs against Rs. 256 lakhs in the previous year.

Foreign Trade.

47. In external trade, excluding Government and treasure transactions, the imports increased by about Rs. 31 lakhs, largely in consequence of imports of unrefined sugar from Java for local refineries; but metals, hardware, apparel, machinery, oils, cement, carriages, earthenware, glassware, instruments, paper, stationery and umbrellas also contributed to the increase. The critical condition of the cotton market caused a decline in the imports of cotton yarns and textile fabrics. In exports of merchandise there were large increases in copra, rice, pepper, tea, cocoanut-oil, ground-nuts and tanned skins; but the most important event in the export trade was the increase of Rs. 93 lakhs in the exports of cotton, which was mainly due to the state of the market in America. On the other hand there were decreases in indigo, castor-seed, gingelly-seed, raw hides and skins and cotton twist and yarn. The net result was an increase of Rs. 199 lakhs in the exports of merchandise. The imports of gold fell by Rs. 75 lakhs, the decrease being almost entirely in imports of sovereigns, while there was a slight rise in imports of silver: the total treasure transactions resulted in a decrease of Rs. 71 lakhs. The decline in the imports of sovereigns was due partly to remittances being made in Council bills instead of gold and partly to gold for this Presidency being shipped to Bombay on account of favourable freight rates. Excluding Government transactions, the total exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 638 lakhs, which represent the balance of trade in favour of the Presidency. The excess was nearly 70 per cent. more than in the previous year and was due to unprecedented exports of cotton and other staples. Of the total trade 45 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, 13 per cent. with Ceylon, 9 per cent. with France, 6 per cent. with Germany, 5 per cent. with Belgium and 4 per cent. with the Straits Settlements.

Coasting Trade.

48. The total coasting trade declined from Rs. 1,074 lakhs to Rs. 1,064 lakhs. The trade with British ports in other Presidencies increased by Rs. 11 lakhs, and the trade with foreign ports in India by nearly Rs. 4 lakhs; but the interportal

trade within the Presidency decreased by nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. In the trade with other provinces and foreign ports in India the increase occurred in the exports of cordage, coloured cotton piece-goods, tobacco, rice, gingelly-oil, provisions, salt, til-seeds, betel-nuts and sugar, and the decrease of interportal trade was in such staples as sugar, fish, tobacco, copra and spirits.

Shipping.

49. There was an increase of 170 in the number of vessels entering ports of this Presidency from foreign ports. The increase was mainly in steamers, the average tonnage of which rose from 1,270 to 1,565 tons. Eighty-one per cent. of the steamers arriving were British and 11 per cent. British Indian. There was a decrease of 180 in the vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Buildings and Roads. *Part II, paras. 233 to 236.*

50. During the year the Public Works Department expended Rs. 16·09 lakhs on the construction and Rs. 4·06 lakhs on the repair of civil buildings, Rs. 2·08 lakhs on original road works and Rs. 2·40 lakhs on repairs, while Rs. 2·11 lakhs were spent on miscellaneous public improvements. The Anamalai ghat road was completely restored and re-opened for traffic. Excluding roads and streets within municipal towns, the total length of metalled roads maintained by public authorities within the Presidency was 18,340 miles, and the length of unmetalled roads 5,433 miles: of these only 244 miles of metalled roads and 313 of unmetalled roads were in charge of the Public Works Department, the remainder being maintained by local authorities.

Railways and Tramways. *Part II, paras. 237 to 251.*

Madras Circle of control and inspection.

51. The railways under the financial control of the Government of Madras were the Madras Railway System, the South Indian Railway System, and the Bezwada Extension of the Nizam's Railway within British territory, a total length of 2,970 miles, of which 2,786 miles were open for traffic and 184 miles under construction. The Railway officers of the Madras Government made periodical inspections under the provisions of the Railway Act on these lines and also on the Nizam's Railway, a total length of 3,692 miles. They also investigated accidents on these lines and on certain parts of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the total length on which such duties were exercised being 4,731 miles.

Lines newly opened.

52. The lengths of railway opened for traffic during the year were Tellicherry to Cannanore, 12·42 miles, Cannanore to Azhikal, 3·90 miles, Kallidaikurichi to Shencottah, 31 miles, and Pattukkóttai to Arantángi, 28·35 miles, or altogether 75·67 miles.

Lines under construction and survey.

53. Excluding the lines opened during the year, the railways under construction during 1903–1904 by the Madras Railway Company were the junction works with the North-East Line (the old East Coast Railway), the extension from Azhikal to Mangalore and the two narrow gauge branches from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri and from Morappur to Dharmapuri sanctioned for famine protective purposes. The South Indian Railway Company were constructing the Travancore branch from Shencottah to Quilon and the Arantángi Quarry branch of the Tanjore District Board Railway. Surveys were being carried out for a line from Dindigul through Palni and Tiruppur to Satyamangalam with a branch to Méttupálayam, for a line from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendur, and for a 5′ 6″ line from Palni through Udamalpet and Pollachi to Pódanúr, with an alternative line from Pollachi to Palghat. An estimate for the extension of the Nilgiri Railway to Ootacamund was sanctioned by the Secretary of State: an officer was appointed to carry out the final survey and to investigate the possibility and advantages of working the whole railway by electricity.

Madras Railway System.

54. The following figures for open lines of railway relate to the calendar year 1903. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway proper (903 miles) to the end of the year was Rs. 1,282 lakhs, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 54·18 lakhs, or 4·23 per cent. on the outlay against 4·48 per cent. in the previous year. The railway carried 8,208,936 passengers and 1,317,851 tons of goods. On the extension from Calicut to Azhikal (59 miles) the net earnings amounted to Rs. 1·49 lakhs, the passengers carried being 643,783 and the goods 38,133 tons. The capital outlay on the North-East Line (497 miles) was Rs. 633 lakhs, and the net earnings Rs. 16·62 lakhs, which gave a dividend of 2·62 per cent. against 2·65 in 1902: 3,508,089 passengers and 771,416 tons of goods were carried. The cost of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway (9 miles) amounted to Rs. 11·62 lakhs, on which the net earnings, Rs. 0·75 lakh, gave a dividend of 6·47 per cent. against 7·45 per cent. in the previous year: the number of passengers carried was 624,331 and the goods traffic was 227,876 tons. On the Nilgiri Railway (16 miles) the outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 35·24 lakhs, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 0·73 lakh, giving a dividend of 2·10 per cent. against 2·28 per cent.: 80,131 passengers and 17,976 tons of goods were carried. The capital expenditure on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway (64 miles) amounted to Rs. 64·41 lakhs, and the net earnings of Rs. 1·98 lakhs gave a dividend of 3·07 per cent. against 1·15 per cent.: 608,084 passengers and 138,321 tons of goods were carried.

South Indian Railway System.

55. On the South Indian Railway (1,123 miles) the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 831 lakhs, and the net profits of Rs. 73·31 lakhs gave a dividend of 8·8 per cent. against 7·01 per cent. in 1902. The passengers numbered 14,989,510, and 3,018,022 tons of goods were carried. The Tanjore District Board Railway (99 miles) had cost Rs. 45·70 lakhs, and the net earnings were Rs. 2·09 lakhs or 4·58 per cent. against 4·65 per cent. in the previous year. The railway carried 1,417,057 passengers and 222,968 tons of goods. On the Travancore branch a second section, from Kallidaikurichi to Shencottah (31 miles), was opened for traffic on the 1st August 1903. The cost of the open section (50 miles), excluding rolling-stock, was Rs. 34·95 lakhs, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 0·99 lakh: 677,371 passengers and 123,164 tons of goods were carried.

Bezwada Extension Railway.

56. The British section of the Nizam's Railway (20 miles) had cost Rs. 11·77 lakhs, and the net earnings of Rs. 1·67 lakhs gave a dividend of 14·22 per cent. against 12·08 per cent. in 1902: 227,172 passengers and 359,318 tons of goods were carried during the year.

Madras Tramways. (1903.)

57. The length of the Madras electric tramways was 9 miles. During the year the cars ran 971,083 miles and carried 7,670,832 passengers.

Canals. *Part II, para. 252.*

58. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. There was a decrease in the value of the goods carried on all the canals and in the ton-mileage shown in the returns of all except the Gódávari and Chilka lake canals.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 253 to 262.*

59. The total outlay on irrigation works was Rs. 74·30 lakhs, or Rs. 8·30 lakhs more than in the previous year. The area irrigated increased by 130,000 acres. The capital expenditure on the 8 major productive works was Rs. 10·43 lakhs, of which Rs. 4·62 lakhs were spent on the Kistna delta system and Rs. 2·06 lakhs on the Periyár project. The total revenue derived from irrigation works increased from Rs. 239·31 lakhs to Rs. 240·87 lakhs. Making allowance for interest, the

loss on the Rushikulya project, which is the only protective work in the Presidency, was Rs. 1·45 lakhs. From productive works the profit was 4·77 per cent. on the capital outlay, or, if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal be excluded, 8·45 per cent. Two new works in Class II were sanctioned during the year, and 7 others were in progress: the capital expenditure on this class of works was Rs. 4·28 lakhs, and the profit of the year was 3·59 per cent. on the total outlay. The net revenue from the small works in Classes III and IV increased by Rs. 4·78 lakhs in consequence of the favourable character of the season. Under the Tank Restoration Scheme estimates for works in Class IV amounting to Rs. 4·89 lakhs were sanctioned: at the end of the year about 38 per cent. of the area to be investigated under the scheme had been examined. Good progress was made in the investigation of projects, on which a Special Chief Engineer and 2 Superintending Engineers on special duty were engaged. The site for the Kistna dam was finally selected.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure other than Municipal. *Part II, paras. 263 to 266.*

60. The gross revenue and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds rose from Rs. 1,587 lakhs and Rs. 783 lakhs in 1902–1903 to Rs. 1,619 lakhs and Rs. 828 lakhs respectively in 1903–1904. The surplus of the year, which amounted to Rs. 791 lakhs, was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 13 lakhs.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 267 to 279.*

61. The receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 579 lakhs against Rs. 584 lakhs in the previous year: the decrease was due to floods and to the arrears to be collected having been less than in 1902–1903. The receipts from navigable canals fell from a little over Rs. 2 lakhs to a little under that sum. The revenue derived from sea-customs increased by Rs. 4 lakhs, being Rs. 51 lakhs against Rs. 47 lakhs: the excess occurred in equal proportions under exports and imports. The receipts from land-customs were a little over Rs. 2 lakhs and were slightly less than those of the previous year. The opium revenue rose from a little under Rs. 8 lakhs to a little over Rs. 8 lakhs. The charges, which were trifling, showed a slight decrease. The total quantity of salt manufactured during the year was the lowest since 1898 and was less than that of the previous year by nearly 31 lakhs of maunds. Unfavourable weather and the accumulation of stocks were the causes of the short manufacture. The issues, on the other hand, were higher than in the previous year, being over 99 lakhs of maunds against 91 lakhs. The salt revenue fell from Rs. 202 lakhs to nearly Rs. 194½ lakhs in consequence of the reduction of the salt tax. The charges fell from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs. The receipts from Abkári amounted to Rs. 168½ lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 20¼ lakhs over the receipts of the previous year. The charges were slightly higher than those of 1902–1903, being Rs. 10 lakhs against Rs. 9¾ lakhs. The revenue from stamps rose from Rs. 82½ lakhs to Rs. 84½ lakhs, in consequence of increased activity in business. The charges were slightly higher than in the previous year, having risen from Rs. 3¼ lakhs to Rs. 3½ lakhs. The income-tax receipts decreased by Rs. 5½ lakhs from Rs. 29½ lakhs to Rs. 24 lakhs: the decrease was due to the minimum taxable income having been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The charges, which were a little over a quarter of a lakh, were slightly less than those of the previous year. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 26½ lakhs, or half a lakh of rupees more than in the previous year, while the expenditure, which was Rs. 17½ lakhs, was less by three-quarters of a lakh.

Land Revenue.

Canal Revenue

Customs.

Opium.

Salt.

Excise (Abkári).

Stamps.

Assessed Taxes.

Forests.

Other Imperial Revenues.

62. The revenue and receipts from other Imperial sources amounted to Rs. 262¼ lakhs against Rs. 244¼ lakhs. To this result State Railways contributed most, the increase in their receipts being a little over Rs. 18 lakhs. All the State Railways except the Mysore State Railway showed better results, but the largest increase was in the South Indian Railway, the gross earnings of which were more than Rs. 14 lakhs higher than in the previous year in consequence of a general development of traffic throughout the line. The transactions of the Nilgiri Railway were for the first time included under State Railways. The receipts from Registration rose from Rs. 14⅓ lakhs to Rs. 15⅓ lakhs. Under "Interest" the receipts fell by a little over a lakh in comparison with exceptional receipts in 1902–1903. The expenditure from Imperial Funds under heads other than those already mentioned also increased from Rs. 222½ lakhs to Rs. 261½ lakhs. Of this increase Rs. 11 lakhs occurred in the working expenses of State Railways, chiefly the South Indian Railway. The construction of feeder railways also resulted in an increase of Rs. 15½ lakhs, and the purchase of land for an extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway caused an increase of another lakh. The expenditure on irrigation increased by more than Rs. 8 lakhs in consequence of the investigation of irrigation projects, the prosecution of works in connection with the Gódávari and Kistna Deltas and increased expenditure on account of damage by floods to the Kistna Delta Works. The expenditure on stationery rose by Rs. 2 lakhs, and that under "Assignments and compensations" by a little over a lakh. The latter was due to the payment of arrears, and the former was not a real increase, as it was caused merely by the purchase of paper manufactured in India instead of paper procured from England.

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 280 to 284.*

63. The receipts on account of Provincial Funds rose from Rs. 367 lakhs to Rs. 424½ lakhs, and the expenditure from Rs. 367 lakhs to Rs. 373 lakhs. The surplus for the year was therefore Rs. 51½ lakhs, and the opening balance of Rs. 42¾ lakhs was thus raised to Rs. 94¼ lakhs. The increase in receipts was chiefly due to a special assignment of Rs. 50 lakhs from Imperial Funds to inaugurate the new

Land Revenue.

Provincial Settlement, which was to come into force from 1904–1905. In consequence of the special assignment of Rs. 50 lakhs and of another Rs. 3⅓ lakhs as compensation for the loss of income-tax revenue caused by the raising of the minimum taxable income the Provincial share of land revenue rose from Rs. 188¾ lakhs to Rs. 239½ lakhs. The charges on account of land revenue increased from Rs. 53½

Customs.

lakhs to Rs. 55¾ lakhs. The receipts from sea and land customs did not vary much from those of the previous year and amounted to a little over three-quarters of a lakh. The expenditure also exhibited no material change, being Rs. 2¾ lakhs.

Salt.

The receipts under "Salt," which amounted to a lakh of rupees, were slightly less

Other Heads.

than those of the previous year. The variations under the other heads included in the group "Principal Heads of Revenue" have been explained above. The Provincial revenue under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 42½ lakhs against a little over Rs. 40 lakhs in 1902–1903. The increase was largely due to a special receipt. There were increased receipts under "Interest," "Courts of Law" and "Police" counterbalanced by decreases under "Jails and Miscellaneous." The expenditure was higher than that of the previous year by Rs. 3½ lakhs, having risen to Rs. 291¾ lakhs. The excess was due mainly to increased expenditure under "Courts of Law" (Rs. 1 lakh), "Police" (Rs. 1¼ lakhs), "Superannuation allowances" (Rs. ¾ lakh), "Stationery and printing" (Rs. 1¼ lakhs), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1½ lakhs), "Civil Works" (Rs. ½ lakh), and "Contributions to Local Funds"

(Rs. 1¼ lakhs), and was partly counterbalanced by decreases under "General administration" (Rs. 2 lakhs, "Jails" (Rs. ½ lakh), and "Education" (Rs. 1½ lakhs).

Local Funds. *Part II, paras. 287 to 292.*

64. The receipts on account of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted to nearly Rs. 101½ lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4¾ lakhs. Of this increase over Rs. 2 lakhs occurred under "Provincial Rates," Rs. 1¼ lakhs under "Contributions from Provincial," three-quarters of a lakh under "Railway receipts," and three-quarters of a lakh under "Civil Works", mainly on account of toll and ferry receipts. The expenditure rose from Rs. 98 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 2 lakhs was due to larger expenditure under "Education" (Rs. ½ lakh), "Medical" (nearly Rs. 3 lakhs on account of plague), and "Civil Works" (Rs. 2½ lakhs on account of increased outlay on communications), counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 4¼ lakhs under "Construction of railways," the result of the completion of the extensions of the Tanjore District Board Railway.

Under Act V of 1884.

Village Service Fund, etc.

65. The receipts of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund fell from Rs. 56¼ lakhs to Rs. 52¼ lakhs in consequence of the reduction in the rate of the cess. The charges rose from Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 51¼ lakhs on account of arrear payments of salaries to village officers. The surplus of the year was still a lakh of rupees, and the closing balance increased from Rs. 10¼ lakhs to Rs. 11¼ lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund and of the Irrigation Cess Fund during the year were comparatively small. The balance to the credit of the former rose by a quarter of a lakh to a lakh of rupees, while the balance at the credit of the latter fell slightly and stood at the close of the year at a little over a quarter of a lakh.

Port and Marine Funds.

66. The receipts and charges of Port and Marine Funds amounted to Rs. 7½ lakhs and Rs. 5¼ lakhs respectively against Rs. 6½ lakhs and Rs. 5½ lakhs in the previous year. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2¼ lakhs, which raised the balance from Rs. 3¾ lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs.

Municipal Revenues. *Part II, paras. 294 and 295.*

67. The receipts of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 37¾ lakhs. There were increases under taxes on buildings and land, grants and contributions, sale proceeds of Government securities and loans, but they were counterbalanced by a heavy fall in the advances adjusted during the year. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population, including tolls, rose by 8 pies. The total expenditure fell by Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 36 lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 4½ lakhs in the outlay on public works and of Rs. ½ lakh in investments, but the expenditure on sanitation rose by Rs. 1½ lakhs. The closing balance increased from Rs. 5½ lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. The receipts of the Madras Municipality rose from Rs. 18⅔ lakhs to Rs. 21¼ lakhs, mainly in consequence of larger receipts under loans. There was a slight decrease in the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 16⅓ lakhs. The closing balance increased from Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 9½ lakhs, as a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs raised for drainage works was not used up to the end of the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 296 to 301.*

68. Increased attention was paid by the Revenue authorities to the registration of vital statistics in rural areas. Registration was compulsory in all municipal areas and also in 579 towns and villages. The returns received from zamindaries continued to be defective. The births registered represented an annual rate of 31·2 per mille of the population under registration according to the census of 1901 against 28·2 in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the increased care bestowed on registration and partly to an appreciable fall in the price of food-grains as the result of prosperous seasons. The registered birth-rate was below 25 per mille in 2 districts only. In municipal towns the average rate was 35·7. There were 96·2 girls born for every 100 boys. The registered death-rate was 22·2 per mille against 20·2 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under plague in the districts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, Salem and South Canara, and under cholera in Malabar. Infant mortality rose from 168 per mille to 177·6, the increase occurring chiefly in plague-infected areas. Madras as usual showed the highest death-rate (37·9). The number of deaths from cholera declined by 2,300, and those from small-pox by 9,900: on the other hand the deaths from plague increased by 2,500, 8 districts being infected.

Emigration and Immigration. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 302 to 305.*

69. With the favourable season the emigration of indentured coolies both to Natal and Mauritius decreased considerably: 2,400 coolies left for Natal, 500 for Mauritius and about 600 for Fiji. Return ships brought back 1,300 emigrants from Natal and 200 from Mauritius. The emigrants returning from Natal brought back savings amounting to more than Rs. 3·58 lakhs, but most of those who returned from Mauritius were paupers. There was an increase in free emigration to the Straits Settlements and also in the number of passengers leaving for and arriving from Burma and Ceylon. The number of ordinary passengers arriving at the ports of the Presidency rose by 26,000.

Medical Relief. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 306 to 308.*

70. The number of hospitals and dispensaries at the close of 1903 was 607, and the total number of patients treated during the year was 5,340,000. The accommodation available in civil hospitals of all classes was increased by 240 beds. Excluding police, private and railway institutions, the average daily attendance at hospitals and dispensaries fell by 131. There was an increase both in men and women patients, but the number of children treated declined considerably as 'sore-eye' was less prevalent than usual in the hot weather. The quality of the surgical work was good, 98 per cent. of the operations performed resulting in cure or relief. The greater part of the expenditure continued to be borne by Government and Local Funds. The average cost of a patient decreased by 5 pies to As. 4–2.

Lunatic Asylums. (1903.) *Part II, para. 309.*

71. Lunatic asylums were maintained as in the previous year at Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam. The average strength of the 3 institutions was 593, or 14 more than in 1902. The accommodation was sufficient in all the asylums. There was a slight decrease in both sickness and mortality. The commonest form of insanity continued to be mania. The average cost of a patient fell by Rs. 1–8–2 to Rs. 151–1–0.

Sanitation. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 310 to 312.*

72. During the year the water-works at Vizagapatam and Cocanada were completed, and those at Guntúr and Coonoor and the extension works at Dindigul were commenced. Protective works and 2 additional infiltration wells were constructed at Trichinopoly. Surveys and levels were completed for the water schemes

of Nellore and Ellore, trial borings were made for the Saidapet scheme and the Cuddapah extension scheme, and preliminary investigations for a water-supply to Coimbatore were also carried out. Estimates were prepared for the drainage of Ootacamund, Mangalore and Salem, for the sanitation of the Government buildings at Chepauk and for improvements to the Coonoor market. An experimental septic tank and bacterial filters were constructed at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Saidapet. The rules for the scrutiny of estimates for sanitary works by the Sanitary Board and the Sanitary Engineer were revised.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 313 and 314.*

73. The vaccination staff was increased by 19 Vaccinators and 2 Deputy Inspectors during the year. There was a fall of over 21,000 in the total number of operations performed, including a fall of 12,000 in the number of re-vaccinations; but there was a satisfactory increase of more than 41,000 in the number of children less than one year old who were vaccinated successfully. The percentage of successful operations was 90·8, the greatest success being obtained by the calf-to-arm method. The supply of lymph from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine was commenced. Compulsory vaccination was extended during the year to 14 unions in North Arcot, 12 in Cuddapah, 4 in Coimbatore and 1 in Nellore and to 4 amshoms in Malabar.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General. *Part II, para. 407.*

74. During the year there was a slight decline in collegiate education, but progress was made in all other stages of instruction. The improvement was most marked in the primary stage, where it was due probably to the full payment of grants-in-aid as in the previous year. Various measures for raising the quality of primary education by securing better teachers for primary schools were under consideration.

Madras University. *Part II, paras. 330 to 336.*

75. In the Madras University the curriculum for the M.A. Degree Examination in Branch II was altered, and the dates of the Matriculation examination, the First Examination in Arts and the B.A. Degree Examination were changed. A larger number of candidates passed the M.A. Degree Examination than in the previous year. For the B.A. Degree Examination the number of candidates who appeared in the English and second language divisions decreased, but the number of passes in the former division increased: in the science division there was an increase both in the number of candidates and in the percentage of success. Three women passed in the English division, 5 in the second language division, and 2 in the science division. For the First Examination in Arts the number of candidates increased by more than 450, and the passes by 350: the number of women candidates who passed was 16. There was an increase of 200 in the number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination, but only 18·8 per cent. satisfied the examiners, or nearly 1,000 less than in the previous year: the failures were most numerous in English and general knowledge. At the B.L. Degree Examination there was a large increase in the number of candidates and a large fall in the number of passes: this was the result of the new scheme under which candidates were allowed to appear after a 2 instead of a 3 years' course. In the First Examination in Law there were large decreases both in the number of candidates and in the number of passes. During the year Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, was affiliated to the

University in Branch I. The surplus balance of the University on the year's transactions was Rs. 0·33 lakh, and the reserve fund at the close of the year was Rs. 1·02 lakhs.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 347 to 375.*

76. In arts colleges the number of students in the B.A. classes rose by 250, but in the F.A. classes the number fell by 350. The total number of women students attending arts colleges was 37. The Law College, Madras, had again a surplus balance of about Rs. 0·23 lakh. The Medical College, the College of Engineering, the Training College at Rajahmundry, and the Teachers' College at Saidapet continued to work with success. The teaching arrangements at the College of Agriculture at Saidapet were in a transition state, and in consequence the results both in the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture and in the Government Technical Examinations deteriorated: the working of the farm attached to the college was not very satisfactory, but the veterinary hospital continued to be successful.

Secondary Education. *Part II, paras. 346 to 350.*

77. The Upper Secondary Examination continued to attract very few candidates; since its institution in 1890 only 77 candidates had completed the test. The number of boys who passed for complete certificates in the Lower Secondary Examination rose by 500. Upper secondary schools for boys increased by 9, and the total number of boys in the upper secondary stage of instruction by 1,300. There were only 2 more lower secondary schools for boys than in the previous year, but the number of boys in the lower secondary stage of instruction increased by 1,600. The number of girls in the upper secondary stage increased by 30, and the number in the lower secondary stage by 200.

Primary Education. *Part II, paras. 351 to 354.*

78. For the Primary Examination there were 2,600 more male candidates and 200 more female candidates than in the previous year: the number of male candidates who passed for complete certificates increased by 1,350, and the female candidates by nearly 100. The percentage of success was better among girls than among boys. The number of public primary schools for boys rose by 600, and the number of similar schools for girls by 42: the total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction increased by 32,000, and the number of girls by 6,000. This advance in primary education was not so much the result of its extension to areas hitherto untouched as of progress in localities already provided with schools.

Special Education. *Part II, paras. 355 to 364.*

79. There was a slight fall in the strength of the training schools for masters, but a new training school for mistresses was opened at Rajahmundry, and the total strength of such schools increased. There was a large increase in the number of candidates who passed the written test in the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, but there was a further decline in the number who passed the practical test with the result that 100 fewer candidates qualified for teachers' certificates than in the previous year. The Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College was transferred to Ráyapuram and constituted into a separate school. There was a fall in the number of students attending medical schools, of whom 26 were women. The number of technical, industrial and art schools increased by 3, and their strength by more than 100. At the Government Technical Examinations there was an increase of 400 in the number of candidates and of 50 in the number of passes.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 395.*

80. The number of private and indigenous schools fell by 200, and their strength by 4,000. There were more advanced schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian than in the previous year. The Sanskrit schools alone received aid from Government.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 316.*

81. Public and private educational institutions of all grades rose in number from 26,334 to 26,771, and the pupils attending them from 885,387 to 923,760. Schools and scholars both decreased in the Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Salem and Malabar districts; in South Arcot schools alone decreased, and in the Nilgiris the number of pupils decreased. The proportion of pupils to the population of school-age varied from 61·8 per cent. in Madras to 8·2 per cent. in Vizagapatam. Taking the Presidency as a whole, 27·8 per cent. of the male population of school-age were under instruction, and 4·8 per cent. of the female population. In the previous year the percentages were 26·6 and 4·6.

Financial. *Part II, para. 321 to 323.*

82. The fees received in all classes of institutions, public and private, amounted to Rs. 24·74 lakhs against Rs. 23·79 lakhs in the previous year: the percentage of fees to the total cost remained the same, viz., 36. The amount paid as grants-in-aid by Provincial Funds increased from Rs. 11·94 lakhs to Rs. 12·03 lakhs, by Local Funds from Rs. 3·74 lakhs to Rs. 4·13 lakhs, and by Municipal Funds from Rs. 1·43 lakhs to Rs. 1·47 lakhs; but the amount paid in grants from Local Funds included a subsidy of Rs. 2·18 lakhs contributed from Provincial Funds in order that results and fixed grants might be paid in full, and the amount paid from Municipal Funds included a similar contribution of Rs. 0·32 lakh. The total expenditure on public instruction rose from Rs. 84·81 lakhs to Rs. 86·22 lakhs, of which Rs. 25·51 lakhs were contributed by Provincial Funds, Rs. 9·45 lakhs by Local Funds, and Rs. 2·69 lakhs by municipalities, while Rs. 26·76 lakhs were derived from fees of all kinds, including University, hostel and teachers' certificate fees, and Rs. 21·79 lakhs from endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Of the total expenditure 10·57 per cent. was devoted to collegiate education, 59·31 per cent. to general and 6·85 per cent. to special school education.

Government Examinations. *Part II, para. 401.*

83. The same Government Examinations were held as in the previous year. For the Handwriting and Dictation Test 400 more candidates appeared, but only 23 per cent. passed. The Special Test Examinations were held as usual in October, but, as evidence was obtained that some of the question papers were known to candidates before the examinations, it was ordered that none of the candidates should be held to have satisfied the examiners.

Lawrence Asylum. (1903.) *Part II, para. 402.*

84. On 31st December 1903 the number of pupils in the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, excluding day scholars, was 297, of whom 125 were of European parentage, 192 were sons of soldiers in the British Army and 36 were sons of soldiers in the Native Army. In the female branch there were 65 pupils, excluding day scholars, of whom 49 were Europeans and 58 were daughters of soldiers in the British Army. During the year Government sanctioned the transfer of a selected number of the inmates of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras, to the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum.

Reformatory School. (1903.) *Part II, para. 403.*

85. The average strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, increased by one. All the boys admitted, with one exception, had committed offences against property. There was a marked improvement in the conduct of the pupils, birchings and other punishments decreasing considerably. The success of the candidates who appeared from the school for the Primary Examination and the Government Technical Examinations was satisfactory, and attention continued to be paid to physical education. Of the boys discharged during the year 80 per cent. obtained suitable employment.

School of Arts. *Part II, paras. 404 to 406.*

86. The aluminium department of the School of Arts, Madras, was closed during the year, and its business transferred to the Indian Aluminium Company. During its existence the department had instructed about 600 workmen in a new industry. The carpentry, metal work, lacquer work, jewellery, carpet-weaving and modelling departments continued to work satisfactorily. The weaving department was still in an experimental stage, and a new department was opened for chrome tanning. The number of apprentices in the industrial departments decreased, as many apprentices left the school when the aluminium department was closed. There was a considerable fall in the number of candidates who appeared from the school for the Government Technical Examinations in industrial subjects.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 408 to 411.*

87. There was an increase of more than 1,000 in the number of readers at the Connemara Public Library. Over 200 manuscripts were added to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, and the number of visitors was nearly double that of the previous year. The number of educational institutions possessing libraries rose by more than 1,000, but the proportion of primary schools for boys which were provided with libraries was still very small. There was a large fall in the membership of both registered and unregistered literary associations and reading-rooms.

Periodicals. (1903.) *Part II, para. 41.*

88. The number of periodicals, including magazines and reviews, published during 1903 was 174, but only 141 survived at the close of the year. There were 56 English periodicals, of which 4 were daily newspapers. One daily newspaper was published in Tamil.

Registration of Books. (1903.) *Part II, para. 414.*

89. The number of books and pamphlets published increased by 40, but was still below the numbers for 1900 and 1901. There was an increase in English, Tamil, Canarese and Uriya works and a decrease in Telugu, Hindustani and Sanskrit. The number of works registered for copyright rose from 341 to 363.

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 416 and 417.*

90. The number of visitors to the Government Museum increased by over 100,000. Numerous additions were made to the various sections of the Museum, including a large collection of prehistoric articles found in the Tinnevelly district. The Superintendent of Ethnography made a long tour in Mysore and added a number of interesting exhibits to the ethnological section.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 418 and 419.*

91. Of the observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter the third-class observatory at Secunderabad was closed, as a second-class observatory had been established at Hyderabad (Deccan) by the Government of His Highness the Nizam. Meteorological observations were recorded regularly at the other observatories. Three new rain-recording stations were opened in the Madura district.

Astronomy. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 420 and 421.*

92. The work of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories was continued on the same lines as in the previous year. At the Kodaikanal Observatory astronomical work was confined mainly to solar observations. Spectroscopic observations of sun-spots were made on 114 days. At the Madras Observatory observations were directed solely to the determination of time.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 422 to 427.*

93. The excavation of prehistoric sites in the Tinnevelly district was continued, and over 3,000 prehistoric articles were discovered. Some important Jain relics were discovered and partially excavated at Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district. The survey of the country round Vijayanagar was continued. The

expenditure on the Archæological Survey increased by nearly Rs. 5,000, and 18 buildings were added to the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. Nearly 800 inscriptions were copied under the direction of the Government Epigraphist: about 600 were examined and 300 transcribed.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 429 to 431.*

94. Seven natives were ordained deacons during the year, and 1 European and 4 natives were ordained priests. The Bishop of Madras was absent on leave for 6 months, during which period the diocese was administered by the Archdeacon of Madras as the Bishop's Commissary. The Right Rev. Samuel Morley resigned the Bishopric of Tinnevelly and Madura, and the Bishop of Madras resumed episcopal charge of those districts.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 432 and 433.*

95. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs in the Indian stores received by the Stationery Department during the year, as some of the writing paper and all the printing, badami and cartridge paper was procured from Indian mills. The total value of the stationery and stores issued was Rs. 0·36 lakh more than in the previous year.

Government Press. *Part II, paras. 434 to 439.*

96. The cash receipts of the Government Press increased by Rs. 6,000, and the expenditure by Rs. 48,000. Electrical plant costing Rs. 80,000 was introduced for lighting the buildings and working machinery. There was a slight fall in the total number of pages composed, but the number of impressions struck increased by over 2 millions. There was a decrease in the work done at the Government Press proper, and an increase in that done at the Penitentiary Branch: the average cost of a standard page rose by 6 pies at the Government Press and was reduced by 1 anna at the Penitentiary Branch.

District Presses. *Part II, para. 440.*

97. The value of the work done by the District Presses was slightly less than in the previous year. The total cash receipts increased by Rs. 1,000, while the charges fell by nearly Rs. 9,000.

Chemical Examiner's Department. (1903.) *Part II, paras. 441 to 443.*

98. There was a small increase in both the medico-legal and miscellaneous examinations made by the Chemical Examiner's Department. Poison was detected in 95 cases of suspected human poisoning, arsenic, mercury and aconite being the poisons found most frequently. A large number of miscellaneous examinations were made for various departments.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 444 to 446.*

99. In Madras the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Raja Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital and the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed as usual by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The total expenditure of the institutions decreased. There was a considerable fall in the number of paupers relieved at the Monegar Choultry and in the number of patients treated at the Native Infirmary; but the number of women admitted to the Lying-in Hospital increased by 120, though it was still 400 below the number in 1900. There was a decrease in the cost of the Triplicane Langarkhana. Excluding hospitals, dispensaries and asylums for lunatics and lepers, there were 3,315 charitable institutions in the Presidency with a total income of over Rs. 12½ lakhs. The total number of persons aided at these institutions during the year increased by 300,000 and was more than 13¼ millions.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government. *Part II, para. 447.*

100. There was a slight fall in the number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government. Of the total number of appointments in superior service they held 14·5 per cent., though Muhammadans formed only 6·42 per cent. of the total population of the Presidency at the last census. But they held this large proportion of appointments in the lower grades only, the number of Muhammadans in appointments above Rs. 250 a year being disproportionately small.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1903–1904.)

9. In order to improve the maintenance of land records a special staff was created during the year. It was decided to appoint a special Tahsildar in each district with a special Inspector in each taluk to assist and supervise the karnams in maintaining the records and keeping them up to date. Land Records Tahsildars were appointed for 8 districts during the year, and Land Records Inspectors for all the taluks of 2 of these districts and for some of the taluks of the others. The post of Deputy Director of Land Records was revived in order to provide the Board of Revenue with an assistant in the work of controlling and supervising the Land Records staff. Further information about the staff and their work will be found in Chapter II.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1078—16TH AUGUST 1902 TO 15TH AUGUST 1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year M.E. 1078.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma, Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Samsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya: his age is 46, and he has no male heirs. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 100·35 lakhs. The tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The actual strength of the military force maintained by the State at the close of the year was 1,361. The chief products are pepper, cardamoms, cocoanuts, arecanuts, tamarind, coffee, tea, jack, tapioca, yams, rice, horse-gram, green gram, dholl, gingelly, laurelnuts, teak and other timber; the articles manufactured include cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel oils, jaggery, molasses, salt, arrack, cotton, cloth, yarn, coir rope, coir matting, bricks, tiles and pottery. There are also plumbago and mica mines. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident throughout the year.]

General and Political.

10. In October 1902 His Excellency the Governor visited the Travancore State at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja. Besides spending 11 days on the hills near Peermade His Excellency visited Trivandrum and Quilon. At Trivandrum he exchanged State visits with His Highness and also held a levée. In December 1902 His Highness proceeded to Delhi, accompanied by the Diwan and other officers, to attend the Coronation Darbar. He was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire at the Chapter of Indian Orders held on 3rd January 1903, and he received afterwards the Delhi Darbar Gold Medal. On his way back to Travancore His Highness halted for a few days at Madras to return the visit of His Excellency the Governor. By the command of His Highness the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated throughout the State on 1st January 1903.

Administration of the Land. Land revenue.

11. The current land revenue demand was Rs. 24,06,192, or Rs. 51,436 less than in the previous year. There was an increase in the demand on wet, dry and garden land; but the miscellaneous demand fell from Rs. 4,87,605 to Rs. 4,23,003. The area of registered wet land increased by 6,724 acres during the year. Standing remissions to the extent of Rs. 56,260 and season remissions for waste land and withered crops amounting to Rs. 86,171 were granted. The net demand therefore was Rs. 22,63,761 against Rs. 23,37,753 in the previous year. The collections improved from 96·78 per cent. to 97·38. The arrear demand was Rs. 1,74,986, of which Rs. 7,709 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 48,751 were collected: of the balance Rs. 50,494 was rent due on desavazhi land in Cochin territory. A concession was granted to defaulting ryots under which the balance of arrears was remitted on payment of 3 years' assessment. The total land revenue receipts were Rs. 22,53,154 against Rs. 23,04,880 in the previous year: the expenditure fell from Rs. 3,64,936 to Rs. 3,63,740. The number of coercive processes decreased from 54,790 to 46,873. Property was attached in only 1,424 cases against 2,323 in the previous year and sold in 88 cases against 215.

Survey.

12. The survey of 1 taluk was completed during the year: operations were in progress in the 3 remaining taluks of which the survey had not been completed. In the Kannen Devan hills alone the work had not been commenced. The area surveyed and made ready for settlement was 417·72 square miles against 327·50 in the previous year: but in almost every branch of work the outturn declined. The combined survey of the Travancore-Cochin boundary by surveyors of the two States was completed. The number of students trained in the Survey School increased from 145 to 366: of these 268 were declared qualified. Although it was necessary to increase the staff the institution was almost self-supporting. The cost of the department was Rs. 91,354 against Rs. 91,554 in the previous year.

Settlement.

13. Settlement operations were in progress in 16 taluks. In one of these the work had advanced so far at the close of the year that the new assessment could be introduced in M.E. 1079. The work was approaching completion in 4 other taluks. The expenditure was Rs. 1,98,268 against Rs. 1,97,032 in the previous year. The department had settled 10 taluks in 20 years at an average cost of Rs. 694 a square mile.

Protection. Legislation.

14. The Legislative Council met 4 times, but no Regulations were passed during the year. A Bill to provide for the care of the persons and estates of lunatics and a Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals were introduced.

Police.

15. The sanctioned strength of the police force was 1,751, and the actual strength on the last day of the year 1,731. The effective strength, deducting the reserve, jail guards, etc., was 1,388, the same as in the previous year. There was 1 effective policeman to 2,126 persons and to 5·1 square miles. The number of departmental punishments fell from 1,387 to 1,187, the decline being chiefly in fines and black marks: the number of dismissals rose from 14 to 26. There were 26 desertions as in the previous year. Forty-one policemen were criminally prosecuted: 10 of these prosecutions were conducted by the department, but only 2 ended in conviction. Only one money reward was granted. Twelve sub-stations were not inspected by any superior officer during the year. The total cost of the force increased from Rs. 2,28,296 to Rs. 2,35,575, mainly on account of larger payments for clothing, furniture and travelling allowance. The total number of cases reported fell from 5,135 to 4,524. Among grave crimes there was an increase in murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery and a decline in house-breaking and theft. The number of dacoities rose from 49 to 71. Of the total number of cases for investigation 1,692 were referred as false, 66 were treated as undetected and 2,822 were charged. Of the cases charged 57·02 per cent. were under the Penal Code and 42·98 per cent. under local and special laws. The percentage of conviction declined from 89·06 to 85·5; but in dacoity cases the percentage of conviction was only 16·07, and in robbery cases 27·2. The percentage of property recovered improved slightly from 67·04 to 68·7. The average duration of the investigation in cases prosecuted was 5·4 days against 5·6 in the previous year. The number of known depredators on the police registers fell from 1,403 to 1,316.

Criminal Justice.

16. There were 67 courts exercising criminal jurisdiction as in the previous year. The total number of offences reported declined from 19,900 to 18,654. The decrease occurred both under the Penal Code and under almost all special

and local laws except the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation. The percentage of conviction also fell from 36·13 to 32·46. The number of women prosecuted was 2,466 against 3,202 in the previous year: the percentage of convictions was only 8·96. Seventy-nine juvenile offenders were convicted, but only 1 was sent to the Reformatory. In magistrates' courts the arrears were reduced from 178 to 134: at the end of the year 13 cases had been pending for more than 3 months. The average duration of preliminary inquiries was 22 days against 20 in the previous year, and the average duration of other trials 10 days against 8. Out of 41,671 persons accused only 281 were committed to sessions for trial and 7,168 convicted. Of those convicted 68·58 per cent. were sentenced to fine only against 65·65 in the previous year. There was a serious increase, from 443 to 1,117, in the number of witnesses detained more than 3 days. The number of appeals to District Magistrates fell from 1,696 to 1,480; but the decisions of the subordinate magistrates were confirmed in only 57·11 per cent. of the appeals against 63·08 in the previous year. To the Sessions Courts 130 cases were committed, and the same number involving 310 persons were disposed of, leaving 11 cases in arrears. The percentage of conviction fell from 61·57 to 53·55. The number of witnesses detained more than 3 days increased from 82 to 132. In consequence of the smaller number of persons convicted by first-class magistrates only 189 appeals were preferred to Sessions Courts against 311 in the previous year. All were decided except 12. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 48·44 per cent. of the appeals against 51·42. In the High Court there were 12 cases for confirmation of sentence: all were disposed of, the sentences being confirmed in 7 cases, and reduced in the remainder. The number of appeals rose from 108 to 142. The decisions of the Sessions Courts were upheld in 61·38 per cent. of the appeals against 70·36 in the previous year. Thus, though the percentage of conviction declined in both magistrates' and Sessions Courts, the work of both classes of courts deteriorated considerably when judged by the results of appeals. The High Court disposed of 402 revision cases, upholding the decisions of the lower courts in 70·15 per cent. of the cases against 67·60 in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed by all courts was Rs. 45,357, and the balance remaining for recovery at the end of the year Rs. 17,614. The expenditure on Criminal Justice fell from Rs. 1,87,922 to Rs. 1,84,918, and the receipts from Rs. 40,406 to Rs. 36,615.

Jails.

17. There were 1 central jail and 2 district jails as in the previous year. The average daily strength of the central jail fell from 502·27 to 426·99. In spite of special measures and the release of 21 prisoners on medical grounds the health of the jail did not improve. The death-rate fell slightly, from 4·57 per cent. to 4·21, but the sick-rate rose from 4·28 to 4·68 per cent. Besides those released on medical grounds 1 life-convict was released for good conduct after 11 years' imprisonment and 11 convicts were released on 1st January 1903 to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The total expenditure on the central jail increased from Rs. 45,508 to Rs. 47,880. The earnings from jail manufactures rose from Rs. 5,027 to Rs. 5,532, but the value of the prisoners' labour outside the jail fell from Rs. 13,046 to Rs. 10,713. The average net cost of a prisoner was therefore Rs. 72 against Rs. 54 in the previous year. In the Quilon district jail the average daily strength fell from 99 to 78. The death-rate declined from 9·1 per cent. to 1·27, but the sick-rate rose from 8·88 per cent. to 12·52. The net cost of the jail was Rs. 5,125. In the Alleppy district jail the average daily strength was 81·55 against 91·9 in the previous year. The death-rate rose from 3·68 per cent. to 4·29 and the sick-rate from 4·08 per cent. to 4·29. The net cost of the jail was Rs. 4,500.

Civil Justice.

18. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was 27 as in the previous year; but a temporary Itinerant Munsif's Court was created in the last quarter to afford relief to some of the courts in which arrears were heavy. The total number of original suits instituted fell from 36,351 to 35,613: the number of appeals increased by 1 to 2,943. As the result of the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation of 1077, which was in force throughout the year, 855 ordinary suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 were filed in Munsifs' Courts instead of District Courts, and 2,510 suits between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 were filed in Munsifs' Courts as small causes instead of ordinary suits. But there was not a corresponding improvement in the work of the courts. In Munsifs' Courts 18,749 ordinary suits

and 16,329 small cause suits were instituted. The total arrears rose from 7,787 to 8,529: suits pending for more than 1 and less than 2 years increased from 526 to 559, but suits pending for more than 2 years fell from 9 to 6. The average duration of contested suits increased from 4 months and 3 days to 6 months and 11 days. In District Courts 494 original suits were filed against 612 in the previous year, and 31 small causes against 51. But arrears of ordinary suits were only reduced from 451 to 431, and the number of small causes pending rose from 5 to 19. Suits pending for more than 1 year fell from 108 to 64, but the number pending for more than 2 years increased from 8 to 25. The average duration of contested suits rose from 9 months and 1 day to 11 months and 23 days. In District Courts the total number of appeals preferred fell from 2,212 to 2,179; but in spite of the decrease in the original work of these courts the arrears of appeals increased from 616 to 887. In the High Court the total number of appeals rose from 730 to 764, and the arrears from 245 to 336: the increase of arrears was mainly due to the absence of judges on leave. Although a larger proportion of appeals were preferred from the decisions of Munsifs, the percentage of confirmation improved from 52·90 to 55·55. The percentage of appeals from original decrees of District Courts increased from 48·24 to 65·55 and the percentage of confirmation fell from 60·42 to 50: in the case of appellate decrees the percentage of appeals rose from 18·87 to 23·47 and the percentage of confirmation improved from 60·50 to 72·39. The receipts under Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 5,97,658 against Rs. 5,96,623 in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 3,35,860 against Rs. 3,34,211. The total receipts under Civil and Criminal Justice exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,13,495.

Registration.

19. The number of registration offices was increased from 47 to 51 to cope with increasing work. The number of instruments presented for registration rose from 166,588 to 170,139, but their aggregate value fell from Rs. 3,55,69,555 to Rs. 3,55,27,190. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation was 98·6. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,80,512 against Rs. 2,72,261 in the previous year: the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,03,659 to Rs. 1,06,905.

Military.

20. The second company of the reorganized First Battalion of the Nair Brigade was raised during the year. The actual strength of the military force was 1,361, including 61 cavalry and 29 artillery-men. The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,82,673 to Rs. 2,05,217.

Marine.

21. The number of vessels which called at ports within the State fell from 667 to 637, and their aggregate tonnage from 411,260 tons to 313,985. The receipts of the Marine Department decreased from Rs. 29,023 to Rs. 25,255, and the expenditure from Rs. 25,708 to Rs. 23,336.

Production and Distribution. Weather.

22. The season was generally favourable for agriculture. The mean rainfall recorded at 39 stations was 106·76 inches, or 27·53 inches more than normal. Throughout the State the rainfall was heavy, especially during the first 4 months of the year. There was no noticeable variation in the prices of food-grains.

Forests.

23. The area of reserved forests under the Forest Department at the close of the year was 1,653 square miles, and that of reserved lands 244 square miles. There were also 499 square miles of reserved forests and 1⅓ square miles of reserved lands under the Cardamom Department. The establishment of the Forest Department was increased by the creation of a new division and 3 new ranges. Fire protection was almost completely successful during the year. Natural reproduction in the forests was satisfactory and the growth of the teak plantations was very good. The quantity of timber removed by State agency increased from 44,236 candies to 66,270, while the quantity collected by private individuals fell from 5,282 candies to 3,862. The receipts of the Forest Department increased from Rs. 5,72,580 to Rs. 6,48,960, and the expenditure from Rs. 4,47,326 to Rs. 4,77,825. The total receipts of the Cardamom Department were Rs. 1,20,358 against Rs. 1,13,745 in the previous year: the expenditure increased from Rs. 37,547 to Rs. 40,332. The rules regulating the grant of cardamom lands were revised so as to afford facilities for the relinquishment of portions found unprofitable, and in consequence the total area under cultivation was reduced from 15,861 acres to 14,387.

Factories.

24. The number of factories, including those on tea and coffee estates, increased from 32 to 41. The total number of hands employed daily was 4,332, including 863 women and 1,474 boys. Wages varied from 2 chuckrams 10 cash a day for boys to 20 chuckrams for artizans.

Trade.

25. The total exports from the State increased from Rs. 1,58,65,694 to Rs. 1,87,17,906, but the imports declined from Rs. 1,25,57,739 to Rs. 1,00,59,121. Of the total external trade 38 per cent. was carried by sea, 44 per cent. by backwater and 18 per cent. by land. The most important articles of export were copra, which amounted to Rs. 45·89 lakhs, and coir, which amounted to Rs. 33·57 lakhs. Altogether the products of the cocoanut, which formed more than half of the entire exports, showed an increase of Rs. 19·07 lakhs. There was a general increase in other exports except coffee, jaggery, salt, fish and timber. Among imports tobacco represented Rs. 34·60 lakhs, and piece-goods Rs. 10·47. The only important increase was Rs. 2·24 lakhs in tobacco. The imports of paddy declined by Rs. 10·10 lakhs, and those of rice by Rs. 4·25 lakhs, in consequence of better harvests. Of the total external trade 89·7 per cent. was with British India.

Public Works.

26. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 26,67,404, the highest on record and 26·6 per cent. of the total revenue of the State. The expenditure in the Chief Engineer's Department increased from Rs. 20,09,989 to Rs. 21,75,506, but in the Marahmat Department it decreased from Rs. 6,15,013 to Rs. 4,91,898. In the Chief Engineer's Department Rs. 8,99,373 were spent on communications, including canals and ferries, Rs. 4,34,897 on buildings and Rs. 4,10,839 on irrigation works. Of the last item Rs. 3,97,601 were expended on the Kotayar Project, on which the total outlay had amounted to nearly Rs. 24 lakhs. The dam and the connected works were approaching completion. The grant for the Marahmat Department was reduced in consequence of special expenditure in other departments during the year. The Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway was opened as far as Shencottah, and the portion from Punalur to Quilon was nearly completed. A sum of Rs. 2,34,122 was paid on account of guaranteed interest on debenture bonds raised by the South Indian Railway.

Anchal or Post offices.

27. The number of anchal offices remained 138, but the number of letter boxes was increased from 151 to 174. Two branch lines were opened, and the length of mail communication rose from 905 to 922 miles. The number of covers posted was 4,543,923 against 3,962,780 in the previous year. The money-order system was extended to 12 offices, making 85 in all: 55,895 orders were issued for Rs. 9,07,220. The price of an anchal card was reduced from 5 to 4 cash. The receipts increased from Rs. 68,375 to Rs. 69,888, and the expenditure from Rs. 87,381 to Rs. 93,148; but the postage chargeable for official covers, if they had not been carried free by the anchal service, would have amounted to Rs. 2,90,220.

Revenue and Finance.

Gross revenue.

28. The total revenue of the State, excluding debt heads, was Rs. 1,00,35,898 against Rs. 99,91,334 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 1,09,97,379 against Rs. 1,02,58,407. The revenue was the highest on record, but the operations of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 9,6 ,382. The principal items which contributed to the increase in revenue were customs and tobacco duties, forest revenue and mint receipts. Customs rose by Rs. 1·20 lakhs in consequence of increased exports; larger consumption of tobacco resulted in an increase of Rs. 0·77 lakh in the duty; increased sales of timber and other produce added Rs. 0·76 lakh to the forest receipts, and a larger outturn from the mint brought in an additional revenue of Rs. 1·15 lakhs. On the other hand the land revenue fell by Rs. 0·51 lakh, and the reduction of the salt duty from Rs. 3 to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per maund in the middle of the year caused a loss of Rs. 1·01 lakhs. In expenditure there was a decrease of Rs. 0·78 lakh in contributions to religious institutions and of Rs. 0·57 lakh in stationery, while the chief increase in ordinary expenditure was Rs. 0·68 lakh on education. The chief causes of the unprecedented expenditure were extraordinary charges for His Highness the Maharaja's tour to Delhi, contributions to the Delhi Art Exhibition, the visit of His Excellency the Governor, the local celebrations of the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the payment of the second moiety of the donation to the Victoria Memorial Fund, which together absorbed Rs. 6·05 lakhs. Besides this the expenditure of Rs. 3·97 lakhs on the Kotayar Project is properly a capital outlay. If these extraordinary charges be deducted the revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure of the year by Rs. 0·46 lakh. The deficit was met from the reserve, which was reduced from Rs. 99,38,777 to Rs. 89,78,395, and it was decided to carry on the Kotayar works from the reserve.

29. The outturn of home-made salt decreased from 202,042 to 132,816 maunds on account of unseasonable weather. For the convenience of planters and coolies on the High Range a salt depot was established at Palaar, and 1,926 maunds of salt for it were procured from Tuticorin. The consumption of home salt decreased from 171,524 to 159,860 maunds, while the consumption of Bombay salt increased from 524,213 to 546,874 maunds. The average consumption per head of population was 19·7 lb. The gross receipts were Rs. 20,42,594, and the expenditure Rs. 4,53,700. In spite of an increase of 11,851 maunds in the sales the net revenue decreased by Rs. 1,20,654 in consequence of the reduction in the selling price. The total receipts from stamps increased from Rs. 4,11,173 to Rs. 4,25,040, but the net revenue fell from Rs. 3,91,735 to Rs. 3,84,222, mainly in consequence of the purchase of 3 years' supply of water-marked paper. The sales of tobacco amounted to 12,335 candies, 5,758 candies coming from Jaffna, 4,444 from Coimbatore and the remainder from Tinnevelly. The net revenue rose from Rs. 10,17,064 to Rs. 10,84,871. The net receipts from abkári, opium and bhang were Rs. 7,11,268 against Rs. 7,22,270 in the previous year. The total customs revenue, including Rs. 40,714 received from the British Government under the Inter-portal Convention, was Rs. 8,33,790. The cost of collection was Rs. 30,462, and the net revenue Rs. 8,03,328, or Rs. 1,18,914 more than in the previous year. Of the customs duty collected 95·8 per cent. was from exports. The chowkey tentatively established at Cape Camorin was made permanent. At the instance of the British Government an export duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ pie per pound was imposed on tea exported by sea and contributed to the Indian Tea Cess Committee after deducting the cost of collection. The operations of the mint were considerably extended in consequence of the demand for small coins in place of the silver chakram, which is being gradually withdrawn. The total receipts of the mint were Rs. 1,40,076, and the net profit Rs. 98,393.

Salt. Stamps. Tobacco. Abkári. Customs. Mint.

30. The number of births registered was 52,165 against 53,224 in the previous year: the number of deaths was 45,293 against 49,948. The registered birth-rate declined from 18·02 per mille to 17·67, and the death-rate from 16·91 per mille to 15·34. The number of deaths from small-pox fell from 12,880 to 5,070. There was no important variation in deaths from other causes.

Vital Statistics, etc. Births and deaths.

31. One permanent dispensary and 1 bi-weekly dispensary were opened during the year, so that, excluding special institutions, there were 22 hospitals, 20 dispensaries, 4 bi-weekly dispensaries and 6 weekly dispensaries. The medical staff was strengthened by the appointment of a Surgeon. The number of in-patients treated rose from 14,633 to 15,702, and the number of out-patients from 495,283 to 563,407. The total accommodation of the hospitals was increased from 1,167 to 1,215 cots. Medical subordinates on special duty also treated 22,812 cases. The number of surgical operations performed rose from 22,803 to 25,067 ; but, though there were 32 midwives at work against 30 in the previous year, the number of cases attended by them increased only from 1,542 to 1,597. In the Lunatic Asylum 144 patients were treated, and in the Leper Asylum 236. Eight European institutions and 54 vydyasalas received grants-in-aid. The number of cases treated in the veterinary hospital was 175 against 192 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the department increased by Rs. 31,205 to Rs. 2,70,832.

Medical relief.

32. The expenditure of the Sanitary Department was Rs. 61,343 against Rs. 64,535 in the previous year, in addition to Rs. 54,185 expended by the Town Improvement Committees of Trivandrum, Nagarkoil, Quilon, Allepey and Kottayam. There was a very large decrease in the number of cases vaccinated, from 238,536 to 138,143. This is attributed to the disbanding of the temporary vaccinators employed in the previous year ; but the average number of operations performed by a vaccinator fell from 2,773 to 1,946. The average cost of a successful operation increased from 3 chuckrams 3 cash to 5 chuckrams 3 cash. Although during the last 4 years the average number of deaths from small-pox has exceeded 8,000, only 21·23 per cent. of the infants whose births were registered during the year were vaccinated, and the birth registers themselves were very defective.

Sanitation. Vaccination.

33. The total number of schools increased by 11 to 3,821, and the total number of pupils by 6,750 to 196,593 : of these 181,516 or 92·3 per cent. were under instruction in vernacular schools. Of the total number of pupils 25·1 per cent. were in State schools, 28·8 in aided schools and 46·1 in private unaided schools :

Instruction.

the number attending unaided schools has slowly but steadily decreased. The percentage of girls among the pupils increased from 23·3 to 23·4. Among Christians 45·3 per cent. of the boys of school-age were under instruction and 19 per cent. of the girls; among Hindus 39·6 per cent. of the boys and 11 per cent. of the girls were under instruction; among the Muhammadans the percentage of boys was only 28·6, and of girls 7·7. There were altogether 5 colleges with 318 students, 24 high schools with 2,844 pupils, 138 middle schools with 8,498 pupils, 70 upper primary schools with 6,232 pupils and 3,565 lower primary schools with 177,691 pupils: the percentage of pupils in the primary stage was therefore 93·5. But the direct expenditure by the State on primary education was only 33·2 per cent. of the total expenditure, while 40·1 per cent. was spent on secondary education, 11·9 per cent. on collegiate education and 14·8 per cent. on special education. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,52,283, or Rs. 53,872 more than in the previous year: fees in Government institutions declined by Rs. 9,403 in consequence of reductions in the scales for primary and vernacular schools, leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 4,51,502 against Rs. 3,88,228 in the previous year. The amount spent in grants-in-aid increased by Rs. 13,333 to Rs. 1,17,186, or 21·2 per cent. of the total expenditure. The percentage of teachers holding professional certificates or special degrees improved from 19·8 to 23·8 in Government schools, and from 10·5 to 11·8 in aided schools. The number of students in the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, increased from 185 to 206, and the fees rose from Rs. 7,972 to Rs. 9,596: the net cost was Rs. 48,964 against Rs. 58,560 in the previous year. There were 8 pupils in the Maharaja's College for girls, and the cost was Rs. 2,880: no fees were collected. The strength of the Law College rose from 124 to 149: the total expenditure was Rs. 17,853, and the net cost to the State Rs. 6,323. The number of students in the Sanskrit College increased from 159 to 185: the net cost was Rs. 8,127. The net cost of the Industrial School of Arts was Rs. 21,728.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1078—17TH AUGUST 1902 TO 16TH AUGUST 1903.)

[Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1078.]

[The Raja of Cochin, His Highness Raja Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 51 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089, and maintains a military force of 306 men. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 812,025: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 24·16 lakhs. The chief articles of production are paddy, cocoanuts, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, arecanuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, coir yarn and coir and grass mats. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident throughout the year.]

General and Political.

34. His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Cochin State in October 1902. His Excellency arrived on 14th October and left on the evening of 17th October. During his stay at the Balghatty Residency he exchanged visits with His Highness the Raja, attended a State banquet at Ernakulam, and visited the Ernakulam College, the General Hospital, the Jewish Synagogue at Mattancherry and the Cruz Milagre Gap. His Highness the Raja left the State on 5th November to attend the Delhi Darbar. After visiting Poona, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares and Calcutta he arrived at Delhi on 27th December. His Highness took part in all the important functions of the Darbar, and at the chapter of the Indian Orders held on 3rd January he was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness afterwards received the Delhi Darbar Gold Medal.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

35. The current demand of land revenue (including devaswam) was Rs. 7,59,970, of which Rs. 7,56,521 were collected and Rs. 1,383 were written off as irrecoverable. The collections were 99·5 per cent. of the current demand. The arrear demand was Rs. 23,309, of which Rs. 15,451 were collected and Rs. 2,776 written off. But as several lakhs of disputed arrears, which were said to be held in abeyance, had been excluded from the demand, collection and balance statement, the collection work was not nearly so satisfactory as shown by these figures. The area of wet cultivation shown in the accounts rose during the year from 133,701 acres to 134,207 acres,

506 acres of unassessed land which had been occupied by ryots having been brought to account. Five hundred and seventy-nine gardens similarly occupied were also assessed and brought to account, but the total area of garden and dry lands cultivated has not been reported. The theodolite survey of 167 square miles was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 80 a square mile, and the field survey of 104 square miles at Rs. 388-11-6 a square mile against Rs. 441-6-5 in the previous year. In Trichur town 5 square miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 96-13-4 for theodolite survey and Rs. 669-9-3 for field survey. Although the field survey was conducted more economically, the total expenditure on survey rose from Rs. 53,723 to Rs. 67,306, mainly in consequence of the provision of duplicate and triplicate field measurement books and the purchase of instruments. It was hoped that the survey operations would be completed in 4 years more. The classification of soils preliminary to settlement was completed in the Kanayanur and Cranganur taluks, and the number of cocoanut, areca and jack trees on garden lands was counted. The estates of Punnathur and Kamalapur remained under the management of the Darbar. The ordinary expenditure under land revenue was Rs. 93,293 against Rs. 94,068 in the previous year. The expenditure on survey and settlement rose from Rs. 59,591 to Rs. 82,762. Survey. Settlement.

36. No Regulations were passed during the year, but 10 Bills were under consideration at its close. **Protection.** Legislation.

37. The strength of the police on the last day of the year was 64 officers and 435 men, but of these only 62 officers and 328 men were actually engaged in police work. There was therefore 1 effective policeman to 2,082 persons and to 3·5 square miles. The number of departmental punishments fell from 237 to 228. Thirty-three policemen were prosecuted for offences, in 2 cases by the department: none were convicted. Grave crimes investigated by the police numbered 666 against 767 in the previous year. Fifty cases were under investigation at the close of the year, 347 were actually charged and the remainder were struck off. Of the police cases tried 79 per cent. ended in conviction against 73 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered rose from 75 to 85. The average duration of investigation in cases charged fell from 15·4 days to 13·4 days. The number of known depredators registered increased from 311 to 353. The total cost of the police was Rs. 67,206, or As. 1-3·9 per head of the population, against Rs. 60,951 in the previous year. The increased expenditure was due to the purchase of clothing, arms and accoutrements. Police.

38. The cases for disposal in magistrates' courts declined from 4,574 to 3,961, of which only 29 were pending at the close of the year. Even of this reduced number of cases a large proportion must have been false, as 6,373 persons out of 7,602 accused were either acquitted or discharged. It is remarkable that in spite of this compensation for vexatious complaints was granted to only 88 persons against 146 in the previous year. Appeals were preferred against the decisions of the subordinate magistrates in 32 per cent. of the cases subject to appeal: the decisions were confirmed in only 44 per cent. of the appeals. From the decisions of the District Magistrates appeals were preferred in 91 per cent. of the cases subject to appeal against 56 per cent. in the previous year: the decisions were upheld in only 57 per cent. of the appeals. No witness was detained by a magistrate more than 3 days. There was a satisfactory decrease in the average duration of trials before first-class magistrates, from 20 days to 5½ days; the average duration of trials before second-class magistrates fell from 9 to 8½ days, while in the courts of third-class magistrates the average rose from 6 to 9 days. Eighty-nine persons were tried by the Sessions Courts, and 37 convicted. The Chief Court disposed of 21 appeals, the Sessions Courts of 7 and the District Magistrates of 223. Fines amounting to Rs. 9,586 were imposed during the year: Rs. 7,089 were realised. In spite of writing off Rs. 2,951 as irrecoverable, there was a large balance of Rs. 14,553 in fines pending realization at the close of the year. The receipts under Criminal Justice were Rs. 5,757 against Rs. 6,369 in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 38,625 against Rs. 37,464. Criminal Justice.

39. One central jail and 9 subsidiary jails were maintained as in the previous year. The average daily number of convicts in the central jail fell from 200 to 148·6. The number of deaths in the year fell from 9 to 4. The expenditure on the central jail decreased from Rs. 13,177 to Rs. 11,110, but the average gross cost of a convict increased from Rs. 66 to Rs. 73. The earnings of the convict labour declined from Jails.

Rs. 4,076 to Rs. 1,177, as a large quantity of articles manufactured at the jail remained unsold at the end of the year. In consequence of this fall in earnings each convict cost the State Rs. 20 more than in the previous year, the net cost rising from Rs. 45 to Rs. 65. The expenditure on subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,068 against Rs. 2,449 in the previous year: the average cost of dieting a prisoner remained at As. 1-8.

Civil Justice.

40. The total number of suits for disposal in the civil courts was 9,490 against 10,556 in the previous year, but the number of suits decided fell from 9,994 to 8,952, so that the number pending at the close of the year was 538 against 562. In the Munsifs' Courts there were 8,032 suits for disposal, of which 7,845 were decided: 1 suit remained which had been pending more than a year. The average duration of contested original suits fell from 73·3 days to 62·7 days, and the average duration of contested small cause suits from 22·3 to 21·7 days. Appeals were preferred against the Munsifs' decisions in 39 per cent. of the cases subject to appeal: the decisions were upheld in 60 per cent. of the appeals. There were 373 suits for disposal in the District Courts, of which 260 were decided. Four cases remained which had been pending more than 2 years, and 15 which had been pending more than 1 year. The average duration of contested suits was 253·5 days. Appeals from the decisions of the District Judges were preferred in 45 per cent. of the cases subject to appeal: the decisions were confirmed in 39 per cent. of the appeals. The Chief Court disposed of 1 original suit. There were 759 appeals for disposal by the District Courts, of which 592 were decided: the average duration increased in one court from 115 days to 123, in the other from 100 days to 111. The Chief Court decided 249 appeals out of 320 for disposal: 3 of the remaining appeals had been pending for more than a year. The average duration of appeals before the Chief Court rose from 72 days to 140·5 days, which is explained by the fact that a number of old appeals were taken up and decided. His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal decided 5 appeals out of 7 for disposal. The total receipts on account of Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 1,39,387 against Rs. 1,44,786 in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 91,926 against Rs. 90,344. The net receipts under Civil Justice exceeded the net expenditure under Criminal Justice.

Registration.

41. The number of documents registered was 35,937 against 33,780 in the previous year. The proportion of documents registered on the day of presentation was 99·8 per cent. Registration was refused in 120 cases. The receipts amounted to Rs. 52,127 against Rs. 48,391 in the previous year: the expenditure was

Military.

Rs. 24,731 against Rs. 25,185. The strength of the infantry and artillery at the end of the year was 293; the strength of the body guard was 13. The expenditure on the troops rose from Rs. 30,094 to Rs. 34,510: the increase was mainly due to

Marine.

the purchase of uniforms. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the port of Malipuram fell from 105 to 90, and the aggregate tonnage from 87,518 tons to 73,499. But the port dues collected increased from Rs. 4,997 to Rs. 5,479. The Narakal light and obelisk were removed to Malipuram.

Production and Distribution.

Weather.

42. The season was favourable to agriculture. The mean recorded rainfall was 112·02 inches against 93·32, 91·91 and 92·98 inches in the 3 preceding years. There was a great increase in the outturn of coffee. The number of acres under mature plants rose slightly, from 2,901 to 3,177, but the total yield was 1,124,580

Forests.

lbs., or 354 lbs. an acre against 67 lbs. an acre in the previous year. The State forests were worked under provisional working plans pending demarcation and survey: this work had been suspended until the enactment of the Forest Regulation, which was sanctioned by the Madras Government during the year. The people were allowed to remove head-loads of fuel, bamboos and thorns for fencing and leaves for manure free of charge. The department supplied sleepers and keys to the Madras, South Indian and Shoranur-Cochin Railways and timber to the Cordite Factory, the Salem Central Jail, the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras and the Executive Engineer, Calicut: 14,494 tons of fuel were also supplied to the Madras and Shoranur-Cochin Railways against 4,717 tons in the previous year. Ten elephants were captured, of which 6 were sold for Rs. 7,270. The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 6,00,301 to Rs. 4,07,933, the difference being mainly due to the decrease in the number of sleepers supplied to railways and to the fact that a sum of Rs. 50,993 due for timber sold was not received till after the close of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,15,363 against Rs. 5,12,333 in the previous

year, the decrease being due to the curtailment of operations. But the financial position of the department was far better than these figures disclose, for the current expenditure included Rs. 1,31,314 spent on a tramway, timber-slide and connected works, and the value of the timber in stock at the close of the year was about Rs. 4 lakhs. There were 34 convictions for forest offences during the year. The only statistics of trade reported are for the imports and exports at Malipuram. Trade. The imports fell from Rs. 6,750 to Rs. 2,250, while the exports rose from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 5,995. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 2,65,861 against Rs. 2,71,410 Public Works. in the previous year. Four hundred and forty-seven miles of road were maintained, and Rs. 1,18,644 were spent on communications. A further sum of Rs. 1,04,196 Railway. was expended on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, raising the net capital expenditure to Rs. 64,43,056. The Darbar received as their share of the earnings Rs. 69,075 for the half-year ending 31st December 1902 and Rs. 1,04,602 (credited after the close of the year) for the half-year ending 30th June 1903. The Darbar were thus receiving at the end of the first year's working more than 3 per cent. on the capital expenditure. Two anchal offices and 7 letter-boxes were opened during the Anchal or year, making a total of 34 offices and 41 boxes. The length of mail communication Post offices. was increased from 245 to 248 miles. The number of covers carried was 673,766 against 713,202 in the previous year: the decrease is attributed to the fact that the people made more use of the British post. The receipts rose from Rs. 8,181 to Rs. 8,244, and the expenditure from Rs. 15,658 to Rs. 16,883. Against the net cost of the department, Rs. 8,639, must be set off the free carriage of official covers. The average cost to the State of each official cover carried was a little over 5 pies.

43. The total receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 24,16,493, and the **Revenue and Finance.** expenditure to Rs. 26,13,566, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,97,073. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,04,393 in the receipts. The amount due from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention, Rs. 1,10,500, was received after the close of the year; forest receipts declined by Rs. 2,18,165; and there was a decrease of Rs. 15,996 under salt on account of the reduction of the salt duty in British India. Against these items must be set off Rs. 73,299, the first earnings received from the railway, and an increase of Rs. 38,860 in the rent of abkári farms. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 97,801. The miscellaneous expenditure rose by Rs. 2,13,797, mainly owing to the cost of the Raja's Delhi tour; and there was an increase of Rs. 22,132 for survey and settlement operations and Rs. 20,301 in interest on loans. Against these amounts must be set off a decrease of Rs. 96,970 under Forests and Rs. 16,775 in the expenditure upon charitable institutions. It is also to be remarked that what was practically a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,31,314 on the forest tramway and connected works was met from current revenue. If this amount is excluded and credit is taken for the Rs. 1,10,500 received from the British Government after the close of the year, the accounts show a balance of Rs. 44,701 in spite of unusual expenditure during the year. To provide additional funds for the railway and to repay temporary loans of Rs. 5,85,000 a new debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs was projected; out of this only Rs. 4,25,200 were allotted during the year, bringing in Rs. 4,16,449: in consequence of this the temporary loans were reduced by only Rs. 1 lakh, and at the close of the year the indebtedness of the State was Rs. 14,25,200 on debenture loans and Rs. 4,85,000 on temporary loans. The sinking fund, which had been proposed in the previous year, was not established.

44. The quantity of salt imported from Bombay was 183,103 maunds: **Salt.** 182,299 maunds were sold against 181,744 in the previous year. The average consumption per head of the population was 18·47 lbs. The receipts fell from Rs. 5,34,950 to Rs. 5,18,954, and the net revenue from Rs. 4,20,993 to Rs. 4,02,853, the decrease being mainly due to the reduction of the duty. There were 32 convictions for salt offences. The abkári revenue rose from Rs. 1,16,669 to Rs. 1,55,529, **Excise.** the 7 abkári farms being sold for 3 years for an annual rent of Rs. 1,45,100. The receipts from opium and ganja were Rs. 24,715 against Rs. 24,574 in the previous year. The number of licenses for the sale of tobacco increased from 1,288 to 1,597; but the receipts from licenses decreased from Rs. 21,040 to Rs. 20,700, as a large part of the license fees had been credited in the previous year. The number of convictions under the Tobacco Regulation was 78. The receipts from **Stamps.** stamps rose from Rs. 2,52,931 to Rs. 2,62,170: the expenditure fell from Rs. 14,026 to Rs. 13,512.

Vital Statistics, etc.

Births and deaths. Medical relief.

45. The number of births registered was 6,932 against 5,787 in the previous year; the number of deaths was 7,807 against 7,354. But the ratios, 8·4 per mille for births and 9·6 per mille for deaths, still showed poor results. The public health was fairly good; but the number of deaths from cholera rose from 786 to 1,088, and the number from dysentery and diarrhœa from 950 to 1,320. One new hospital and 2 temporary dispensaries were opened, making 10 hospitals and 5 dispensaries in all. The number of in-patients rose by 50 to 4,146, and the number of out-patients by 332 to 185,473. There was a considerable increase in the number of women and children treated at the Mattancherry hospital and in the female ward of the Trichur hospital. The number of women treated rose by 3,050 to 19,796, the number of children by 2,456 to 14,253. Five hundred and nineteen labour cases were attended against 450 in the previous year. Two in-patients were treated in the lunatic asylum. The expenditure on the Medical Department rose from Rs. 58,465 to Rs. 63,081.

Sanitation. Vaccination.

The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy was Rs. 18,715 against Rs. 19,381 in the previous year. There was a large decrease in the number of vaccination operations performed, from 36,825 to 23,938, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 4,696 to Rs. 4,712. The proportion of successful operations was 78·1 per cent. against 84·3 in the previous year. Only 13 per cent. of the children born in the year were vaccinated.

Instruction.

46. The total number of schools in the State rose from 1,434 to 1,491, and the number of pupils from 44,490 to 47,315, of whom 27,981 or 59 per cent. were in unaided schools. There were 33,659 boys under instruction, 55 per cent. of the male population of school-going age; the number of girls was 13,656 or 22 per cent. One second-grade college was maintained by the Darbar, at which 80 students were under instruction, the average net cost of each student being Rs 61–11–0 against Rs. 106–0–9 in the previous year. There were 12 high schools or departments, of which 3 were maintained by the Darbar, 7 were aided, and 2 unaided. Of 32 middle schools or departments 12 were maintained by the Darbar, 19 were aided and 1 unaided. The number of primary schools and departments was 1,178, of which the Darbar maintained 56, while 127 were aided and 995 were unaided. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 97,965 against Rs. 99,985 in the previous year, and the net expenditure was Rs. 65,825 against Rs. 68,203. Of the net expenditure Rs. 40,899 were spent on institutions maintained by the Darbar and Rs. 14,465 on grants-in-aid. The expenditure on collegiate education was Rs. 4,935, on secondary education Rs. 15,713, and on primary education Rs. 32,123. It is proposed to revise the rules for grants-in-aid in order that more schools may be brought within their scope, and the Government of Madras have recommended that the help given to primary education may be extended.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.)

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 28 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The principal articles of production are paddy and other grains, red ochre and granite. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

47. His Highness the Raja, who was absent in Europe at the beginning of the year, returned to India on 29th November 1903. The Senior Rani, Mathusri Rajasri Brihadambal Rajamani Sahib Avargal, died on 4th December 1903.

Administration of the Land.

48. There was an increase of 6,532 acres in the occupied area, of which 3,119 acres were wet and 3,413 dry. This result was due partly to the work of the special establishment appointed to investigate the reasons for land being left waste. The extent of unoccupied arable land was reduced to 48,482 acres. But in consequence of a decrease in miscellaneous items the current land revenue demand fell from Rs. 7,42,104 to Rs. 7,40,039, of which Rs. 7,16,979 or 96·88 per cent. were collected against 93·38 per cent. in the previous year. Of the total demand Rs. 28,242 were due as quit-rent on inam and jagir land: the collections of this kind of revenue improved from 58·41 per cent. to 70·28 per cent. Excluding quit-rent,

97·93 per cent. of the current land revenue demand was collected. The ordinary land revenue arrears amounted to Rs. 98,472, of which Rs. 58,114 were collected and Rs. 4,615 written off: the arrears of quit-rent amounted to Rs. 1,75,287, of which only Rs. 21,853 were collected and Rs. 63,304 written off. Sales of immovable property for the recovery of land revenue fell from 455 to 155, but movable property was sold in 125 cases against 60 in the previous year. Field work having been completed, the only work of the Survey Department during the year was the preparation and reproduction of maps. Settlement operations were not commenced.

Protection.

Legislation.

49. Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to enable the Darbar to authorize officers not already empowered to do so to issue coercive processes for the recovery of revenue, and the other to prevent injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works. The police force of the State was under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, who was assisted by a Chief Inspector. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 263. The number of cases reported to the police fell from 1,066 to 881. There was a further decline in detection, the percentage of cases detected being 83 against 87 in the previous year, while of the persons arrested only 36 per cent. were convicted against 48 per cent. Of 41 cases of housebreaking and theft only 3 were detected. There was an improvement in the health of the force, which had been bad in the previous year. The total number of cases for disposal in magistrates' courts increased from 2,463 to 2,594: the arrears at the end of the year rose from 121 to 148. In the Court of Session there were 8 cases for trial, of which 1 was left pending. The number of appeals preferred to the Chief Magistrate increased from 74 to 103: all the appeals were decided, the decisions of the subordinate magistrates being reversed in 40 cases and modified in 7. The Court of Session disposed of 7 appeals from the courts of the Chief Magistrate and Special Assistant Magistrate, confirming the decisions in all cases but one. The Chief Court disposed of 6 appeals, in 3 of which the decisions of the Court of Session were reversed. As in the previous year there was a central jail and 6 subsidiary jails. The number of prisoners admitted decreased from 435 to 335. The average daily charge for dieting fell from As. 1-6 to As. 1-3·77, and the total expenditure from Rs. 6,920 to Rs. 6,049: the net gain from jail industries was Rs. 866. The daily average number of sick was 0·26 against 0·68 in the previous year. The number of original suits for disposal in the Chief Court fell from 1,996 to 1,957, but the arrears increased from 270 to 376, of which 33 suits had been pending more than a year. The total number of small cause suits for disposal in the Cheif Court was 1,609 against 1,354 in the previous year, and the arrears increased from 104 to 130 suits. In the Rural Small Cause Courts the number of suits fell from 2,363 to 2,137, but the arrears rose from 83 to 84. The number of appeals in the Chief Court was 106 against 108 in the previous year, but the arrears increased from 26 to 46. The receipts of the civil courts rose from Rs. 49,044 to Rs. 51,584, and the expenditure from Rs. 29,668 to Rs. 30,140. The number of documents registered in the 12 registry offices increased from 19,658 to 21,036. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation was 72·15 against 35·02 per cent. in the previous year. The receipts of the Registration Department increased from Rs. 27,378 to Rs. 28,997, and the charges from Rs. 17,921 to Rs. 18,459. The strength of the military force remained unchanged, but its cost rose from Rs. 25,796 to Rs. 32,312. The infantry consisted of 19 officers and 90 men, and the Raja's body-guard of 3 offices and 16 men.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Military.

Production and Distribution.

50. The season was generally favourable: the rainfall was 43·6 inches against 40·15 in the previous year and 33·94 inches in fasli 1311. The outturn of crops was good, and the prices of food-grains fell considerably. Cattle shows were held at the casba stations of the 3 taluks. The receipts of the Forest Department rose from Rs. 29,782 to Rs. 35,243, and the expenditure from Rs. 9,033 to Rs. 10,958: the increase in the receipts was due partly to the collection of arrears. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 1,62,682 to Rs. 2,10,516, though the expenditure on town conservancy was excluded from this head for the first time. The expenditure on irrigation rose from Rs. 53,880 to Rs. 62,858, on communications from Rs. 42,074 to Rs. 44,722 and on buildings from Rs. 27,278 to Rs. 71,968: 256 tanks were repaired, and 210 miles of metalled roads, 90 miles of unmetalled roads and 250 miles of village tracks were maintained.

Revenue and Finance.

51. The total revenue of the State increased from Rs. 12,34,588 to Rs. 12,53,958. The receipts under land revenue increased by Rs. 12,956, under excise by Rs. 11,053 and under deposits by Rs. 37,691; but the contribution of Rs. 38,000 under the Salt Convention was not received from the British Government till after the close of the year, and there was a fall of Rs. 18,000 in advances. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 11,70,681 to Rs. 12,08,625: the increase was mainly due to the outlay on public works and the addition of Rs. 48,000 to the Raja's privy purse, but there was a large fall in miscellaneous charges, which had been swelled in the previous year by the Raja's tour to Delhi. The closing balance increased from Rs. 11,30,128 to Rs. 11,75,461.

Vital Statistics, etc.

52. The number of births registered was only 3,530, and the number of deaths 3,330, the registered birth-rate falling from 13·31 to 9·28 and the death-rate from 11·16 to 8·75. There were 204 deaths from cholera. In the Town Hospital the number of in-patients treated rose from 439 to 440, and the number of out-patients from 28,644 to 28,676. In the dispensary for women and children the number of women treated increased from 5,349 to 6,729, and the number of children from 4,795 to 4,937; but the 2 midwives attached to the dispensary attended 132 labour cases only against 156 in the previous year. In the 7 rural dispensaries the number of patients treated fell from 46,340 to 45,335. Four native Vaidyans were maintained at a cost of Rs. 528. The total expenditure on the Medical Department increased from Rs. 23,835 to Rs. 24,775. The number of vaccination operations increased from 8,095 to 10,156, and the percentage of success from 98 to 98·3. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,489 against Rs. 2,477 in the previous year, and the average cost of a successful operation fell from As. 5–1 to As. 4.

Instruction.

53. The total number of educational institutions increased from 271 to 277, of which 146 were aided and 35 were maintained by the State: the number of State institutions fell by 5, and the number of aided schools by 6. The total number of pupils rose from 8,722 to 9,243, the increase being confined to unaided schools: the number of girls among the pupils was 846. The number of students in the F.A. classes of the Pudukkóttai College rose from 30 to 36. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 39,751 against Rs. 38,073 in the previous year, and the net cost to the State was Rs. 25,893 against Rs. 23,719: of the net outlay Rs. 15,311 were spent on primary education.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1903–1904.)

[Nawab Saiyid Fath 'Ali Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah Sect. His age is 56, and he has 3 sons. He was educated by a private tutor. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 2·16 lakhs. The chief articles of production are cholam, sajja, korra, areca, indigo, oranges, mangoes, cloth and lacquered-work; there is also a small diamond mine. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

Administration of the Land.

54. The current land revenue demand, including sub-jagir villages, increased in consequence of the introduction of settlement rates and the extension of cultivation from Rs. 1,72,929 to Rs. 2,07,206, of which Rs. 1,88,110 were collected; the arrear demand was Rs. 1,25,027, of which Rs. 12,435 were remitted and Rs. 78,152 collected. The total collections were therefore Rs. 2,66,362 against Rs. 2,08,298 in the previous year. The survey and demarcation of the State was completed and settlement commenced, 14 villages out of a total of 63 being settled during the year.

Protection.

Police.

55. The police force consisted of 6 head constables, 57 constables and 1 bugler, under the control of a Muhthamim and an Assistant Muhthamim. The cost of the force was Rs. 7,227. There were also 131 talayaries under the control of the Revenue Department. There were 100 cases pending with the police at the beginning of the year, and 96 were reported to them or referred to them by the Magistrate.

Criminal Justice.

Of the total 20 per cent. were referred as false, 33 per cent. were treated as impossible to detect, and only 17 per cent. were charged. Of 6 dacoity and robbery cases 5 were treated as impossible to detect and 1 remained pending. There were 2 courts exercising criminal jurisdiction, the Magistrate's Court and the Sadar Court. In the Sadar Court the Diwan exercises the powers of a Session's Judge and the Nawab

those of a High Court. No cases were committed to the Sadar Court during the year; 6 appeals were received and decided. In the Magistrate's Court there were 225 cases for disposal: the arrears were reduced from 19 to 8. The average duration of cases rose from 11 to 20 days, as there was delay in securing the presence of some accused persons from Hyderabad. Of fines amounting to Rs. 425 imposed Rs. 346 were collected. Admissions to the jail decreased from 30 to 21: the average daily population was 10·30. There were 2 courts exercising civil jurisdiction, the Adalat Court presided over by the District Munsif, who is empowered to try suits up to Rs. 3,000 except when they are brought against jagirdars, and the Sadar Court, in which the Diwan hears appeals from the Adalat Court and original suits which the District Munsif is not competent to try, appeals from the Diwan's original decrees lying to the Nawab. In the Sadar Court 14 cases were disposed of out of 16; in the Adalat Court there were 168 cases for disposal and 155 were disposed of. The number of documents registered rose from 281 to 292, and their aggregate value from Rs. 28,275 to Rs. 34,187.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

56. The season was favourable, the rainfall being timely and sufficient: it amounted to 21·84 inches against 22·72 in the previous year. There was an increase of 4,841 acres in the occupied area, and the outturn of crops was good. There was an especially large increase in the area under cotton, which rose from 17,232 to 30,296 acres. The price of cholam fell from 28 to 37 seers, and that of korra from 32 to 44 seers. The principal exports were skins, ghee, cholam, cotton, mangoes, oranges and lacquered-work: the principal imports were rice, sugar, jaggery, cloth, salt and kerosine-oil. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 13,813, of which Rs. 4,890 were spent on roads and Rs. 2,954 on irrigation.

Production and Distribution.

57. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 2,14,573: excluding the opening balance and the loan received from Government for survey, the receipts were Rs. 1,90,980 against Rs. 1,48,104 in the previous year. Land revenue increased by Rs. 34,907; but out of the Rs. 2,66,362 collected from the ryots the share of the State was only Rs. 1,35,947, the remainder going to sub-jagirdars. The mohtarfa, or profession-tax, increased from Rs. 2,844 to Rs. 4,065, stamp receipts from Rs. 3,290 to Rs. 4,775, and road-cess from Rs. 8,326 to Rs. 16,501. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,71,036 against Rs. 1,65,736 in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,537.

Revenue and Finance.

58. The number of births registered rose from 436 to 538, and the number of deaths from 329 to 364; but registration was still very imperfect. At the State dispensary 12,602 patients were treated against 12,059 in the previous year. There was no epidemic disease. The number of cases vaccinated increased from 491 to 533: 427 operations were successful. The expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs. 4,718.

Vital Statistics, etc.

59. There were 19 schools, of which 3 were maintained by the State, 8 were aided and 8 were unaided. The total number of pupils was 533 against 792 in the previous year, the strength of the only Anglo-Vernacular school falling from 219 to 81. There were no girls in any of the schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 4,129.

Instruction.

SANDUR STATE. (1903–1904.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1903–1904.*]

[The Raja of Sandúr, Raja Srimant Venkatrao Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892. He was being educated at the Wardlaw College, Bellary, until the end of November 1903, when he was removed on account of the plague. His nearest male heir is his paternal uncle Malojee Rao Bala Sahib Ghorapade. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 11,205: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 0·52 lakh. The chief articles of production are cholam, tobacco and betel-leaves. During the minority of the Raja the State is administered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent for Sandúr.]

60. The land revenue and quit-rent demand was Rs. 19,031, of which Rs. 18,891 were collected during the year. Ordinary holdings increased from 5,979 acres to 6,044 acres, of which 5,670 were cultivated. Of 3,463 acres of inam land 2,920 were cultivated. There were 163 wells irrigating 385 acres, but only 151 wells were in use: with the exception of a tank irrigating 4·64 acres this was the

Administration of the Land.

only form of irrigation used in the State. The final records of the survey of State villages, which had been completed in the previous year, were received, and the boundary survey of the 18 jagir villages was completed. Settlement operations were under consideration.

Protection. 61. The numbers of the police force—1 Inspector, 4 head constables and 25 constables—remained the same as in the previous year, but the cost of their maintenance increased by Rs. 177 to Rs. 3,010. Eighteen police cases were brought to trial, and 16 ended in conviction. There was no serious crime. The Diwan disposed of 143 criminal cases against 136 in the previous year. One criminal appeal was preferred to the Political Agent and was rejected. Nine convicts and 7 persons under remand were imprisoned in the jail. Their food and clothing cost Rs. 32 : the work done by the convicts was valued at Rs. 16. As Civil Judge the Diwan disposed of 10 original suits against 16 in the previous year. No suits nor petitions were pending at the close of the year. Eighty-two documents, involving property worth Rs. 8,463, were registered against 84 documents, representing Rs. 11,659, in 1902–1903.

Production and Distribution. 62. The rainfall was plentiful but unevenly distributed. Of the total, 30·26 inches, 9·75 inches fell in September, while the fall in July and August was deficient. In consequence of the untimely rainfall the crops were only moderate ; but in spite of this there was a considerable fall in the prices of food-grains and oil-seeds. Cholam was 43 per cent., sajja 58 per cent., rice 9 per cent., and wheat 60 per cent. cheaper than in the previous year. This was due to the fact that the markets of the surrounding country, to which Sandúr produce is usually exported, were closed on account of plague. For the same reason the supply of condiments from Bellary was stopped, and their prices rose. The revenue from the forests under the control of the State was Rs. 3,568 against Rs. 4,745 in the previous year. There was a considerable decrease in the sale of sandalwood, and in the *amroy* rents. A sum of Rs. 10,000 a year is received for 40,000 acres of forest held on lease by the British Government. Trade at Sandúr was good in consequence of the closure of surrounding markets. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,458.

Revenue and Finance. 63. The total receipts in the year were Rs. 56,847 : the expenditure was Rs. 46,853, or Rs. 11,353 less than in the previous year, when extraordinary expenditure to meet survey and other charges was incurred. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 37,802 against Rs. 27,809 at its commencement. The mohtarfa continued to be levied instead of income-tax on all professions except agriculture. The collections were Rs. 1,506 against Rs. 1,446 in the previous year. The tax was extended to 446 persons against 335 in 1902–1903. Only Rs. 47 were advanced in agricultural loans, while Rs. 157 were recovered.

Vital Statistics, etc. 64. The number of births registered was 425 against 448 in the previous year ; the number of deaths was 315 against 227. The public health was fair. No case of plague occurred within the State, though it was prevalent in the surrounding country : successful arrangements were made to prevent the importation of infection without extra expenditure. The total admissions to the dispensary at Sandúr fell from 14,216 to 10,376, and the average daily attendance from 107·83 to 76·51. The number of surgical operations performed fell from 387 to 171. This considerable decrease in the work of the dispensary was due to the fact that the Hospital Assistant in charge was changed several times. The midwife attended 192 labour cases, 10 more than in the previous year. The number of vaccination operations was 528, of which 472 were successful : the average cost of a successful operation was As. 4–2 against As. 4–11 in the previous year.

Instruction. 65. One lower secondary school was maintained by the State at Sandur. There were 136 pupils at the beginning of the year and 146 at the close, but the average daily attendance fell from 127·54 in the previous year to 116·4. Six pupils appeared for the Primary Examination, and 4 passed. Out of 8 who appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination 3 passed. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,475 against Rs. 1,445 in the previous year : the fees amounted to Rs. 690 against Rs. 720. Six pial schools were registered and examined ; but they earned only Rs. 36 in all as results grants. The London Mission maintains a primary school for girls at Sandúr : the strength of the school fell from 53 to 51, and the average daily attendance from 41 to 31.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.) *

66. The season was generally favourable. The rainfall exceeded the average in every district except Tinnevelly, where there was a deficiency of 4·36 inches. The mean rainfall of the Presidency was 58·30 inches against 54·76 inches in the previous year and an average of 44·93 inches. There was a consequent fall in the prices of food-grains. Rice alone rose in price, from 12·5 seers for the rupee to 13·4 seers; but this was more than counterbalanced by the fall of ragi from 24·6 seers for the rupee to 29·1 seers, of cholam from 24·4 seers to 28·8 seers and of cumbu from 24·1 seers to 27·8. The price of rice actually rose in only 4 districts, *Tinnevelly, South Canara, Tanjore* and *Madura*. *Among dry grains ragi increased slightly in price in Tanjore and Malabar, and cumbu in Tanjore. Ragi was cheapest in Anantapur and Bellary, and cholam in Anantapur*, in which districts plague interfered with the export trade. There was practically no change in agricultural wages, which were returned as Rs. 4–14–0 a month for ordinary labourers in the previous year. But, as agricultural labourers are very frequently paid in kind, the statistics of agricultural wages do not convey a very accurate idea of the labourers' condition; nor, on the other hand, are such labourers necessarily affected by small variations in the prices of food-grains. In Bellary alone was there any important alteration in agricultural wages, which rose in that district from Rs. 4–11–0 a month to Rs. 5–4–0: this increase was due probably to the scarcity of labour on account of plague. Among artizans the wages of masons, carpenters and blacksmiths alike rose by Rs. 1–4–0 a month in the towns of the Coimbatore district: this again was probably a result of plague. In Madura also the wages of these 3 classes of artizans rose by As. 11 for masons and carpenters and Rs. 1–8–0 for blacksmiths; but the increase in this case was due probably to the demand for skilled labour for the extensive building operations undertaken in the temples by the Nattukkottai Chetties. In the rural tracts of Anantapur there was an increase in the wages of all 3 classes of artizans, but this did not apply to towns. In South Arcot and the rural tracts of Kistna the wages of masons rose, and in the rural tracts of Kurnool there was an increase in those of carpenters and blacksmiths. In North Arcot the wages of masons fell by Re. 1, and in Tinnevelly the wages of blacksmiths fell by As. 11. Apart from these there were no noticeable changes in the rates of wages; but the fact that there was a considerable decline in the emigration of indentured coolies shows that work was more easy to obtain, if not better paid. Accompanying the prosperous seasons of the last 2 years, and perhaps in part the result of them, there has been a steady increase in the registered birth-rate of the Presidency: the rate in 1903 was 31·2 per mille against 28·2 in 1902 and 25·1 in 1901; but an improvement in registration may have accounted partly for this increase. The deaths from cholera in 1903 were 2,300 below those of 1902: the 3 districts of Malabar, Madura and Salem accounted for more than half of the whole number. The mortality from small-pox fell from 0·7 to 0·4 per mille. But on the other hand the deaths from plague increased by 2,500, and 8 districts were infected: the necessity of precautions against the spread of infection makes this disease a far more serious misfortune to the people than is apparent from the number of deaths alone. The incidence of taxation per head of the population during the official year 1903–1904 was Rs. 2–12–10 against Rs. 2–13–4 in 1902–1903. The incidence of the land revenue decreased from Rs. 1–8–5 to Rs. 1–8–2, varying from As. 8–6 in Vizagapatam to Rs. 2–13–0 in Kistna. There was also a decrease from As. 7–9 to As. 6–5 in the incidence of the salt-duty in consequence of the reduction of the duty from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 2 a maund. But the incidence of the excise (abkári) revenue increased from As. 6–2 to As. 7–1 in consequence partly of an increase in the cost of liquor and the displacement of illicit by licit liquor and partly of larger consumption as the result of prosperity. Altogether the material condition of the people was better than in the previous year. In education also there was some progress, particularly in the primary stage. Of the male population of school-age the percentage under instruction increased from 26·6 to 27·8, and the percentage of girls from 4·6 to 4·8.

Rainfall and Prices.

Wages.

Births.

Deaths.

Taxation.

Education.

* The statements about vital statistics in this article relate to the calendar year 1903, and the information about taxation and education to the official year 1903–1904.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1903.)

67. At the beginning of 1903 the total amount of the political pensions in force in the Presidency was Rs. 5,20,529 per annum. During the year pensions amounting to Rs. 89,516 per annum lapsed by death or were commuted or transferred to other Provinces. The chief cause of this decrease was the death on 16th August 1903 of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisá Bégam Sahiba, shadi widow of His Highness Nawab Ghulám Muhammad Ghaus Khán Bahadur, the last Nawab of the Carnatic. The deceased lady was in the enjoyment of allowances amounting in all to Rs. 6,947 a month. Pensions amounting to Rs. 1,986 per annum were either newly sanctioned or transferred to this Presidency during the year. On 1st January 1904 the political pensions in force amounted to Rs. 4,32,999 per annum and were distributed among 743 pensioners. Of the total the pensions of the Carnatic stipendiaries amounted to Rs. 2,80,407 per annum, and those of the Tanjore family to Rs. 79,877.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF REVENUE.

(FASLI 1312—1ST JULY 1902 TO 30TH JUNE 1903.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1312.*]

Peshkash.

68. The total amount of peshkash, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,91,636 against Rs. 50,03,247 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction of peshkash on certain estates in the Ganjám district, in which the system of allowing the proprietors to collect the quit-rent on minor inams on payment of enhanced peshkash was discontinued. The total demand (arrears and current) was Rs. 53,21,055, of which Rs. 51,47,111 were collected and Rs. 763 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,73,181 against Rs. 3,29,419 at the beginning of the fasli.

Shrotriyam Jodi.

69. The quit-rent payable on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,66,035 against Rs. 7,43,737 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the direct collection of quit-rent on certain whole inam villages in the Ganjám district, which had been collected previously by the proprietors of permanently-settled estates, and to the inclusion in the current demand for the fasli of the arrears on certain inam villages in the Gódávari district which were resumed and assigned to the Zamindar of Kirlampudi. The total demand (arrears and current) was Rs. 7,88,160, of which Rs. 7,81,443 were collected and Rs. 25 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,692 against Rs. 22,125 at the beginning of the fasli.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

70. The current demand under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" was Rs. 5,43,24,194 against Rs. 5,31,76,192 in the previous fasli. There was an increase of Rs. 4·48 lakhs in the assessment on ryotwari holdings: it was distributed over all the districts except the Nilgiris, but was due mainly to the introduction of the settlement into part of South Canara (Rs. 2·42 lakhs), to the extension of cultivation (Rs. 1·68 lakhs) and to the conversion of "dry" lands to "wet" in Kistna (Rs. 0·35 lakh).

Water-rate and second-crop charge.

Second crop and water-rate charges increased by Rs. 0·96 lakh. Of this Rs. 0·88 lakh was due to the increase of water-rate on dry lands and was contributed chiefly by Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura, being explained by the favourable character of the season and the ample supplies received by the irrigation sources. There was a large fall in Gódávari (Rs. 10,247) and Tanjore (Rs. 12,803), which was due in the former to the insufficiency of supplies during the second-crop season and in the latter to late freshes and untimely rains. Under second-crop charge on wet lands the increase was only Rs. 7,000: in Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chingleput and North Arcot there was a total increase of Rs. 1·23 lakh, but this was neutralised by the large fall in Gódávari (Rs. 46,314, Tanjore (Rs. 10,941) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 71,025). In Tinnevelly the decrease is explained by the short rainfall during the latter part of the north-east monsoon.

Remissions.

But the most important cause of the increase in the current demand was the decline of season remissions by Rs. 5·78 lakhs, from Rs. 9·54 lakhs to Rs. 3·16 lakhs, in consequence of the generally favourable season. The decrease occurred under all kinds of season remissions except that for "injury by flood," under which the largest amount remitted was Rs. 21,051 in the Kistna district on account of heavy floods in the Kollair region and in the swamps of the Bapatla taluk. The amount remitted on lands left waste was Rs. 1,13,944. Of this Rs. 1,350 were remitted on

1,164 acres of dry land in the Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary and Madura districts. Remissions on wet lands were granted in nearly all the districts and were particularly large in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Salem. The amount remitted for shavi or short crop was Rs. 35,121. Tirwakammi remissions, which represent the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficiency or failure of the water-supply, amounted to Rs. 1,29,323; they were large in Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. Fixed remissions, which are abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons, amounted to Rs. 7,68,247, or Rs. 1,05,182 more than in the previous year. Of this Rs. 96,167 were granted for irrigation by lift, and Rs. 31,120 for the maintenance of irrigation works. But the largest item under this head was the abatement allowed on the introduction of settlement or resettlement, the increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments and the increments not yet due in any year being treated as remissions. These remissions amounted to Rs. 5,82,193, of which Rs. 3,80,993 appeared against Malabar and Rs. 1,71,670 against South Canara, the districts in which the settlement rates were being introduced: the remainder related to Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 76,96,757 against Rs. 76,63,565 in the previous year. The most important increases were Rs. 66,003 on lands cultivated without the issue of patta, Rs. 24,785 in charges for cultivation of poramboke or communal land and Rs. 42,542 in commission on estates under the management of the Court of Wards. In the South Arcot district alone there was an increase of 8,944 acres in poramboke occupation, mainly owing to the extension of ground-nut cultivation.

Cesses.

71. The current demand under land cess on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 10,81,361 against Rs. 10,70,782 in the previous year, the difference being due mainly to the increase in the rent value of certain estates in Gódávari. The demand under land cess on whole inam villages rose from Rs. 2,90,404 to Rs. 3,04,696, mainly in consequence of the collection of quit-rent by Government agency in Ganjám and of the recent survey and classification of shrotriyams in Nellore. Under land and village cesses on ryotwar and miscellaneous revenue the demand increased from Rs. 66,87,025 to Rs. 67,56,735 in consonance with the increase of the revenue; but in Kistna the increase (Rs. 44,674) was due partly to the adoption of the average assessments in adjacent Government taluks for the purpose of calculating cesses on minor inams in zamindari tracts, and in Malabar there was a decrease of Rs. 29,723, which was due mainly to the reduction of land cess in the taluks recently brought under settlement.

Total Land Revenue.

72. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,82,87,260, of which Rs. 6,73,88,233 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 343 written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,98,684 or 1·3 per cent. at the close of the year against Rs. 15,80,029 or 2·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,97,342, of which Rs. 16,64,654 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 67,672 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,65,016 or 8·7 per cent. at the end of the year against 12·5 per cent. in fasli 1311. The demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 1,25,932, of which Rs. 29,568 were collected and Rs. 8,514 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,850.

Coercive Processes.

73. But in spite of the fact that Rs. 691 lakhs of land revenue were realized against Rs. 673 lakhs in the previous year, the number of coercive processes of all kinds decreased. The number of demand notices issued fell from 6,535,738 to 6,184,628. The decrease was largest in Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Bellary, while there was a considerable increase in Tanjore, Kurnool and Gódávari. Movable property was distrained in 358,023 cases against 425,349 in the previous year, but the property was actually sold in only 1·9 per cent. of the cases. The number of attachments of immovable property fell from 65,894 to 51,696, and sales were actually held in 15 per cent. of the attachments. The proportion of defaulters whose property was either distrained or attached to the total number of pattadars was 67 per cent. in Nellore, 47 per cent. in Chingleput and 39 per cent. in Anantapur: in Nellore the percentage advanced from 53 in the previous year. The proportion for the whole presidency was 12 per cent. In Madura

immovable property was attached in 10,166 cases, though movables were distrained in only 2,406, which shows that it was the practice in the district to proceed against immovable property in the first instance. Of 409,719 cases, in which property was distrained or attached, the arrears were paid up before the issue of sale notices in 209,300 or 51 per cent. of the cases against 39 per cent. in the previous fasli; in the remaining 200,419 cases, in which sale notices were issued, the property was actually sold in only 14,622 cases for the realization of 0·38 per cent. of the total land revenue demand against 18,880 cases for the realization of 0·46 per cent. of the demand in the previous year. The extent of land sold for arrears was 25,266 acres of dry and 5,317 acres of wet land. Of this it was found necessary to buy in 10,411 acres of dry and 1,766 acres of wet land on behalf of Government for want of bidders. The remainder was sold to private individuals for Rs. 1,33,678 at average rate of 5 times the assessment in the case of wet land and 3·7 times the assessment in the case of dry land. The system of employing special process-servers in addition to the village establishments was confined to 13 districts as in the previous year; but the process fees levied fell from Rs. 22,307 to Rs. 21,452, and cost of the special establishments from Rs. 18,481 to Rs. 16,598. The number of processes served by the special agency rose from 158,729 to 180,273.

Expenditure.

74. The charges on account of district administration which were debited to land revenue, including the salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 44,59,821, or 6·5 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realized. The decrease of Rs. 35,864 as compared with the previous year occurred chiefly in the salaries of officers in consequence of the payment of smaller leave allowances.

SURVEYS. (1903–1904.)

[*G.O., No. 1124, Revenue, dated the 5th October 1904.*]

Area Surveyed.

General.

75. Seven survey parties were at work during the year: their operations extended over 16 districts. The work completed by the department included the cadastral survey of 52 square miles of Government land and 928 square miles of proprietary estates, the cadastral re-survey and revision survey of 1,521 square miles of Government land, the block survey of 319 square miles of whole inam villages, special cadastral survey of Ellore town in the Gódávari district and theodolite survey of 15 square miles, making a total of 2,836 square miles. Though the work done exceeded that of the previous year by 45 square miles, it fell short of the forecast by 336 square miles. The total outlay on the work completed was Rs. 5,26,871.

By districts.

76. The cadastral survey of the Vizianagram zamindari, which was begun in August 1899, was completed, the area surveyed during the year being 546 square miles. The revision survey of 3 Government taluks of the Ganjám district was commenced in February. In the Gódávari district the cadastral survey of 302 square miles in the Pithápuram, Gondi, Narayanapuram, Vasantaváda and Malakacherla estates and the block survey of certain whole inam villages measuring 103 square miles were completed. In the Kistna district the block survey of 216 square miles of whole inam villages was finished, but the survey of the Romperu swamp in the Bápatla taluk had to be discontinued, as the land was not sufficiently well drained for reclamation. In the Kurnool district the re-survey of 215 square miles and the revision survey of 108 square miles were completed: the party working in Kurnool also carried out the initial cadastral survey of 19 square miles in the adjoining territory of Banganapalle and surveyed 6 square miles in the Anantapur district. In Nellore the re-survey of 1,047 square miles in 6 taluks was finished, and the 2 parties at work in the district also completed the theodolite survey of 15 square miles in the Sandur State and 3 square miles in the resumed jaghir village of Mangadu in North Arcot. The Salem re-survey party completed the re-survey of 151 square miles in Dharmapuri taluk and the initial survey of 5 square miles in the Kammanur mitta and of $17\frac{3}{4}$ square miles in the Shulagiri estate, besides an aggregate of nearly 76 square miles in the Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts. In South Canara supplemental sub-divisions in the Uppinangadi taluk according to lists furnished by the Settlement Department,

detached patches of cultivation within large blocks of waste land in the Uppinangadi and Udipi taluks and fasli changes in the Udipi taluk were measured: the total number of sub-divisions measured during the year was 28,909. A revision survey of the Cuddapah district was sanctioned in November; but the work was not commenced, as it was considered advisable to complete the survey work in Gódávari and Kistna before moving the Kistna re-survey party to Cuddapah. The short outturn in the Salem and Kurnool districts was due mainly to the heavy rains and the unsatisfactory work of the karnams.

Maps. 77. Village maps were printed for 5,209 square miles, or 1,757 more than in the previous year. The district map of Cuddapah was reprinted, and 6 taluk maps were published besides 5 tanah maps for the Vizianagram zamindari. Revenue maps of Bezwada, Salem and Mannárgudi towns, ward maps of Vellore, Gudiyáttam, Walajapet, Palni, Srírangam and Vániyambádi towns, and town maps of Madras, Ootacamund and Periyakulam were also published.

Survey Training. 78. Five Assistant Collectors and 1 Deputy Collector were instructed in surveying besides 119 Revenue Inspectors, 114 clerks, 77 process-servers and amins and 29 Settlement gumastahs. Eight Land Records Tahsildars attended a 6 months' course of survey training ending in June 1903 at Kandukur, and 30 Land Records Inspectors attended a similar course at Vizianagram. In March 1904 25 Land Records Inspectors were attached to the Salem re-survey party and 14 to the Kurnool re-survey party. Survey schools for karnams were held by the department in 6 taluks of the Kurnool, Nellore and Salem districts, but the results of their employment as surveyors were not encouraging.

Financial. 79. The total expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 6,11,169 to Rs. 6,60,281, of which Rs. 2,62,395 were chargeable to proprietary estates and Rs. 17,647 to District Boards.

SETTLEMENTS. (1903–1904.)

[*G.O., No. 1124, Revenue, dated the 5th October 1904.*]

Parties. 80. Five settlement parties were at work during the year in the South Canara, Malabar, Gódávari, Kistna and Salem districts. In South Canara and Malabar initial settlement was in progress: the work in the other 3 districts was re-settlement.

South Canara. Initial settlement. 81. In South Canara the verification of holdings and the measurement of sub-divisions were completed in the taluks of Udipi and Coondapoor, and the new settlement rates were introduced into these taluks as well as into the Kasaragod taluk for fasli 1313. The inspection of fasli changes and garden lands in 152 villages in the Udipi taluk, 49 villages in the Uppinangadi taluk and all the villages in the Coondapoor taluk, as well as the measurement of further sub-divisions found necessary at the inspection, was completed during the year. Rough pattas were issued for 40 villages in the Kasaragod taluk for which pattas had not been issued in 1902–1903 and for the whole of the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks. Objections were heard in the case of 64 villages in the Kasaragod taluk and of all the villages in the taluks of Udipi and Coondapoor. Final accounts were sent to the Collector by the end of the year for the taluks of Mangalore and Kasaragod and for 105 and 43 villages respectively in the taluks of Udipi and Coondapoor. The total area for assessment in the district is 4,026 square miles. Of this 680 square miles had been settled by the beginning of the year, and 2,106 square miles were completed during the year.

Malabar. Initial settlement. 82. In Malabar the classification of 6 desams in the Chirakkal taluk, which were left over at the end of the previous year, as well as 4 out of the 6 desams in the Kóttayam taluk, was completed during the year. The issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections were completed for the taluks of Ernad and Chirakkal, and the final accounts of 953 desams in all were forwarded to the Revenue Department. The diglott registers and memoirs of 633 desams in the taluks of Palghat, Walavanad, Kurumbranát and Calicut were despatched to the Board of Revenue, and considerable progress was made in the preparation of accounts for the taluks of Kóttayam, Ponnáni and Chirakkal. The area settled during the year

amounted to 1,339 square miles, thus completing the total of 3,847 square miles for assessment in the district (excluding the Wynaad settled in 1888 and the outlying portions of British territory in Cochin and Travancore).

Gódávari. Re-settlement.

83. In Gódávari the work done during the year consisted mainly of the checking of eye-sketches and the inam excess accounts of certain villages, which had not been dealt with during the preceding year, and also of the preparation and checking of the diglott registers and descriptive memoirs. The memoirs were completed and forwarded to the Board for all villages except Nallacherla of the Yernagúdem taluk, for which the revised survey records were not received. The classification of 64 out of 251 whole inam villages in the district and 268 acres of resumed inam lands was completed during the year.

Kistna. Re-settlement.

84. In Kistna 305 square miles of land in the Vinukonda taluk were re-classified, and the classification of nearly the whole of this extent was checked by the superior officers of the department. The measurement of sub-divisions was completed in 446 villages in the upland taluks and 26 in the Tenali taluk, the total number of recorded sub-divisions being 165,962. The verification of holdings was completed in 38 villages of the Guntúr taluk, 49 of Sattenapalle, 54 of Narasaraopet, 32 of Palnad and 29 of Bápatla. Rough pattas with blank assessment columns were issued for all the upland taluks. The office was engaged in preparing and checking the accounts necessary for the introduction of the re-settlement rates and in the collection and tabulation of statistics for the preparation of the scheme for Vinukonda. The Special Settlement-officer also verified the soil classification of 80 villages. The proposals for the settlement of the Guntúr portion of the district were returned by Government for revision, and it was eventually ordered that the re-settlement of these tracts should be postponed until the next fasli. The total area for assessment in the district was 4,958 square miles made up of 1,469 square miles in the Masulipatam portion and 3,489 square miles in the Guntúr portion. The former area had been completed before the beginning of the year. The diglott registers and descriptive memoirs of 145 villages in the Masulipatam portion were prepared and submitted to the Board. The classification of whole inam villages for the levy of land cess was completed, and financial results were tabulated for 60 villages, the total area classified being 66 square miles. The resumed inams in 29 villages of the Nuzvid and Tirur divisions, measuring 4 square miles in extent, were also classified during the year.

Salem. Re-settlement.

85. The Salem party verified the holdings in 712 villages in the taluks of Salem, Attur and Tiruchengódu, and completed the measurement of 103,238 sub-divisions in 945 villages with reference to actual enjoyment. This work was, however, discontinued under the orders of Government, and a notice was published in the villages where verification had not been made inviting parties desiring transfer of registry and measurement of sub-divisions to put in joint applications within 14 days from the date of the issue of the notice. In addition to this the party inspected and classified during the year baling wet lands, lands under wells, permanently improved lands, lands assigned from poramboke, etc., and unclassified waste not dealt with by the Revenue Department, the aggregate area involved being 27,107 acres. Out of the total area of 4,145 square miles for assessment in the district 2,310 square miles were completed during the year. The office establishment was engaged in the preparation of the accounts necessary for the introduction of the revised rates into the 5 southern taluks of the district. A beginning was also made in the collection of materials for the scheme for the northern taluks of Krishnagiri, Tiruppattúr and Dharmapuri.

Miscellaneous.

86. The inam excess accounts of the Tanjore district were revised during the year. Errata slips were prepared for the diglott registers of the Government villages in the Trichinopoly district, and the accounts necessary for the introduction of the settlement rates into the whole inam villages were compiled. The manuscript diglott registers of village service inams in the Nellore district were also written. The Commissioner inspected the work of the settlement parties in all the districts in which it was in progress. The registers of 1,574 villages were printed against 227 in the previous year.

Financial.

87. The total expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 4,45,923 to Rs. 5,38,724: the expenditure on the parties at work was Rs. 3,90,966, on the controlling office Rs. 1,06,150 and the cost of printing registers Rs. 41,608.

LAND RECORDS. (1903–1904.)

[*G.O., No. 1124, Revenue, dated the 5th October 1904.*]

New Staff.

88. Owing partly to defects in the original survey operations, partly to the insufficient training of the karnams and partly to lack of supervision, the district Revenue establishments had proved unequal to the task of maintaining the village survey records. It was therefore decided to strengthen the establishments by the addition in each district of a special Tahsildar and special Inspectors (one for each taluk) to assist and supervise the karnams in preserving the existing records and in noting the alterations sanctioned by the district officers from time to time. The scheme was introduced during the year into the whole of the Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam districts and into some taluks of the Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool, Malabar, Nellore and South Canara districts, in which the land records were fairly complete and ready for maintenance. To assist the Board of Revenue in controlling and supervising the work of the Land Records staff, the appointment of a Deputy Director of Land Records was sanctioned.

Work of the Staff.

89. The members of the Land Records staff were employed chiefly in inspecting and checking the field maps and demarcation in their respective charges; but owing mainly to the absence of sufficiently definite rules, to a misunderstanding as to their exact relations with the ordinary Land Revenue establishments and to the practical difficulties in following the procedure laid down in the Standing Orders, particularly in regard to the replacement or repair of missing stones, they were not able to do much towards remedying the errors and omissions which they found in the maps or towards restoring gaps in demarcation. Revised rules for the direction of the staff were under consideration. District Surveyors continued to work under the supervision of Collectors in the remaining 13 districts. A temporary District Surveyor was also employed in Nellore until the 17th July 1903, when he was replaced by a Land Records Tahsildar. All the 14 officers were engaged in checking the work of karnams, testing the plotting of fields and sub-divisions and inspecting boundary marks: some of them were also employed on special surveys. Survey schools for the training of karnams were held in all districts except Salem and Tinnevelly.

Maintenance of Records.

90. Excluding the Nellore, Malabar, Tanjore and Tinnevelly districts, for which no returns were furnished, the number of survey marks either missing or out of repair was 1,459,000, of which only 406,000 or 28 per cent. were replaced or repaired. Re-survey or revision survey was in progress in the districts of Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and Ganjám. Of the remaining districts Madura, Coimbatore, North Arcot and South Arcot showed the largest number of stones missing and out of repair. Excluding the districts under re-survey or revision survey, where the arrears will in due course be worked off by the Survey Department, the number of sub-divisions which remain to be measured and plotted was large in Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura and South Arcot. In almost all districts the village and taluk accounts were examined by the jamabandi officers and were found to be properly maintained.

Revision of Village Accounts.

91. During the year the Deputy Director was engaged in the preparation of a revised edition of the manual of village accounts incorporating all orders issued up to date. The question of simplifying and improving the present system of village accounts was kept in view; but no proposals were formulated except for the districts of Malabar and South Canara. The climatic conditions of these districts and the system of revenue assessment recently introduced make it unnecessary to record many of the particulars prescribed in the general forms of village accounts.

WASTE LANDS.

(Fasli 1312—1st July 1902 to 30th June 1903.)

92. Excluding zamindari and other tracts for which no returns exist, the net area of the Presidency as shown in the village papers was 62,018,964 acres. Of this total the area included within forests fell during the year from 12,481,041 to 12,411,654 acres, the chief decreases being 35,000 acres in Kistna, 17,000 acres in

Kurnool and 10,000 acres in Cuddapah. On the other hand the area treated as not available for cultivation, excluding forests, increased from 12,605,124 acres to 12,707,390 acres, the difference being due mainly to increases shown under this head of 46,000 acres in Kurnool, 43,000 in South Canara, 40,000 in Vizagapatam, 28,000 in Anantapur and 10,000 each in Cuddapah and Nellore, which were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 30,000 acres in Gódávari, 15,000 in Salem and 12,000 in South Arcot. The remaining area available for cultivation in the Presidency was 36,899,920 acres. Of this extent the area left fallow in patta holdings, minor inams, and whole inam villages was 5,205,699 acres against 5,445,812 acres in the previous year. The decrease in fallows amounted to 65,000 acres in Cuddapah, 63,000 acres each in Anantapur and Vizagapatam, 38,000 in Kurnool, 30,000 in North Arcot, 27,000 in Bellary and 15,000 in Ganjám. As might be expected in a favourable season the decrease in land left fallow was most marked in the distinctively dry districts or in those in which wet cultivation is carried on with the comparatively precarious aid of tanks and wells. On the other hand there was an increase of 31,000 acres in current fallows in Coimbatore and of 10,000 acres in Tinnevelly, the increase being due in both cases to the untimely character of the rainfall in those districts. The extent of other cultivable waste land was reduced during the year from 6,213,513 acres to 5,954,380 acres. The most marked reductions were 105,000 acres in Anantapur, 63,000 in Kurnool, 46,000 in South Arcot, 37,000 in Cuddapah, 28,000 in Kistna, 26,000 in Bellary, 22,000 in Salem and 20,000 in North Arcot. A large part of these reductions in the area of cultivable waste land was due to the extension of patta holdings, but in all the districts named except Bellary and Salem the inroads upon waste land far exceeded the expansion of patta holdings, the favourable season having more immediate effect upon cultivation than upon permanent occupation.

93. In most districts the extension of cultivation was due to the character of the season: in South Arcot it was due partly to increased cultivation of ground-nuts for export. In the Malabar district a large increase of 53,000 acres was shown under cultivable waste land outside holdings, and there was a similar increase of 37,000 acres in South Canara: the increases were mainly due to the adoption of revised survey and settlement figures for these districts. Altogether the area of cultivable land which was left waste during the fasli, including fallows, decreased from 11,659,325 acres to 11,160,079 acres. The total reduction of cultivable waste land outside holdings by formal grant on patta was 205,219 acres, equivalent to an increase of 0·9 per cent. in the extent of patta holdings: of the total 5,704 acres are accounted for by the introduction of survey figures in Malabar, and the remainder must be attributed to the favourable season. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876–1878, the area of patta holdings had increased by 3·09 million acres: including the area occupied otherwise than on patta, the total increase was 4·01 million acres. A portion of this increase, 1·33 million acres, was due to the adoption of correct survey areas and the resumption of inams, but the remainder was the result of the steady expansion of cultivation throughout the Presidency. Even the Kurnool district, where in the previous year when compared with fasli 1285 there was still a deficiency of 810 acres, showed an increase of 33,235 acres, so that it may be concluded that the district had at last recovered from the effects of the great famine.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

94. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1312—1ST JULY 1902 TO 30TH JUNE 1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1312.*]

95 Thirty-nine estates were under wardship at the beginning of the fasli. Four of these—Sáptúr in Madura, Agali Básappa's estate in Bellary, Shúlagiri in Salem and Sithamalli in Tanjore—were surrendered to their owners on attaining **Number of Estates.**

majority, while 2 other estates, viz., Idaiyakóttai in Madura and Jarada in Ganjám, were taken under wardship during the year owing to the minority of their present owners. The number of estates under the Court's management was thus 37 at the close of the year.

Estates Restored.

96. Of the estates restored during the fasli Agali Básappa's estate had been under the management of the Court for 10 years. During that period the current demand had been raised from Rs. 2,285 to Rs. 3,667, Rs. 15,506 in debts due to the estate had been recovered and Rs. 3,158 paid off, and the surplus balance had been increased from Rs. 1,125 to Rs. 47,789. The Sithamalli estate had been 11 years under management, during which period debts due to the estate to the extent of Rs. 81,500 had been collected, the current demand had been raised from Rs. 4,398 to Rs. 4,946, and the surplus balance had been increased from Rs. 998 to Rs. 90,284. The Sáptúr estate had been under management for 16 years. When the Court took over the estate the total demand was Rs. 50,626 : when the estate was returned the demand was Rs. 80,455. Debts to the extent of Rs. 98,798 had been recovered, and Rs. 1,79,572 had been expended on improvements. In the 20 years during which the Shúlagiri estate had been under the control of the Court debts to the extent of Rs. 58,712 had been paid off, Rs. 28,428 had been spent on improvements, and the current demand had been raised from Rs. 17,032 to Rs. 23,097.

Financial.

97. The aggregate cash receipts of the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 46,13,417. Adding to this Rs. 8,43,212, the cash balance at the beginning of the year (including the amount at the credit of estates surrendered during the year), the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 54,56,629, of which Rs. 45,33,634 (including a sum of Rs. 8,00,507 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 3,77,780 devoted to the repayment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 9,22,995. Government securities and Rangoon Municipal debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 55,14,000 were held on behalf of certain estates, and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 91,744, making the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1903 Rs. 65,28,739, or Rs. 7,25,804 more than the opening balance of the year. Excluding debts recovered (Rs. 1,82,571), sale-proceeds of property (Rs. 1,97,763) and amounts borrowed (Rs. 21,000), which may be treated as unusual items, the ordinary receipts for the year were Rs. 42,09,083. Similarly excluding debts repaid (Rs. 3,77,780) and amounts invested in Government securities (Rs. 8,00,507), the charges were Rs. 33,55,347. The corresponding receipts in the previous year was Rs. 35,73,453 and the expenditure Rs. 30,90,003.

Surplus Funds.

98. In 27 estates the surplus balance at the close of the fasli exceeded Rs. 10,000; but, as 8 of these estates were involved in debt, the surplus balances were in their cases nominal. In the remaining estates a portion of the balance is being spent where possible on reproductive improvements. The largest balances were in Pithápuram (Rs. 17·41 lakhs), Telaprole (Rs. 8·24 lakhs), Sivagiri (Rs. 4·24 lakhs) and Arni (Rs. 1·70 lakhs).

Investments.

99. Advantage was taken for the first time of the provisions of section 33 of Madras Act I of 1902 to invest a portion of the surplus funds of wards' estates in securities other than Government promissory notes. In pursuance of this policy the Court of Wards tendered for two loans of Rs. 4,33,000 and Rs. 13,00,000 bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, which were advertised by the Rangoon Municipal Commissioners and are repayable in the years 1932 and 1944 respectively. The reasons which led the Court to enter upon this investment were that it would yield a higher rate of interest than Government securities and that municipal debentures would not be so readily realizable as Government promissory notes when the wards came into possession of their estates. The Court's tender was accepted to the extent of Rs. 12,00,500 at 98 per cent., and, as the Government promissory notes which it had to sell for the purpose of reinvestment fetched on an average a fraction over 98 per cent., the conversion was effected on very advantageous terms. In illustration of the practical effect given to section 33 of Madras Act I of 1902 in other directions, it may be mentioned that loans of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 12,000 at 5 per cent. from the funds of the Marungapuri and Komaramangalam estates to the estates of Mínakshi Ayal and Rayakota were negotiated during the year on the security of the first mortgage of the whole or a part of the last-named estates :

both the lending and the borrowing estates were under the Court's management, and the transactions were mutually advantageous to them.

Charges.

100. Taking all the estates together, the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 11·9 against 12·6 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 20 only in the case of V. U. Ayyanna's estate (20·8), which is a small property. The total allotment for public works was Rs. 5,06,637, of which Rs. 3,38,733 or 66·8 per cent. were spent against 59·2 per cent. in fasli 1311 and 45·8 per cent. in fasli 1310. The expenditure on irrigation works rose from Rs. 1,86,649 to Rs. 2,14,422, and that on buildings from Rs. 43,154 to Rs. 72,516. The outlay on public works was 7·5 per cent. of the total charges of the year against 6·6 per cent. in the preceding year and 4·9 in fasli 1310: or, excluding debts repaid and investments in Government promissory notes, 10·09 against 8·9 and 6·9.

Debts due to the estates.

101. The total debts due to the estates outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 8,29,975. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 35,539) and those newly brought to account (Rs. 20,010) and also interest accruing during the year (Rs. 33,054), the total sum due was Rs. 9,18,578, of which Rs. 1,87,081 were collected and Rs. 12,516 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,18,981, distributed among 28 estates. The outstanding debts exceeded Rs. 1 lakh in Komaramangalam (Rs. 2·20 lakhs) and Sérugadá (Rs. 1·96 lakhs). In the case of Komaramangalam more than Rs. 1 lakh was either involved in pending suits or covered by decrees under execution. The greater part of the debt due to Sérugadá is on a bond which does not fall due until 1906.

Debts due by the estates.

102. The total amount of the debts due by the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,20,51,597. Adding thereto debts newly contracted (Rs. 24,000), debts newly brought to account (Rs. 1,69,398) and the interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 7,01,701), the total amounted to Rs. 1,29,46,696, of which Rs. 3,82,741 were repaid and Rs. 3,873 disallowed upon investigation, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 1,25,60,082 due by 18 estates. The entire debt due by the Pedda Mérangi estate and almost the entire amounts due by Belgam and Komaramangalam besides a considerable portion of the debt due by Arni were paid off during the year. The debts outstanding exceeded Rs. 1 lakh in Kárvetnagar (Rs. 73·5 lakhs), Kálahasti (Rs. 38·2 lakhs), Úttumalai (Rs. 7·4 lakhs), Palaiyavanam (Rs. 1·8 lakhs) and Sálúru (Rs. 1·3 lakhs). Kárvetnagar, Kálahasti and Úttumalai are treated as encumbered estates. The debts of Palaiyavanam were covered by usufructuary mortgages: almost the whole amount due by Sálúru is not repayable until 1905, and the creditor was unwilling to accept immediate payment.

Education of Wards.

Newington.

103. At the beginning of the fasli 11 wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor and assistant tutor at Newington, Madras: during the year the Kasimkóta ward left in order to receive on his estate practical instruction in revenue law and in the details of estate management. Organic chemistry, elementary physiology and drawing were added to the curriculum of studies, and steps were taken also to familiarize the senior wards with the administration of their estates by placing before them the administration reports, budget estimates and such other papers relating to their estates as they can readily understand and by allowing them during the last 12 months of their stay at Newington to correspond with the managers of their estates in regard to important administrative changes and public works. The physical development of the wards continued to receive special attention. Gymnastics, bicycling, riding, tennis and cricket formed part of their daily routine. The usual visit was paid to Ootacamund during the summer of 1903, and in January all the wards except one were taken on a short tour to Tanjore, Trichinopoly and the West Coast. Other wards were either under private tuition or reading in various schools. The Shúlagiri ward continued to serve as a probationary Jemadar in the 1st Madras Lancers at Bellary for a few months and obtained 6 months' leave from the close of September 1902 in order to study revenue law and familiarise himself with the details of estate management. The two Pedda Mérangi wards, who left Newington in June 1902, and the elder Sithamalli ward, who was withdrawn from school in January 1903, were instructed in revenue law and the details of estate management until they attained majority.

Encumbered Estates.

104. There were 3 encumbered estates under the Court, viz., Kálahasti, Kárvétnagar and Uttumalai. One of the claims against the Kálahasti estate and 9 of the claims against the Kárvétnagar estate had not been finally disposed of by the Court at the close of the year. Orders were passed by Government on the subject of raising loans to discharge the liabilities of the 2 estates. Special attention was devoted during the year to the development of their resources, and the progress made was watched by means of periodical reports. Since the Court took over the management of the estates, the demand has risen in both cases by nearly Rs. 1 lakh. This result has been due partly to the favourable character of the seasons, but mainly to the improvement of the administrative machinery, the accurate registration and systematic inspection of cultivation, and to the special steps taken to repair irrigation sources and so extend wet cultivation and the cultivation of more highly assessed crops, to dispose of cultivable waste lands not in the occupation of tenants and reduce the assessments wherever found to be high, to resume service grants, and to enhance the consideration stipulated for in leases granted within the 3 years preceding the date of the Court's intervention. The Regulation Collector of the Úttumalai estate proceeded with the investigation of the claims preferred against that estate. Forty-one remained for final disposal at the end of the year. Little progress has been made in developing the resources of the estate.

Miscellaneous.

Forests.

Survey.

Village accounts.

Guardian-Instructors.

105. The extension of the provisions of section 26 of the Forest Act to the forests of the Sivagiri estate was sanctioned, and a working-plan was in preparation. The survey of the Pedda Mérangi, Pithápuram and Shúlagiri estates was in progress. Survey figures were introduced in 58 villages of the Berikai estate with the result that the net revenue rose by 10·9 per cent. Village accounts were satisfactorily maintained in 15 estates. During the year the Court inaugurated a system by which its wards are placed during the last year of their wardship under special officers called Guardian-Instructors. The object of the system is to assist the wards in carrying out their duties on succession to their estates and to secure continuity of administration. The duties of a Guardian-Instructor are to teach the particular ward for whom he has been chosen revenue law and administration, and to familiarise him on the spot with all the details of the management of his estate: the Court is careful to select for such posts only capable and trustworthy men in the hope that the wards will, on coming into their estates, retain them as managers or Diwans. Managers were provided in this way for the Sáptúr and Shulagiri wards, and the services of a Government officer were lent to the Sithamalli estate.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1312—1st July 1902 to 30th June 1903.)

Revenue-paying Classes.

106. Of the total land revenue demand for fasli 1312, which amounted to Rs. 600·81 lakhs, the peshkash on zamindaris or permanently-settled estates was Rs. 49·91 lakhs, the shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent on villages held on favourable tenure was Rs. 7·66 lakhs, and the quit-rent on minor inams included in Government villages was Rs. 23·01 lakhs; the assessment on ordinary ryotwari holdings was Rs. 460·84 lakhs. If water-rate, penal charges and other miscellaneous items are left out of account, it will be found that 85 per cent. of the ordinary land-revenue demand fell upon ryotwari land. The more important zamindaris are situated in the Northern Circars and in the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. Inam villages are most extensive in the Tanjore, Salem, Cuddapah and Gódávari districts.

Ryotwari Land.

107. The number of ryotwari villages in the Presidency at the close of the fasli was 23,593. According to the quinquennial rent-roll prepared in fasli 1310 the total number of single and joint pattas was 3,301,021, of which 415,759 or 12 per cent. were for amounts less than 1 rupee, 1,812,869 or 55 per cent. were for amounts above 1 rupee but not exceeding Rs. 10, and 736,602 or 22 per cent. for amounts above Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 30. The number of pattas held by a single individual was 2,234,031 or 67 per cent.: the remaining 1,066,990 pattas were jointly enjoyed by 3,579,879 share-holders. Excluding the West Coast

districts the average area of a holding in the lowest group was rather less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, and the average assessment 11 annas; in the next group the average extent was less than 4 acres, and the average assessment was Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$. The total number of patta transfer cases arising in fasli 1312 was 145,052 against 149,021 in fasli 1311. There was a considerable decrease in the number of applications for transfer received by Registration officers, which was attributed to the favourable season and the consequent decline in compulsory transfers of property. In South Canara there was an increase of 3,615 in the applications presented to Revenue officers, which was due to the anxiety of owners to secure correct registry before the introduction of the settlement. There were large increases in the number of cases taken up by Revenue officers on their own initiative in the Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Salem and Gódávari districts, which were due to special effects to secure agreement between ownership and revenue registry.

Rent-paying Classes.

108. The rent-paying classes of the Presidency consist largely of the tenants of permanently-settled estates, who pay the dues on their land in shape of rent to the zamindars. The estimated revenue realized by the zamindars from their tenants was Rs. 198·57 lakhs, of which only Rs. 49·9 lakhs was due to Government as peshkash. But, though the ryotwari system which is in force over the greater part of the Presidency is in intention a settlement with the actual cultivators of the land, even in ryotwari tracts there are a very large number of tenants holding land under pattadars and paying rent to them. The total number of tenants in the Presidency according to the census of 1901 was 2,196,368, while the number of cultivating landowners was returned as 6,970,515. In the West Coast districts of Malabar and South Canara, when the ryotwari system was first introduced, a landlord class was found in existence, and tenants are still exceptionally numerous in both districts. According to the last census the number of tenants in Malabar was 262,804, and in South Canara 261,480. In the rich district of Tanjore there were 152,998 tenants. There was no agrarian trouble between landlords and tenants during the fasli. The number of summary suits for redress under the Rent Recovery Act (VIII of 1865) instituted during 1903 was 11,764 against 10,613 in the previous year: the increase was due to the filing of a large batch of over 2,000 suits relating to a single estate in Ganjám.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

109. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1903–1904.)

The Legislative Council.

110. The term of office of 3 official members of the Legislative Council and 6 non-official members, including those appointed on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, the northern and southern groups of municipalities and the southern group of District Boards, expired during the year. All the officials and 1 non-official member, who was recommended by the southern group of District Boards, were reappointed. To the remaining vacancies new appointments were made. There were 6 resignations among officials, of whom 1 had been appointed on the recommendation of the Senate of the Madras University, and 3 among non-officials, of whom 2 had been appointed in succession on the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. All these vacancies, with the exception of that caused by the resignation of the official member appointed on the recommendation of the Senate, were duly filled up. There were also 2 vacancies among officials caused by the elevation of 1 member to the Executive Council and the death of another. These also were duly filled up. Four meetings of the Council were held: the average attendance of additional members was 18 (9 officials and 9 non-officials).

Acts and Bills.

111. Three measures were passed during the year, viz., the Madras Impartible Estates Act Continuance Act, 1903, the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1904, and the Madras Impartible Estates Act, 1904. The first of these, which was a temporary measure, was described in the report for 1902–1903. The object of the second was to enable Government to exempt small boilers from the operation of the Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1893, to extend the time for appeals against the refusal, revocation or suspension of licenses and to ensure that magistrates had duly qualified assessors to help them in such cases. The object of the third Act was to prevent the dismemberment of old landed estates in the Presidency. Certain estates were accordingly declared impartible, and restrictions were placed on the rights of the proprietors to alienate them. The Madras City Municipal Bill, which was introduced at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th December 1903, was the only measure before the Council at the close of the year, the Select Committee having then only just finished its work on the Bill. No projects of legislation were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India with a view to their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

POLICE. (1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VII. Police.*]

The Police Force.
Strength.

112. During the year 1903 changes among District Superintendents of Police were avoided so far as possible. Of 22 police districts in 11 there was no change of Superintendent. In 3 others there was only a brief break of a month or less in the incumbency of the Superintendent in consequence of leave arrange-

ments. Six sub-divisions were for a time without a separate Assistant Superintendent, but, except in one instance, the periods were short. Excluding the punitive police and private guards, the sanctioned strength of the force was 3,115 officers and 20,709 men, including 104 village watchers: there was an increase of 474 men, which was due mainly to the temporary establishment sanctioned for plague duty and to an addition to the strength of the Railway Police. The difficulty in recruiting continued and was worst in the districts where plague was bad, notably Coimbatore, Salem and Bellary: both the quantity and the quality of the recruits were defective. The proportion of men punished was very high. Punishments. Nearly 37 per cent. of the men were punished for some neglect of duty, including absence without leave. In Cuddapah no less than 53·3 per cent. of the men were punished. The number of dismissals was 459 against 442 in the previous year. The decline in the number of police officers punished judicially continued, the figures for the last 3 years being 267, 242 and 209. Seventy-four men were convicted of offences committed in their private capacity: of the remaining 135, who were punished for offences committed in their official capacity, 35 were convicted of negligently suffering prisoners to escape, 45 of offences under the Police Act and 12 of extortion. An Inspector was convicted of wrongful arrest and bribery and was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. The total amount of rewards Rewards. disbursed fell from Rs. 3,787 to Rs. 3,331: the number of men rewarded was 768 against 784. The number of good-conduct stripes awarded was 3,439 against 3,517 in 1902. There was a slight increase in the proportion of illiterate constables, from 14·2 per cent. to 15·5, which was due to the enlistment of illiterate men for temporary plague duty. The number of graduate Inspectors rose from 55 to 57. Of 34 Inspectors appointed during the year 27 were trained in the Vellore school: 7 were found unsuitable for the department, and their services were dispensed with. The Vellore Training School was in session throughout the year. In the Vellore Station House Officers' class 174 out of 350 men passed the final examination, and Training in the Inspectors' class 23 out of 31 candidates passed in the first session, and 15 School. out of 26 in the second. The 4 probationary Assistant Superintendents, who were attending the school on the last day of 1902, were posted under District Superintendents for practical training. One probationer, who was recruited locally, joined the school in February and was also sent out to a district during the year. Three probationers joined the school in December. In order to afford increased opportunities of learning practical police work to the probationary Assistant Superintendents and to the candidates in the Inspectors' class, the Gudiyáttam division of the North Arcot district was placed under the Principal of the Vellore Training School. The total cost of the force was Rs. 46,93,078, or Rs. 2,10,941 Cost. in excess of the expenditure in 1902. Of the increase Rs. 49,000 occurred in the pay of superior officers, Rs. 29,000 in the pay of the temporary establishment sanctioned for plague duty, Rs. 97,941 in the clothing and armament of the force, Rs. 27,000 in travelling allowance and Rs. 8,000 in the cost of the Madras City Police. The increase under the first head was due to an increased personnel. The re-armament of the force with Martini-Henry carbines accounts for the increase in the cost of clothing and armament. A larger number of escorts for prisoners and treasure, the deputation of men to Delhi for duty during the Coronation Darbar and the extension of railways with consequent increase of travelling were the causes of the extra expenditure under travelling allowance. The re-organization of the Madras City Police increased the cost of the force by Rs. 8,000. In most districts Village Police. the village police were of very little assistance, but there was some improvement in their work in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The work of the ghât talaiyaris in Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot was satisfactory. During the year the supply of badges and staves to village talaiyaris was completed in 4 districts and was commenced in 4 others. The punitive police force in the Madura and Tinnevelly Punitive districts was maintained at the same strength as in the previous year: in Madura police. there were 10 officers and 126 men, and in Tinnevelly 25 officers and 361 men. The cost of the punitive force decreased from Rs. 1,15,672 to Rs. 1,00,553.

113. The year was one of general agricultural prosperity with a fall in Crime. the prices of food-grains and a consequent decrease of crime. Reported cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, numbered 58,458 against 60,277 in 1902 and 64,987 in 1901. The number of cases returned as true was 41,900 against 44,302 in 1902 and 48,379 in 1901. The number of

nuisance cases was 125,395, or 2,261 less than in the previous year, and the number of offences under special and local laws was 23,556, or 695 less than in 1902. In most districts the number of nuisance cases varied very little. In Madura, however, there was a decrease of 6,446 cases, the result of certain restrictive instructions issued by the District Magistrate. In a majority of the districts there was a decrease in grave crime, which was due probably to the prosperous season. Ten districts, however, mostly in the Southern Range, showed a slight increase. In Coimbatore there was an increase of 237 cases. Both in Tinnevelly and in Kistna the number of grave crimes increased by 126, chiefly house-breakings and thefts. North Arcot, where crime was abnormally prevalent in 1900, 1901 and 1902, showed a satisfactory improvement. There was least serious crime in proportion to the population in South Arcot. There was some increase in the number of murders, 451 cases occurring as against 435 in 1902. As in 1902 the largest number occurred in Coimbatore (64), a figure higher than that reported by any district for a series of years except Tinnevelly in 1899, the year of the anti-Shanar riots. Next to Coimbatore came Salem with 46 cases and Gódávari with 41. The increase in Gódávari was almost entirely contributed by a single individual, who, maddened by jealousy of his wife, killed her, wounded her paramour, and then ran *amok*, wounding a number of persons, of whom 11 died. Four cases of infanticide, which ended in conviction, were reported during the year. A serious riot occurred at Villur in the Madura district. There was a dispute between 2 parties, principally Chettis on one side and Agamudaiyans on the other, regarding the re-building of a demolished-gate-way at the entrance to the Chettis' quarter. Under the orders of the Divisional Magistrate a party of police was sent to protect the Chettis while re-building the gate. The Agamudaiyans attacked the police with stones, and, owing to the feebleness and disregard of orders shown by the Inspector, who refused to allow his men to fire in earnest, the police were routed and beaten off. When at length a single shot was fired at the mob, after several police men had been disabled, one rioter was killed and another wounded by the same bullet, and the riot was quelled. The Inspector, who was a probationer, was dismissed for his conduct in this riot: of the rioters 65 were charged and 58 convicted. In April some Muhammadans in Nandalur, Cuddapah district, paraded in mock procession the effigy of a Hindu god mounted on an ass and did their best to insult the religious feelings of the Hindus. Twelve of the ring-leaders were charged by the police, and 10 were convicted. There was a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. in the number of dacoities, and of 19 per cent. in robberies, the former falling from 498 to 424 and the latter from 684 to 556. The decrease was in both cases more than proportionate to that in grave crime generally, which amounted to 5 per cent. Almost every district showed a fall in dacoity, and in Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem the improvement was very marked. In the face of the general fall in this kind of crime the districts of Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly showed a regrettable increase: in Coimbatore 53 dacoities occurred against 32 in 1902. In the early part of the year a marked outbreak of dacoity in Chingleput caused some anxiety. Burglaries decreased by 176 cases, from 6,774 to 6,598. Ordinary thefts fell from 11,886 to 11,337. The number of cattle thefts reported during the year was 2,428 against 2,679 in 1902: this crime was, as usual, very rife in Coimbatore, which was responsible for 575 cases, or nearly 24 per cent. of the total number. There were 62 cattle-poisoning cases against 69 in the previous year. The number of coinage cases fell from 141 to 83.

Grave crime.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

Detection.

114. There was again a deterioration in detection results, 36·1 per cent. of the true cases reported being detected against 38·8 per cent. in 1902 and 43 per cent. in 1901. The percentage for 1903 was the lowest in the last 7 years. The smallest percentage was in Tinnevelly, where it fell from 19·6 to 17·7. Excluding Madras City and the Nilgiris, the only district where more than 50 per cent. of the crimes reported were detected was Ganjám. In murder cases the percentage of detection was 23·5; but in 63 cases the murderers committed suicide, and, if these be included among detected cases, the percentage rises to about 35. In dacoity cases the percentage of detection fell from 23 to 18·4. In Gódávari out of 14 cases not one was detected; in Salem one case was detected out of 23. Of Rs. 11,54,835, the value of property lost in cases reported during the year, Rs. 2,93,205 or 25·4 per cent. were recovered. Excluding nuisance cases and cases under special and local laws, the number of police cases decided was

Recovery of property.

Prosecutions.

12,309, of which 9,727 or 79 per cent. ended in conviction against 79·9 in 1902 and 83·2 in 1901. The number of persons arrested by the police for offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice or against person or property fell from 30,851 to 28,277: of the persons arrested 14,495 or 51·3 per cent. were convicted against 52·7 per cent. in the previous year. The number of escapes from police custody fell from 165 to 117. In 34 cases the police were held free from blame. One hundred and eleven prisoners were recaptured, but 30 of these had escaped in previous years. Excluding nuisances, the number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code in which the police completed investigation during the year was 35,283, of which 10,553 or 29·9 per cent. were referred and struck off the file against 28·6 in the previous year. The number struck off as maliciously or wilfully false was 4,354 against 4,442 in 1902. The number was large in Madura (456), Salem (391) and South Arcot (322). The magistrate's sanction to prosecute the complainant was necessary in 754 cases: sanction was applied for in 536 cases and refused in 237. The percentage of cases prosecuted by the police but declared to be false after enquiry or trial remained stationary at 1·4. In 85 cases referred by the police as false the magistrate sent for and convicted the accused. The numbers of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons on the police registers, who were at large at the beginning of the year, were 15,105, 1,131 and 2,559 respectively: the numbers at the end of the year 15,174, 1,403 and 3,539. There was a slight improvement in the number of "receivers'" brought on the registers, but the number was still low. Of the bad characters at large 2,834 were out of view at the end of the year against 3,208 in 1902. The number of houses of bad repute registered rose from 1,976 to 2,410, the number of "receivers'" houses registered being 1,267. There were 296 wandering criminal gangs consisting of 1,835 men, 1,710 women and 2,979 children, of whom 185 men and 2 women were in jail. The number of permanent gangs registered was 694. They consisted of 10,979 men, 10,155 women and 17,485 children, of whom 413 men and 12 women were in jail. The number of old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was only 1,767 against 1,934 in 1902. More use was made of section 565 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 307 persons being ordered to notify their residence against 190 in the previous year. The working the finger-print system of identification continued to be satisfactory. The number of finger impression slips received for record was 10,253 against 10,583 in 1902. The number of references made to the Criminal Identification Bureau for the antecedents of suspected persons was 4,275, and 815 or 19·1 per cent. of the persons referred to were traced to be old offenders. There was a slight decline, from 2,428 to 2,205, in the number of persons put before magistrates for security for good behaviour, but this was counterbalanced by an increase in the proportion of successful proceedings from 60·6 per cent. to 63·2. Of 1,116 persons ordered to give security during the year 773 were sentenced to imprisonment in default of security. The average amount of security ordered was Rs. 149. All police stations were supplied with telegraph stamps in order that the occurrence of serious crime might be notified to neighbouring stations and divisions.

Arrests.

Escapes.

False cases.

Prevention.

Miscellaneous.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IV. Criminal Justice.*]

115. There was no change in the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the Presidency town. In the mufassal 4,107 Village Magistrates, 58 Bench Magistrates, 4 Cantonment Magistrates, 47 Special Magistrates, 484 Subordinate Magistrates, 38 Sub-divisional Magistrates with appellate powers, 22 District Magistrates (including one Additional District Magistrate in Madura), 20 Sessions Judges, 1 Additional Sessions Judge and 1 Assistant Sessions Judge exercised criminal jurisdiction. There were also 3 Sessions Judges and 2 Additional Sessions Judges for the Agencies. The Bench Magistrates' Court at Kodaikánal was abolished. An Additional District Magistrate was appointed for the

Tribunals.

Madura district with effect from the 5th August 1903. There was a considerable decrease (385) in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year. The decrease was noticeable in Kistna (130), and North Arcot (127). In North Arcot it is said that the figures returned for the year 1902 included nearly 100 Village Magistrates who did not actually try any cases, and that the real decrease was therefore very slight. Sixty-six Tahsildars not ordinarily invested with powers under section 190, Criminal Procedure Code, exercised powers under that section.

State of Crime.

116. Cognizable crime has been dealt with above in discussing the work of the police. The number of cases in which non-cognizable offences were alleged to have been committed was 139,895 against 140,313 in the previous year: of these the number ending in conviction fell from 65,706 to 63,938, while the number dismissed without trial increased from 16,499 to 17,931, and the number abandoned, withdrawn or compounded rose from 33,985 to 35,936. Though there was thus a deterioration in the quality of the complaints preferred, the decline in the number of non-cognizable cases was not proportionate to the decrease in cognizable crime: a favourable season may result in a decrease in certain classes of non-cognizable crime, but comparative prosperity leads to an increase of complaints in cases which might not be taken into court if money were scarce. This is illustrated by the increase of criminal force and assault cases by 633, of hurt cases by 571 and of intimidation, insult and annoyance cases by 1,395. These increases follow similar increases in the previous year. On the other hand there was a decrease in the number of cases under the Abkári Act from 11,819 to 10,501, under the Forest Act from 13,399 to 11,745 and under the Salt Act from 4,329 to 1,902. The large decrease under the Salt Act is attributed not to the favourable season alone, but partly also to the heavy rainfall which made saline soils unfit for scraping and partly to the reduction of the salt duty. The vigilance of the Abkári officers and the deterrent effects of punishment are the causes assigned for the decline in the number of cases under the Abkári Act.

Business in the Courts.

117. There was a considerable decrease in the total number of cases and appeals instituted during the year, the figures being 303,113 and 9,533 respectively against 315,315 and 10,437 in 1902. The percentage of convictions in cases under the Indian Penal Code which were brought to trial was 23·84 against an average of 26·14 for the last 5 years: under special and local laws the percentage was 86·44 against an average of 85·76. One hundred and thirty-six European British subjects were tried in criminal courts: of these 86 were convicted, 36 under the Indian Penal Code and the rest under special and local laws.

Village Magistrates.

The number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' courts increased from 9,971 to 10,158. The increase occurred chiefly in Tanjore and Gódávari, where the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases also increased. The number of persons under trial was 16,594, of whom 5,036 were convicted, 3,677 being imprisoned and the rest confined in stocks. Two hundred and seventy-eight cases were pending at the end of the year against 274 in 1902.

Regular Magistrates in the Mufassal. Original jurisdiction.

The number of cases instituted before regular magistrates in the mufassal during the year was 221,067, a decrease of 17,713. The decrease was greatest in Madura, Nellore, Gódávari and Malabar. But the number of cases left pending at the end of the year was 2,071 and was less than the number in the previous year by 158 only in spite of the great decrease in the number of cases instituted. The total number of persons under trial was 374,675. The cases of 368,273 persons were disposed of: 182,612 were convicted, and 3,651 were committed to Sessions or referred for enhanced punishment. Of the convicts 4,355 were juvenile offenders (3,692 boys and 663 girls). The percentage of convictions was 50·08 against 51·12 in the previous year. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 6,402, of whom 851 were in custody and the rest on bail or otherwise at large. Of those in custody 15 had been awaiting trial for more than 6 months, and 17 for more than 2 months. As was to be expected from the fall in the number of cases disposed of, the number of sentences, alike of whipping, fine and imprisonment, was less than in 1902. The amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 7,02,364 against Rs. 7,11,207 in 1902: Rs. 6,04,056 were realised. Of this amount Rs. 26,664 were paid to complainants as compensation. Nine hundred and forty-four juveniles were sentenced to whipping: in all but 13 cases the whipping was in lieu of other punishment. The average pendency of cases

was slightly less than in 1902, varying from one day in the case of Bench Magistrates to 18 days in the District Magistrates' Courts. The average duration was very high in the Courts of the District Magistrate of Cuddapah (75 days), the Agency Deputy Magistrate, Gódávari (53 days), and the Huzur Deputy Magistrate, Vizagapatam Agency. These high averages are attributed to difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses and consequent adjournments. Frequent change of officers raised the average duration in the Head Assistant Magistrate's Court, Madura, to 46 days. In Gódávari the average duration was high (39 days) in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Rajahmundry. This was due to 5 cases, in 4 of which the accused absconded for a long time, while in the fifth the accused was detained in the Lunatic Asylum for about a year. The number of witnesses examined was 327,983 against 352,207 in 1902. No witnesses were detained beyond 3 days in any of the courts of the Anantapur, South Arcot, Ganjám, Kistna, Nilgiris and Salem districts, nor in any of the courts of the Ganjám and Gódávari Agencies. In Tinnevelly and Tanjore the number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days was again high, viz., 354 and 240, but this was an improvement on the previous year, when the figures were 428 and 514 respectively. Only 6 witnesses were detained beyond 3 days in the Gódávari district, although the total number of witnesses examined was higher than in any other district. The amount of diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses was Rs. 83,363 against 83,055 in the previous year in spite of the considerable decrease in the number of witnesses examined. Seven thousand four hundred appeals were preferred by 14,473 persons during the year against 8,058 appeals from 15,648 persons in 1902. The decrease was noticeable in Coimbatore, South Arcot and Tanjore. The decrease in Coimbatore is attributed to the smaller number of convictions by the subordinate magistracy, especially in the Erode division, and to the outbreak of plague at the district head-quarters during the latter part of the year. In Tanjore the decrease was only apparent and is explained by the fact that in the Court of the Divisional Magistrate, Negapatam, an appeal presented by several persons, who had been convicted in a single case, was treated in 1902 as so many appeal cases, while in 1903 such an appeal was properly treated as a single case. Arrears increased from 254 in 1902 to 299. The average duration of appeals before District Magistrates was 16 days, which was the same as in the previous year, while in appeals before Sub-divisional Magistrates the average was 16 days as against 17 in 1902. The percentage of appeals in which convictions were confirmed was 61·27 as against 60·71 in the previous year. The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in the Ganjám Agency (82·93), Malabar (73·60), Anantapur (73·56) and South Arcot (70·75). Of the 657 revision cases dealt with by Magistrates during the year 581 were applications from parties and the rest cases taken up by the courts *suo motu*.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

118. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was 1,168 against 1,274 in the previous year: the number of persons tried was 2,862 against 3,284. Of the total 1,107 persons were tried by jury, 1,291 with the aid of assessors, and 15 partly by jury and partly with assessors; the cases of the remaining 449 persons were disposed of without the aid of either jurors or assessors. The Sessions Judges of Kurnool and Nellore were not satisfied with the working of the jury system: in the other districts it is said to have worked fairly satisfactorily. Of the persons dealt with 1,301 or 48·58 per cent. were convicted. Out of 77 persons committed to the sessions in 17 dacoity cases in the Kistna district only 4 were convicted. Ninety persons were sentenced to death, and 49 of these sentences were confirmed by the High Court. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 10,618, of which Rs. 5,536 were realized; Rs. 12,068 were also recovered during the year out of the fines imposed in the previous year. The number of cases which remained pending at the end of the year was 25 against 37 in 1902. The average duration of sessions trials increased from 35 to 37 days. The duration was long in Kurnool (58 days), Gódávari Agency (49), Kistna (47), Coimbatore (45) and Vizagapatam Agency (43). The long duration in Kurnool was due to a very large number of cases being committed for trial during the vacation: all these had to wait till the July sessions, which were so heavy that they lasted from 15th July till the end of October. Delay in securing the attendance of witnesses who belonged to the distant Agency taluks raised the duration in the Gódávari and Vizagapatam Agencies. In Kistna some sessions

Courts of Session. Original jurisdiction.

cases, which were too late for the special sessions held before the vacation, had to lie over till the July sessions, while 2 cases of dacoity committed in February had to be adjourned for a long time to procure the attendance of witnesses from His Highness the Nizam's dominions. The long duration in Coimbatore was largely due to the prevalence of plague, which greatly disorganised the work of the courts. There was again a substantial reduction in the number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days, which was 1,719 against 1,846 in 1902. The number of witnesses so detained was high in Kistna (316) and Kurnool (258). Batta and travelling expenses paid to witnesses amounted to Rs. 50,817 against Rs. 45,776 in 1902, though the number of witnesses examined fell from 11,960 to 11,384. The number of appeals to Sessions Courts fell from 1,516, preferred by 2,193 appellants, in the previous year to 1,187 appeals preferred by 1,783 appellants. The average duration of appeals decreased from 28 to 26 days. The percentage in which the sentences appealed against were confirmed was 69·11 against 72·77 in the previous year. The number of revison cases for disposal was 412, in which 1,694 persons were concerned: 94 of these were taken up by the courts *suo motu* and the others at the instance of parties. The percentage of unsuccessful petitions was 75·71.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

Presidency Magistrates.

119. The number of cases instituted before the Presidency Magistrates rose from 65,249 in 1902 to 70,720. This increase is attributed chiefly to a greater number of prosecutions under the City Police Act. Forty-three cases in which 77 persons were concerned were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions (90·50) remained almost the same as in 1902 (90·03). The number of witnesses examined was 13,234 against 13,712 in the previous year, but the amount paid as batta rose from Rs. 873 to Rs. 1,168. A sum of Rs. 4,936 levied as fines in cases of cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

High Court.

120. In the High Court 48 cases were received for trial against 41 in 1902. The number of persons concerned was 73. Nine cases were tried with the aid of special jurors. The number of persons convicted was 48 against 46 in the previous year. Three persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year, 2 of these being lunatics confined in the asylum. The percentage of convictions was 65 against 86 in 1902. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses increased from Rs. 662 to Rs. 2,158. Including 3 cases pending from the previous year, there were 30 references by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, for disposal. Twenty-six cases were disposed of: verdicts of 'guilty' were upheld in 3 cases, and set aside in 5 cases; verdicts of 'not guilty' were upheld in 8 cases, and set aside in 10 cases. In 1 case, in which a verdict of 'not guilty' was set aside, a re-trial was ordered. The number of death sentences referred to the High Court for confirmation was 83: 66 convictions were upheld, the sentence of death being confirmed in 49 cases and commuted to transportation in 17 cases. In the cases of 16 persons the convictions and sentences were set aside, a re-trial being ordered in 1 case. In the case of the remaining person the conviction was altered from one under section 302 to one under section 304, Indian Penal Code, a sentence of imprisonment being imposed in lieu of the sentence of death.

Batta to Witnesses. References.

Appeals.

Excluding 82 appeals from sentences of death, which came up for disposal with cases referred under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 27 cases under section 307, which were treated as appeals, 864 appeals were filed during the year: 179 were appeals against acquittals, and 685 appeals against convictions. There was a large increase in appeals from acquittals, which numbered only 30 in 1902 and 36 in 1901. Thirty-three revision cases were taken up by the court *suo motu* under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code, 33 and 81 cases respectively were reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438, and 344 applications for revision were received from parties under section 439. The proceedings of the courts below were not disturbed in 79 per cent. of the total number of cases decided. In 61 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and 68 per cent. of the cases reported by District Magistrates the proceedings reported were quashed or modified. In only 11 per cent. of the revision cases in which parties moved the High Court were the proceedings of the lower courts disturbed.

Revision Cases.

PRISONS. (1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—V. Jails.*]

Accommodation.

121. There were 7 central and 10 district jails as in the previous year. The number of subsidiary jails was increased from 303 to 304 by the opening of the sub-jail at Razole in the Gódávari district. There was accommodation in the central and district jails at the close of the year for 11,638 prisoners against 11,157 in 1902. The increase was due to the construction of 299 additional cells and of barrack accommodation for 178 prisoners. The total number of cells at the close of the year was 2,896. There was no overcrowding except in the Vizagapatam and Bellary jails, from which prisoners were transferred to relieve congestion. In the Penitentiary, Madras, some prisoners were confined temporarily in the work sheds.

Prisoners.

122. The number of prisoners received during the year was 77,368, which is less than in any year since 1896. The daily average number of prisoners fell by nearly 15 per cent., from 12,491 to 10,647. The great decrease was due partly to the release of prisoners on Coronation Day and partly to the favourable season.

Prisoners under trial.

The total number of prisoners under trial fell by 7·7 per cent., from 37,970 to 35,035, but the daily average decreased by only 2·7 per cent. This shows that Magistrates disposed of cases, in which the accused persons were on remand, less promptly than in the previous year. Twenty under-trial prisoners escaped, and 22 died. Nineteen of the escapes were from sub-jails, in which the great majority of under-trial prisoners are confined. The average number of escapes among under-trial prisoners during the previous 10 years was 46, and the decrease was probably due to the adoption under the orders of Government of additional precautions, when notorious criminals were confined in sub-jails.

Civil Prisoners.

The number of civil prisoners was 1,668 against 1,699 in the previous year, but the daily average rose from 163·7 to 166·3. Twenty-five civil prisoners were released under the orders of Government on 1st January 1903.

State Prisoners.

Of the 6 State prisoners who remained in jail at the close of the previous year 2 were specially released on 1st January 1903, and 2 others were released during the course of the year: all 4 were placed under police surveillance. Two State prisoners, of whom 1 was afterwards released, were received from Bengal.

Convicts.

123. The number of convicts admitted by direct committal was 24,731, which is the smallest number since 1889. All districts showed a reduction except Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. Forty convicts were received from jails outside the Presidency. In commemoration of His Majesty's coronation Government sanctioned the release of 1,745 convicts on 1st January 1903. Of these only 10 were readmitted during the year. More than one-third of those sentenced to imprisonment for offences under the Penal Code were convicted of theft, and of all sentences of imprisonment under the Penal Code nearly two-thirds were for offences against property. The percentage of Christians, Muhammadans and Hindus among the convicts was 1·7, 9·1 and 89·2 respectively: the percentage among the free population according to the census of 1901 was 2·7, 6·4 and 89·1. The number of juvenile convicts showed a satisfactory decrease, from 792 to 469, and the number of girl convicts under 16 fell from 303 to 134. But the number of juveniles who had been convicted previously rose from 45 to 48 in spite of the reduction in the total number admitted. The number of girls previously convicted increased from 8 to 16. These figures emphasize the bad effect of committing juveniles, and especially girls, to prison. There has been a progressive decline in the total number of old offenders convicted during the past 3 years in spite of improved methods of identification. In 1901 the number of habitual offenders in the jails was 2,786, in 1902 it was 2,450, in 1903 it fell to 2,034. A smaller number of petty sentences of less than 1 month were imposed during the year, the percentage falling from 52·4 to 50·4.

Conduct.

Eleven convicts escaped during the year: 7 were recaptured. Six of the escapes were due to the connivance or negligence of warders. The number of offences committed by convicts rose from 14,834 to 15,275 in spite of the decrease in the number of convicts. There was a considerable increase in the use of penal diet as a punishment. The "mark system" continued to work well. During the year 916 convicts received special marks for continuous good conduct for one year, and 2,364 were released under the remission rules.

Vital Statistics.

124. The general standard of health during the year was good. The number of admissions to hospital was 426·23 per mille against 470·55 in the previous year. The death-rate was 18·13 per mille against 17·85. There were 21 attacks and 11 deaths from cholera: of these 14 attacks and 7 deaths occurred in the Berhampur district jail. Plague was successfully excluded from jails in infected areas, though one fatal case occurred in the Vellore jail. Of 17,053 convicts who were discharged from central and district jails during the year 10,390 had increased in weight during their stay in jail.

Financial.

125. The gross expenditure of the department, excluding the outlay on buildings, fell from Rs. 12,86,644 in 1902 to Rs. 11,50,714. The principal causes of the decrease in expenditure were the debit of salaries for only 11 months during the year against 13 months in 1902, the fall in the prices of food stuffs and the decrease in the daily average population. The average annual cost of dieting a prisoner was Rs. 26–5–8 against Rs. 29–2–4 in the previous year. The total cost of each prisoner fell from Rs. 64–2–1 to Rs. 63–0–5, but in consequence of reduced earnings from manufactures the net cost increased from Rs. 51–7–0 to Rs. 55–7–0. The total cash earnings from manufactures amounted to only Rs. 80,232 against Rs. 1,58,265 in the previous year. The number of prisoners available for work was less, and many of the more experienced artisans were released on Coronation Day. Smaller orders were received from public departments. In Bellary the supply of cumblies to the Police Department was suspended, as it was impossible to obtain the raw material from sources not liable to plague infection. Special weaving machinery from England was supplied to the Coimbatore jail at a cost of Rs. 35,680, which was debited to the year's earnings. On the other hand a considerable saving to Government was effected by using the labour of convicts on large works in jails: in wages alone about Rs. 20,000 were saved in this way. The total expenditure by the Jail and Public Works Departments on jail buildings was Rs. 2,88,135.

The Workhouse.

126. There was 1 inmate in the Government Workhouse at the beginning of the year, and 12 were admitted during the year. Five of the new inmates were European British born subjects, 2 were Australians, and 5 belonged to other classes of British born subjects. Of the 13 inmates 5 absconded, 1 was removed by a friend, 3 were discharged on obtaining help from relatives, 1 was released under section 16 of the European Vagrancy Act (IX of 1874), and 1 was transferred to the Workhouse at Bombay for deportation to Egypt. At the close of the year 2 inmates remained in the workhouse. The daily average number of inmates was 1·16 against 0·49 in 1902. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,108 against Rs. 1,222 in the previous year: the average cost of each inmate was Rs. 73–15–9 against Rs. 136–10–11 in 1902.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—III. Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals.

127. The Subordinate Judge's Court of Bellary and Salem worked in North Arcot till 30th April 1903, and on 1st July 1903 it opened at Rajahmundry in the Gódávari district under the designation of the "Additional Subordinate Judge's Court of Gódávari." The Subordinate Judge's Court of Mangalore, which was transferred to Tellicherry for a period of 6 months with effect from 4th August 1902 in order to clear off the arrears in the North Malabar District Court, continued to work there until 4th May 1903, when it was re-transferred to Mangalore. The number of Village Courts which exercised jurisdiction fell from 5,377 to 5,197. The decrease was most marked in Coimbatore (98), where it was largely due to the fact that the figures submitted for 1902 were incorrect owing to an erroneous method of reckoning which was adopted in the Erode taluk. Otherwise there was no noticeable variation in the number of tribunals which exercised jurisdiction.

128. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 322,898, or 10,618 less than in 1902. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Village Courts, District Munsifs' Courts and District Courts, in which the suits instituted fell by 5,779, 5,020 and 696 respectively. There has been a continuous fall in the total number of suits, which has amounted in the last 4 years to 48,928. The number of appeals preferred was 12,336, or 541 more than in 1902 and almost the same number as in 1901. In spite of the decrease in the number of suits instituted the amount involved in original litigation during the year rose from Rs. 4,50,00,000 to Rs. 12,37,00,000 (in round numbers). This marked increase was due to 4 suits which were instituted in the Vizagapatam district against the Vizianagram estate. The amount involved in appellate litigation fell from Rs. 48,99,000 to Rs. 44,07,000. The number of suits instituted in Village Courts fell from 84,746 to 78,967, a decrease which is not entirely to be explained by the decline in the number of Village Courts which exercised jurisdiction. The decrease was largest in the Madura district, where the number of suits fell from 11,332 to 9,764. The Collector reports that the decrease occurred chiefly in the Madura and Dindigul taluks and the Tiruppattúr division. In the Madura taluk the decrease is attributed to a decline in the silk weavers' trade and to the fact that most of the *Ela* chit funds started in 1902 were closed in 1903, as their promoters found that it would be necessary to register them under the Indian Companies Act. The decrease in the Dindigul taluk is said to be only apparent and to be due to the fact that the figures reported for the year 1902 were incorrect. The number of suits instituted in Revenue Courts was 11,745 against 10,591 in 1902, the most remarkable variations being an increase of 2,171 suits in Ganjám and a decrease of 691 suits in Nellore. The increase in Ganjám was due to the fact that a batch of over 2,000 suits connected with a single estate was filed during the year in the court of the Sub-Collector of the Berhampúr division. There was again a decrease in the number of ordinary and small cause suits instituted in District Munsifs' Courts, the figures being 75,729 and 117,034 respectively against 78,201 and 119,601 in the previous year. With regard to ordinary suits the only variations which call for remark are an increase of 993 suits in the courts of North Malabar and decreases of 698 suits in the Gódávari courts, 547 in the Chingleput courts and 490 in the courts of South Malabar. The increase in North Malabar was due mainly to the curtailment of the small cause jurisdiction of the District Court. The decrease in Gódávari is explained by the fact that the Additional Subordinate Judge exercised small cause powers over the area included in the munsifís of Rajahmundry, Tanuku, Narsapúr and Ellore, in which the decrease occurred. The decrease in the Chingleput district is attributed chiefly to the exercise of extended small cause powers by the District Munsif of Poonamallee. The decrease in small cause suits occurred chiefly in North Malabar and Nellore. There was a marked increase in the number of small cause suits instituted in the South Arcot district. The number of ordinary suits filed in Subordinate Judges' Courts fell from 878 to 862, while there was an increase in the number of small cause suits from 17,585 to 18,172. The increase in small causes was noticeable in the Tuticorin Subordinate Judge's Court and is explained by the fact that the Subordinate Judge there exercised small cause powers throughout the year against 5 months in the previous year. The number of ordinary and small cause suits in the District Courts decreased from 523 and 1,249 in 1902 to 485 and 585 respectively. The decrease in ordinary suits was most marked in Coimbatore, where it was due to the outbreak of plague in the latter part of the year. There was a great decrease in the number of small cause suits instituted in the North Malabar District Court, which is explained by the fact that the small cause jurisdiction of that court was considerably curtailed in October 1902. There was again a decrease in the number of regular and miscellaneous appeals, the numbers being 8,828 and 352 against 9,872 and 483 in the year 1902. The decrease in regular appeals was greatest in Kistna. The decrease in the number of rent appeals was marked in Chingleput, Kistna and Tanjore: in Chingleput this decrease is explained by the absence of large batches of rent appeals from the Kálahasti estate. The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes was 17,630 against 18,445 in the previous year. The average value of suits was the same as in 1901, viz., Rs. 65 against Rs. 66 in 1902. The number of applications for ejectment of tenants fell from 538 to 472. In the City Civil Court the number of suits instituted fell from 317 to 303, and the average value from Rs. 842 to Rs. 823. In the High Court the

Litigation.

Village Courts.

Revenue Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

High Court.

number of suits instituted increased from 196 to 218, and the average value of suits rose from Rs. 8,436 to Rs. 12,413. The number of appeals of all kinds preferred to the High Court was 3,673 against 2,183 in the previous year and an average of 2,134 for the last 5 years. There was a remarkable increase in second appeals from decrees of mufassal courts, which alone numbered 3,186. This was due to the filing of a batch of 1,322 appeals from the Gódávari district and another of 504 appeals from the Kistna district. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 17,09,938 and Rs. 5,310 against Rs. 20,72,767 and Rs. 8,426 respectively in 1902, and the corresponding values of appeals from appellate decrees Rs. 5,50,318 and Rs. 173 against Rs. 4,07,031 and Rs. 250 in 1902.

Disposal of Business.

Village Courts.

Revenue Courts.

129. In Village Courts 79,755 suits were disposed of, and the arrears were reduced from 7,051 to 6,263; but the reduction was not proportionate to the fall in the number of suits instituted. The number of suits disposed of in Revenue Courts was 10,246 against 12,407 in 1902. Arrears increased from 1,596 in 1902 to 3,296, the Ganjám courts being almost entirely responsible for the increase: of the 3,296 suits left pending at the end of the year 2,187 formed a batch connected with a single estate. As in the previous year the number of disposals was highest in Tanjore, and the arrears in that district were almost entirely cleared off. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits in Madura (106 and 83 days) continued to be high, though there was a great improvement. The duration was also high in uncontested suits in Nellore. In Agency Courts the number of suits disposed of rose from 989 to 1,036. Arrears were reduced from 152 to 120. The average duration of contested suits was very high in Palkonda (Vizagapatam Agency), viz., 615 days. This was due partly to pressure of revenue work and partly to the difficulty of procuring the attendance of the parties, who were ignorant hill people. The District Munsifs disposed of 76,861 ordinary suits and 117,404 small cause suits against 79,732 and 120,728 respectively in 1902: 36,948 ordinary suits and 24,365 small cause suits were contested against 38,793 and 25,342. Twelve District Munsifs exercised extended small cause powers in suits up to the value of Rs. 100, and 17 in suits up to the value of Rs. 200. The former disposed of 3,706 suits valued between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and the latter of 8,457 suits valued between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded a year in Tenali, Bezwada, Cocanada, Anjengo, Nellore and Kanigiri, and in Kollegal, Peddápuram, Ellore and Tirumangalam it exceeded 300 days. The average duration of uncontested suits was high (152 days) in the Anjengo court. In Kollegal the delay was caused by the unavoidable absence of the District Munsif in connection with his executive work as a Revenue Divisional Officer. Plague was rife in the Kollegal taluk throughout the year. The average duration of contested small cause suits exceeded 100 days in Tanuku, Kollegal, Tiruvallúr, Tirupati, Sómpéta, Sholinghur, Nellore, Tenali, Tirumangalam and Conjeeveram. The duration of uncontested small cause suits was high in Anjengo, Tiruvallúr, Sómpéta, Vayittiri, Nellore, Tirupati, Tanuku, Kanigiri, Gúdalúr and Kollegal. Arrears of ordinary suits increased from 23,654 to 24,610. The increase was noticeable in South Arcot, Ganjám and North Malabar. The increase in South Arcot is ascribed to a general increase in the small cause work of the district, which left the District Munsifs less time to devote to the trial of ordinary suits. The increase in Ganjám was due partly to the institution of a large number of suits in the last quarter, which could not come on for disposal within the quarter, and partly to the fact that the Sómpéta Munsif's Court was without a presiding officer for 2 months and 23 days. Arrears of small cause suits increased from 9,622 to 10,121. The increase was noticeable in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kistna and Tinnevelly. In Coimbatore the increase of arrears was due to the prevalence of plague, while in Kistna the work of the courts was hampered for a time by heavy floods. In Subordinate Judges' Courts the number of ordinary suits disposed of was 869 and the number of small cause suits 17,353 against 987 and 18,229 respectively in the previous year. Of the suits disposed of 588 ordinary suits and 5,332 small cause suits were contested. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded 300 days in Negapatam (512 days), Madura [West] (445 days), Madura [East] (431 days), Tanjore (422 days), Kumbakónam (371 days), Palghat (360 days), Kistna (325 days) and Cocanada (303 days). The average pendency of contested small cause suits was again very high in Tanjore

Agency Courts—Original suits.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts—Original suits.

(166 days), Cochin (140 days), Negapatam (122 days), Kumbakónam (115 days) and the Nilgiris (109 days). In the Kumbakónam court there was no presiding officer for about a month. In Madura [West] the average duration was raised considerably by the trial of a suit concerning the Peranai Dam which lasted about 9 months. Arrears of ordinary and small cause suits increased from 557 and 2,342 in 1902 to 709 and 3,266 respectively. The number of ordinary suits pending for over a year increased from 80 to 125, and the small cause suits pending for over three months from 344 to 532. The average number of days available in District Courts for civil work was 127 against 124 in the previous year. The courts disposed of 434 ordinary suits and 586 small cause suits against 417 and 1,293 respectively in 1902. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in Kurnool and Tinnevelly (643 days each), Kistna (558 days) and Salem (542 days). Arrears of ordinary suits fell from 491 to 463, while the arrears of small cause suits remained practically the same (101 at the end of 1903). The number of applications for the execution of decrees for disposal in all the courts in the mufassal was 245,661, and of these 220,432 were disposed of. There was a decrease in the numbers both of institutions and disposals in all classes of courts except the Revenue Courts and the Cantonment Court of Small Causes, St. Thomas' Mount. The number of wholly infructuous applications (167,715) bears a large proportion to the total number disposed of, but it must be remembered that under this head are included 105,667 applications which were withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected, indicating either that the claims were settled out of court or could not be supported legally or that the applications were made merely to keep the decrees alive for execution at a more favourable time. Arrears increased from 22,086 to 25,229. Of 826 insolvency applications for disposal 619 were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal fell from 355,109 to 300,222: the arrears increased from 9,924 to 10,522. In Agency Courts 60 out of 69 appeals were disposed of. In Subordinate Judges' Courts 1,905 appeals were decided against 2,041 in the previous year, but the arrears were reduced from 823 to 718. Of the appeals decided 1,760 were contested. The average pendency of contested appeals exceeded 6 months in Tanjore (379 days), Negapatam (252 days), the Nilgiris (224 days), and Cocanada (205 days). The number of appeals disposed of by District Courts fell from 9,225 to 7,130, so that in spite of a decrease of 2,130 in the number of appeals for disposal the arrears remained practically the same (4,321). The average pendency, both of contested and uncontested appeals, exceeded 6 months in South Canara, Coimbatore, Gódávari, Bellary and Salem; and the average pendency of contested appeals was high in Kurnool and Trichinopoly. In Coimbatore the outbreak of plague was largely responsible for the high average duration of appeals and for the increase of arrears. In South Canara the long duration was due to the large number of references under the Land Acquisition Act and also to an exceptionally large increase of execution work in the first half of the year.

District Courts—Original suits.

Execution.

Insolvency.

Miscellaneous cases.

Mufassal courts—Appellate jurisdiction.

130. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes out of 19,275 suits for disposal 17,601 were decided. Of these 2,329 were contested. The average duration of contested suits was 65 days and of uncontested suits 28 days against 56 and 27 days respectively in the previous year. There was a slight increase of arrears from 1,561 to 1,674 in spite of a decrease in the work of the court. There were 14,311 execution applications for disposal, and of these 12,834 were disposed of. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 9,856. Of this number 4,109 were either withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 329. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 4,186 (including 531 for ejectment of tenants) and of these 3,819 were disposed of: the average pendency was 16 days. In the City Civil Court 301 suits were disposed of during the year out of a total of 459 suits on the file. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 224 and 30 days respectively against 146 and 40 days in 1902. There were 407 applications for the execution of decrees for disposal, and of these 332 were disposed of during the year: 200 applications were wholly infructuous, 195 being withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected. Only one judgment-debtor was imprisoned during the year. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was only 826 against 1,071 in 1902, and 810 were disposed of. The number of original suits disposed of by the High Court was 175 against 203 in 1902. The number of suits left pending at the end of the year was 154. Three

Courts in the Presidency Town. Presidency Court of Small Causes.

The City Civil Court.

High Court. Original side.

cases were referred to a Judge in chambers, and 11 references were pending from 1902, making 14 in all for disposal. Six of these were disposed of, the time occupied being 10 days. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 219 and 266 days respectively. One hundred and eighty-two applications for execution were disposed of in the year: the number pending at the end of the year decreased from 145 to 84. Seven judgment debtors were imprisoned during the year. The number of miscellaneous applications disposed of was 1,115. Two hundred and fifty-five first appeals and 1,095 second appeals were decided during the year, leaving 537 appeals and 4,278 second appeals pending. There was a large decrease in the number of appeals of both classes disposed of and a considerable increase in arrears. The arrears of second appeals included the two large batches of appeals from Gódávari and Kistna mentioned above, but even excluding these the arrears of second appeals increased. In 61 out of 194 second appeals, in which the decrees of lower appellate courts were reversed, the decrees of the courts of first instance were restored. Seventy appeals from the orders of a single Judge and 2 from the orders of 2 Judges of the High Court were disposed of during the year. The number of revision petitions received was 1,054 against 495 in 1902. Of these 871 were petitions for the revision of the proceedings of Courts of Small Causes. The total number of revision petitions for disposal was 1,416, of which 543 were disposed of. In 64 cases only the decision of the lower court was reversed or varied; in 39 cases a fresh trial was ordered; in the remaining cases the decision of the lower court was confirmed. The arrears of revision petitions rose from 364 to 873, of which 703 petitions had been pending for more than 3 months. The number of referred cases disposed of was 20, of which 12 were under the Civil Procedure Code, 3 under the Divorce Act, 3 under the Stamp Act, 1 under the Legal Practitioners' Act, and 1 under the Rules of Procedure of the Presidency Court of Small Causes. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal on the appellate side increased from 1,605 to 1,830, but the number disposed of fell from 1,365 to 1,334. Twenty-one applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received during the year, and 4 were left pending from 1902: of these 14 were disposed of, leave to appeal being granted in 8 cases. There were in all 16 cases pending before the Privy Council, and 9 were disposed of. The number of applications for the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21) pending at the end of 1902 was 264, and 221 applications were received during the year: 129 applications were disposed of. Relief was granted in 54 cases. Of the 241 persons who applied for relief during the year 17 were Government servants, 8 were Government pensioners, 102 were employés of private individuals or companies, 68 were traders, and the remaining 46 were unemployed. The total amount of the debts, in respect of which relief was sought during the year, was Rs. 11,26,589. Protection was granted in 141 cases. Eighty-three applications made by the Official Assignee and 169 miscellaneous applications were disposed of. Arrears in the Insolvent Court are not accumulating as might appear from the figures given above, for owing to the nature of the procedure the statistics are misleading. For instance, applications by Government servants and others who draw regular incomes are frequently adjourned for several years, the applicants being granted personal protection on condition that they make regular monthly payments into court at a fixed rate.

Appellate Side.

Revision and reference.

Insolvent Court.

Financial.

131. As many courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, it is not possible to separate the expenditure on Civil and Criminal Justice. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 61,01,013 and Rs. 49,70,720 respectively. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,38,864 in the receipts and of Rs. 2,90,582 in the expenditure. The receipts from process fees in mufassal civil courts, after deducting discount for the sale of court-fee stamps, were Rs. 10,98,635. The charges of the process-service establishment were Rs. 6,69,586. The net receipts from the sale of copy stamp papers in mufassal civil courts, after deducting the cost of sale at 20 per cent., amounted to Rs. 1,82,887, and the cost of the copyist establishment was Rs. 1,54,559.

Miscellaneous.

High Court Practitioners. Pleaders.

132. During the year 6 advocates, 2 attorneys and 39 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, the enrolment fees amounting to Rs. 21,500 under the Stamp Act and Rs. 940 under the Court Fees Act. Two hundred and three candidates applied for admission to the Pleadership Examination: 18 passed in the first grade, and 80 in the second grade. Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court to 228

pleaders, the stamp and admission fees amounting to Rs. 3,299 and Rs. 1,464 respectively: 2,433 pleadership certificates were renewed during the year, the renewal fees amounting to Rs. 44,437.

133. Of 136 courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs the District Judges inspected only 77. Inspection by District Judges.

REGISTRATION. (1903.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IX. Registration; G.O., No. 994, Judicial, dated the 30th June 1904.*]

134. Five new registration offices were opened during the year, and 1 office, which had been presided over by an officer of the Revenue Department, was placed under the charge of a special Sub-Registrar. The total number of registration offices at the close of the year was therefore 443, of which 21 were under Registrars, 411 under Sub-Registrars, and 11 in charge of Revenue officers. **Registration Offices.**

135. The registrations during the year amounted to 943,398 against 937,602 in 1902 and 995,764 in 1901. In 1901 the number of registrations was the highest on record, and it was ascribed to the unfavourable character of the agricultural seasons during the 2 preceding years, 1899 and 1900. As those years were followed by a succession of favourable seasons, there was a decline in registration in 1902, which continued to a large extent during 1903, though in about half the number of districts there was a slight recovery which more than made up for the decline in the other half. In most of the districts in which there was decline as compared with the previous year other causes were also at work to bring about that result. In Vizagapatam, Nellore and South Arcot the fall was due mainly to the depression in the jaggery, indigo and ground-nut trades respectively in those districts. The decline in Kistna and Cuddapah was due chiefly to the damage caused by the heavy floods in the latter part of the year; and in South Canara the decrease is stated to be due to the dulness of the money-market and the fears entertained by the ryots regarding the results of the settlement operations in progress in that district. In the remaining districts in which there was a decrease, viz., Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, Salem and the Nilgiris, the prevalence of plague in an epidemic form is stated to have been the chief cause. About 77 per cent. of the total increase in the number of registrations during the year was under documents relating to immovable property, among which compulsorily registered documents showed an increase of about 2 per cent. and optionally registered documents a decrease of over 3 per cent. With the slight increase in the number of documents registered there was increase both in the aggregate and the average values of documents, the former having increased from Rs. 20·32 crores in 1902 to Rs. 20·92 crores, and the latter from Rs. 217 to Rs. 223. **Registration.**

136. Nine prosecutions instituted by the officers of the department were disposed of, the accused being convicted in all the cases but 1, which resulted in an acquittal. Eleven prosecutions were instituted by private individuals, in 5 of which convictions were obtained. **Prosecutions.**

137. In consequence mainly of the increased work in connection with general search applications, which rose from 18,751 to 25,824, the percentage of documents transcribed into the registers on the day of admission declined from 71·03 to 64·62; 98·57 per cent. of the documents were transcribed within a week after admission against 99·4 per cent. in the previous year. **Documents copied.**

138. In consequence of the increase in the number of registrations and of applications for general searches the receipts rose from Rs. 14,11,238 to Rs. 14,96,133: the expenditure fell from Rs. 10,03,890 to Rs. 9,54,487. The decrease in expenditure was due chiefly to the pay for December 1902 having been drawn in that month instead of in January 1903. **Financial.**

139. During the year 11 Registrars' offices and 64 Sub-Registrars' offices were inspected by the Inspector-General. All the sub-offices except 4 were inspected by the District Registrars, and 176 were inspected by officers of the Revenue Department. **Inspections.**

Notaries Public. (1903–1904.)

140. The number of registering officers who were Notaries Public was, as in the previous year, 188. Their operations were, however, confined to 10 stations, the number of instruments dealt with being 121 (89 bills of exchange and 32 promissory notes) against 188 instruments, which were dealt with at 15 stations, in the previous year. Of the instruments dealt with 92 were for non-payment and 29 for non-acceptance; 88 bills of exchange and 32 promissory notes were noted, and 1 bill of exchange was protested. The aggregate value of the instruments declined from Rs. 2,06,604 to Rs. 1,22,587. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 340: the total charges were Rs. 97. No inspections were made by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules.

Registered Companies. (1903–1904.)

141. The number of registered companies limited by shares which were working at the close of the year was 413; the number of companies limited by guarantee was 49. The corresponding figures at the close of the previous year were 424 and 20. The aggregate nominal capital of registered share companies working at the close of the year was Rs. 6,10,04,671, and the paid-up capital was Rs. 2,83,74,218. The nominal capital increased by Rs. 26,71,850, and the paid-up capital by Rs. 9,45,273. The average paid-up capital was Rs. 64,050, which was less than in any of the previous 4 years. Eighty-eight companies were registered during the year: of these 58 were limited by shares, and 30 by guarantee. Among the companies limited by shares there were 47 banking and loan companies, 1 insurance company, 6 trading companies, 2 mills, 1 planting company and 1 mining and quarrying company. The most important were the Tinnevelly Native Bank, Limited, established at Palamcottah with a nominal capital of Rs. 3,60,000, and Tirumangalam Kasbha S.S. and Company, Limited, a mutual loan company in the Madura district with a nominal capital of Rs. 3,00,000. The aggregate nominal capital of the new share companies registered was Rs. 38,62,264, and the paid-up capital Rs. 3,56,892. Of companies registered in previous years 13 increased their nominal capital, the total increase being Rs. 13,28,715. There was no reduction of capital under the order of a court. Forty companies were wound up during the year; their aggregate nominal capital was Rs. 25,19,129 and paid-up capital Rs. 13,31,116. There were 32,494 members in the 49 companies limited by guarantee which were working at the close of the year. No company took advantage of the provisions of the Indian Companies Branch Registers Act (IV of 1900). The registration fees collected amounted to Rs. 12,633 against Rs. 10,648 in the previous year. The charges were Rs. 1,188, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,445 to the credit of Government.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1903–1904.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India,—XVIII. Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

142. In all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the City of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) was in force, the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, continued to be in operation. As in the previous year there were 21 District Boards. Each Board consisted of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* member and President and (except in the Nilgiris) not less than 24 other members, the officers in charge of Revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members: in the Nilgiris the minimum number of members, excluding the President, was 12. On the last day of the year the total strength of the Boards was 657, or 1 less than in the previous year, while the maximum strength continued to be 699: of the total number 103 were *ex-officio* members, 247 (67 officials and 180 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and the remaining 307 (81 officials and 226 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards. One-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards in all the districts except the Nilgiris, in which there were no Taluk Boards, and Gódávari, where the number of elected members had been fixed at a little less than one-half. The number of meetings held by the District Boards was 229, or 1 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting continued to be 18 (6 officials and 12 non-officials) out of an average strength of 31. The number of Taluk Boards continued to be 80, each consisting of the Revenue Divisional Officer as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 12 other members appointed by Government; but on the Berhampur Taluk Board there were 2 Divisional Officers, of whom the Berhampur Divisional

Taluk Boards.

Officer was *ex-officio* President and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Ganjám was a member. The sanctioned strength of the Taluk Boards was raised from 1,209 to 1,214, but on 31st March 1904 there were only 1,173 members, or 3 less than in the previous year: of these 349 were officials. The total number of meetings held by Taluk Boards was 1,024, or 5 less than in 1902–1903, and the average attendance of members continued to be 9 (3 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 15. The Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise the power of re-appointing the members of the Taluk Boards originally appointed by Government. In all districts except South Canara and Malabar the Taluk Boards had Union Panchayats working as their agents. As in the previous year there were altogether 379 Union Panchayats, each of which consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the Unions being *ex-officio* members, while the other members were appointed by the Presidents of District Boards, to whom the power of appointing and removing members had been delegated by Government. The number of members on the Panchayats at the close of the year fell from 3,574 to 3,537, of whom 814 were village officers, 278 other officials, and the remaining 2,445 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the Panchayats fell from 4,966 to 4,912. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to the making of sanitary arrangements and the construction, repair and lighting of roads lying within their jurisdiction; but in some cases the management of choultries and markets was entrusted to them by the Taluk Boards together with the funds required for their maintenance. On the whole the working of the Local Boards and Panchayats continued to be satisfactory.

Union Panchayats.

143. The land cess was levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except in a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was Anna 1), at rates varying from As. 1–4 to As. 2 in Malabar, at As. 1–6 in South Canara, and at Anna 1 in the remaining districts. In parts of Kurnool and in the whole of the Coimbatore, Kistna, Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly districts a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all districts except Gódávari: the number of toll-gates was 297, or 4 more than in the previous year. The house tax was levied in all Unions. The maximum rates were in force in 297 Unions, three-fourths rates in 60, two-thirds in 5, and half rates in the remaining 17. Excluding the transactions under debt heads and the contributions made by one District Board to another, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 34,53,626, or Rs. 1,61,931 less than in 1902–1903. The actual receipts increased from Rs. 96,57,247 to Rs. 1,01,40,141. The revenue from rates and taxes rose by Rs. 2,42,451 as the result of increases of Rs. 1,89,288 in land cess, Rs. 29,140 in tolls and Rs. 24,023 in house tax. The increase in the land cess, a large part of which occurred in Kistna and Salem, was due mainly to the levy of the special cess for the construction of railways. Under tolls there were increases of Rs. 17,422 in the revenue realized from the Local Fund toll-gates and of Rs. 11,718 in the contributions paid by the municipal councils as the Local Fund share of the tolls collected by them: in the Salem district tolls were collected at the maximum rates instead of three-quarter rates, and the contributions from municipalities were increased by the receipt of arrear payments from the Vellore Municipality. The larger receipts under house tax, which occurred in all districts except North Arcot, Ganjám and Vizagapatam, were due to the levy of the tax at higher rates in some of the Unions and to the collection of the arrears of previous years. The grants received from Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 8,94,339, or Rs. 1,32,354 more than in the previous year: Rs. 2,56,889 were contributed for public works, Rs. 3,69,104 for schools, Rs. 57,114 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 45,950 for village water-supply, Rs. 34,025 for choultries, and Rs. 1,31,070 for general purposes. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 72,930), Gódávari (Rs. 46,000), Nellore (Rs. 35,585) and North Arcot (Rs. 24,300), the payments to the last 3 Boards forming part of a special contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 made to 9 District Boards for the construction of feeder roads and for repairs to roads leading to railways. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,472 were paid to the Vellore Taluk Board for the support of the Yeomiah and Muhammadan Orphan Schools at Arcot; Rs. 1,39,532 were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code as grants to Board schools, and the Local Boards also received subsidies to the extent

Receipts.

of Rs. 2,18,378 to enable them to pay in full the grants earned by the schools receiving aid from them. The grants paid on account of hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of medical subordinates employed in institutions maintained by the Local Boards. Contributions amounting to Rs. 45,950 were made to all District Boards for the improvement of village water-supply. The grants for choultries were paid to Local Boards in 10 districts in lieu of lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries and subsequently resumed by Government. The grants for general purposes comprised contributions of Rs. 60,000 to the District Board of Bellary, Rs. 15,000 to that of Kurnool and Rs. 12,000 to that of Anantapur, which needed help in consequence of their large expenditure on account of plague, and Rs. 44,070 to the Nilgiris District Board in consideration of the smallness of its revenue.

Expenditure.

144. The total expenditure of Local Boards rose from Rs. 98,19,178 to Rs. 1,00,11,020, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 35,82,747. Information about the expenditure on education will be found in Chapter VII.

Public works.

145. The outlay on public works increased from Rs. 39,42,730 to Rs. 42,08,404, of which Rs. 10,67,436 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, schoolhouses, dispensaries and markets, and the remaining Rs. 31,40,968 on the repair of existing works. The length of new roads constructed was 223 miles against 204 miles in the previous year, and the expenditure on such works rose from Rs. 1,63,365 to Rs. 2,59,452. The length of roads repaired was 22,015 miles against 22,167, and the expenditure Rs. 26,66,726 against Rs. 26,11,965. As usual the Local Boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Medical institutions and Vaccination.

146. The number of hospitals maintained by the Local Boards fell from 127 to 124, but the number of dispensaries was the same as in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 5,67,698 against Rs. 5,67,617 in 1902–1903, and the number of patients treated in them rose from 3,019,970 to 3,032,608. Including 10 untrained nurses in the Cuddapah district, the number of midwives employed by Local Boards was 258 against 259 in the previous year: the number of cases attended fell from 19,654 to 19,549, and the total cost from Rs. 35,354 to Rs. 35,297. Of the total staff of 868 Vaccinators and 64 Deputy Inspectors in the Presidency 729 Vaccinators and 55 Deputy Inspectors were maintained by the District Boards. The average cost to the Boards of an operation increased by 1 pie to As. 3–9.

Sanitation.

147. The expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 5,09,050 to Rs. 5,50,614, the increase occurring chiefly under improvement of water-supply, for which special contributions amounting to Rs. 45,950 were received from Provincial Funds.

Tanjore District Board Railway.

148. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,71,909 in Government securities and Rs. 68,341 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board Railway rose from Rs. 3,31,966 to Rs. 4,10,935, the line having been extended from Pattukkóttai to Arantángi, a distance of 28 miles, on 31st December 1903. The expenditure incurred on construction was Rs. 3,95,388, and the working expenses of the line amounted to Rs. 2,05,582. In addition to this the District Board paid Rs. 58,562 to Provincial Funds on account of the Government share in the railway, which is treated as a loan, and Rs. 24,466 to the debenture holders. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 2,05,353, or 5·1 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the Guarantee Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 7,23,271 in Government securities, while there was a deficit of Rs. 14,605 under cash transactions.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1903-1904.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India,—XVII. Municipalities.*]

General.

149. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act (IV of 1884) continued to be 60. The Municipal Council of Mannárgudi having been found unequal to the task of administering its affairs in an

efficient manner, the number of elected members on the council was reduced from 12 to 8, and the number of nominated members increased to a corresponding extent. As the decrease in the population of Walajapet made it difficult to secure qualified persons to serve as municipal councillors, the maximum strength of the council of that town was reduced from 16 to 12, and the maximum number of nominated members from 11 to 7. On the 31st March 1904 the municipal councils had a total strength of 944 members, of whom 68 were *ex-officio* councillors, 426 were nominated by Government, and 450 were elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants: 208 of the members were officials. The number of European and Eurasian members increased from 160 to 172. Four councils, viz., those of Adóni, Chidambaram, Ellore and Tanjore, consisted entirely of native members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,669, or 131 more than in 1902–1903, and the average attendance at each meeting rose from 8·4 to 8·9. The system of electing councillors was actually in force in 56 municipalities: of these 48 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, and in the remainder the elections were made by the town as a whole. The privilege of electing the Chairman was restored to the Municipal Council of Anantapur, but it was withdrawn from the Municipal Council of Mannárgudi in consequence of the inefficiency of its administration. Thirty-six municipal councils were thus empowered to elect their Chairmen as in the previous year.

Receipts.

150. The total opening balance of Municipal Funds was Rs. 5,38,778 against Rs. 6,36,425 in 1902–1903. The current receipts rose from Rs. 37,76,753 to Rs. 37,78,843: there were increases in the receipts from taxes and tolls, grants, sale proceeds of Government securities and loans, which were counterbalanced by a decrease in advances recovered. As in the previous year the principal taxes levied were those on buildings and land, the water and drainage tax and the tax on arts: the revenue derived from the taxes on buildings and land was Rs. 9,44,393 against Rs. 9,04,461 in 1902–1903, from the water and drainage tax Rs. 1,78,062 against Rs. 1,73,643, and from the tax on arts Rs. 2,07,149 against Rs. 1,99,813. There was an increase from Rs. 3,93,262 to Rs. 4,16,894 in the income from tolls. The fees and revenue from educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,46,120 against Rs. 1,37,932 in 1902-1903. There was a large increase in the grants from Provincial Funds, which rose from Rs. 1,03,932 to Rs. 4,51,888: of this sum Rs. 57,999 were contributed for schools, Rs. 9,717 for hospitals and dispensaries, and Rs. 3,84,172 for other purposes. The total amount of the loans received from Government also increased from Rs. 1,12,500 to Rs. 1,79,320, of which Rs. 1,00,000 were taken by the Ootacamund Council and Rs. 10,000 by the Mangalore Council for plague charges, Rs. 26,420 by the Cocanada Council, Rs. 7,500 by the Tuticorin Council, and Rs. 23,400 by the Vizagapatam Council for the construction of waterworks, Rs. 7,000 by the Tellicherry Council for the construction of a market, and Rs. 5,000 by the Negapatam Council for the acquisition of insanitary areas.

Incidence of Taxation.

151. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population continued to rise. Including tolls, it was Rs. 1–0–7 against As. 15–11 in the previous year: excluding tolls, it was As. 13–1 against As. 12–7. In Ootacamund the incidence of taxation was Rs. 5–7–11, in Kodaikánal it was Rs. 4–5–1 and in Coonoor Rs. 3–0–11. Among other municipalities taxation, including tolls, was heaviest in Cuddapah, where it was Rs. 1–12–5 per head of the population, and lightest in Srívilliputtúr, where it was As. 9.

Expenditure.

152. The total expenditure of municipalities amounted to Rs. 36,13,297 against Rs. 38,66,812 in the previous year. There was a decrease under water-works and investments, which was partly counterbalanced by an increase in the expenditure on buildings and in epidemic charges and advances. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,04,329. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 10,05,761, or about Rs. 4·50 lakhs less than in the previous year. The outlay on the construction and repair of roads was Rs. 3,10,694, or 74·5 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The water-works for Coonoor and Guntúr and the extension of the works at Dindigul were in progress. A scheme for the water-supply of Vellore was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. There was at least one hospital or dispensary in each municipality, for the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from Local Funds. The number of in-patients treated in these institutions increased slightly, from 22,912 to 22,937, but the number of out-patients fell from 1,525,117

Public Works.

Medical Relief.

to 1,507,699: the total cost of maintenance was Rs. 3,39,159, or Rs. 11,630 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 7,97,302 to Rs. 9,49,534. The cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,20,848 against Rs. 1,13,993 in 1902–1903. Information about the expenditure on education will be found in Chapter VII.

Sanitation.

Lighting

Debt.

153. The total amount of public debt outstanding against municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 19,57,811, towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds amounting to Rs. 1,04,360.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1903–1904.)

Financial.

154. The following is an abstract of the receipts and charges of the Madras Municipality for the year 1903–1904 :—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	4,60,651
Municipal rates and taxes	11,06,063
Revenue derived from municipal property, etc.	3,76,893
Grants and contributions	35,978
Miscellaneous	69,415
Extraordinary and debt	5,34,245
Advances recovered	5,243
	21,27,837
Grand Total ...	25,88,488

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	6,25,420
Education	14,615
Sanitation and medical services	3,56,772
Miscellaneous municipal purposes	2,02,067
Supervision and management	90,747
Repayment of debt	75,060
Interest on loans	2,38,328
Advances recoverable	7,115
Refunds of other than current collections.	7,074
Discount	6,280
Pensions and gratuities	14,128
	16,37,606
Closing balance	9,50,882
Grand Total ...	25,88,488

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 18,66,817, and the charges to Rs. 16,45,062. The income from rates and taxes increased by Rs. 25,140 in consequence partly of increased demand under the arts tax, the tax on buildings and land and the water and lighting taxes and partly of better collections. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 2-1-11 to Rs. 2-2-9. There was an increase of Rs. 29,608 in the revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, which was due to higher rents for the sewage farms, the Moore Market, the slaughter-houses and slaughtering fees, which were farmed by contractors, an increase in license fees, which occurred mainly in fees under the Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), and the imposition of heavier fines by magistrates. The extraordinary and debt receipts rose by Rs. 2,10,177, as a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was raised for drainage works, while in the previous year a loan of Rs. 2,91,000 was raised for the same purpose. Although a larger sum was raised on loan than in the previous year, the total discount fell from Rs. 16,130 to Rs. 6,280, the loan of Rs. 5 lakhs, which bore interest at 4 per cent., being raised at the average rate of Rs. 98·7. As usual Rs. 50,000 were contributed to Provincial Funds for general purposes. The expenditure on supervision and management was Rs. 90,747, or 4·26 per cent. of the total receipts. The loans raised by the municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 60,40,000, and the interest paid was Rs. 2,38,328 against Rs. 2,33,556 in 1902–1903. Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 99,800 were purchased for Rs. 99,560, bringing the total amount of the Sinking Fund to Rs. 17,40,500 in Government promissory notes and Rs. 1,043 in cash. The closing balance exceeded the opening balance by Rs. 4·90 lakhs, as the loan of Rs. 5 lakhs raised in the second half of the year had not been used.

Public Works.

New works.

155. During the year a number of new culverts were constructed, the east side of the Royapettah High Road was fenced, and retaining walls were built for this road and for the Kilpauk Garden Road. The Municipal Dhobykhana was completed, and a slaughter-house for bullocks at Perambur was in progress. The cast iron main of the new drainage scheme was nearly completed; Worthington pumps and boilers were fitted up at Napier Park; and the connections between the main and the 2 pumping stations were laid. In South Triplicane 28,859 feet of sewer pipes were laid; the drainage of Kosapet, Mylapore, was completed, 8,332 feet of pipes being laid. A number of other drains were also constructed during the year. For the

water-supply 2,844 feet of new pipes were laid, and several fountains, stop-cocks, hydrants and meters were fixed. The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 2,24,836, of which Rs. 1,20,053 were spent on the new drainage scheme.

Repairs.

156. During the year 4 furlongs and 71 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time: 22 miles of roads were reformed against 14·06 miles in 1902–1903. The total expenditure on repairs to communications was Rs. 1,01,861 against a revised grant of Rs. 1,44,760 and an actual expenditure of Rs. 74,477 in 1902–1903. There was some improvement in the roads, but their condition was still unsatisfactory. The amount spent on repairs to buildings increased from Rs. 5,110 to Rs. 7,959. Repairs to drains, including cleaning, cost Rs. 1,72,160 against Rs. 1,81,037 in the previous year. The drains in Black Town were in good order, but elsewhere their condition had been notoriously bad for many years: a great improvement was expected from the new drainage works. The cleaning of the water-supply pipes was continued, and 15,123 feet of pipes were taken up, cleaned and relaid. No pumping was necessary during the year. The quantity of water supplied was 608,999,175 cubic feet against 594,668,979 in 1902–1903. The expenditure on repairs in connection with the water-supply fell from Rs. 84,873 to Rs. 44,176.

Education.

157. On 31st March 1904 there were 9 secondary schools with 1,785 pupils and 146 primary schools with 10,732 pupils in the City. Of these 2 primary schools were maintained by the municipality: the remaining primary schools and the primary departments of the secondary schools were aided from municipal funds. The total expenditure on education fell from Rs. 15,843 to Rs. 14,614, the chief difference being in fixed and results grants, which fell from Rs. 12,004 to Rs. 10,889, as some of the bills were not submitted in time for payment within the year.

Medical Relief.

158. The Royapettah Hospital, the Black Town Dispensary and the Bauliah Naidu Dispensary were maintained as in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in the Royapettah Hospital increased from 33,776 to 37,191, though the cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 14,562 to Rs. 14,423. In the Black Town Dispensary the number of patients increased from 49,007 to 49,636, and the expenditure from Rs. 6,929 to Rs. 6,953. In the Bauliah Naidu Dispensary the number of patients fell from 30,798 to 30,141, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,981 to Rs. 3,033. In addition to this expenditure Rs. 20,000 were contributed as usual to Provincial Funds towards the cost of the Government hospitals in the City, and Rs. 107 were paid for the training of Hospital Assistants. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,100 were paid to the St. Thomé Dispensary, Rs. 240 to St. Thomas' Convent Dispensary, Rs. 500 to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, and Rs. 710 to the Sembiam Dispensary.

Vaccination.

159. The total number of vaccination operations fell from 32,309 to 30,062, but the percentage of success improved from 90·34 to 92·90. There was also a satisfactory increase, from 15,092 to 17,036, in the number of children less than one year old who were vaccinated. The gross expenditure on vaccination increased from Rs. 10,961 to Rs. 11,069, but the average cost of a successful operation fell from As. 6–3 to As. 5–4.

Births and Deaths.

160. The number of births registered during the calendar year 1903 was 19,830, or 2,087 more than in 1902, raising the rate per mille from 34·8 to 38·9. The number of deaths registered fell from 21,395 to 19,205, and the rate per mille from 42 to 37·7, though there was a rise in infant mortality. The number of deaths from all the principal diseases declined. There were 5 deaths from plague and 28 from cholera. The central ward of the first division continued to be in a most insanitary condition, and the death-rate there was 47·5 per mille. As the rice supply of the City came largely from this ward, its condition was very serious. The death-rate was also 47·5 per mille in the south ward of the second division, where there was much overcrowding of cattle.

Conservancy.

161. The expenditure on conservancy fell from Rs. 2,98,219 to Rs. 2,90,053, as there was a large decrease in the amount spent on the hire of bullocks in consequence of fines and stoppages, and also on burial and burning grounds and epidemic charges.

Lighting.

162. Forty-five new lamps were erected during the year, making 6,046 in all: 4 Kitson and 5 Washington lamps were also erected. The total cost of lighting was Rs. 66,916 against Rs. 65,893 in the previous year.

Parks.

163. The total expenditure on the People's Park, Napier Park and Robinson Park decreased from Rs. 25,857 to Rs. 23,796; but the net cost to the Municipality was only Rs. 12,126, as a grant of Rs. 2,000 was received from Government for the upkeep of the Zoological Collection at the People's Park and a considerable sum was realized from the sale of hay and grass.

Fire.

164. The cost of maintaining the steam and manual fire-engines increased from Rs. 7,038 to Rs. 9,339. Six fires occurred, at which the engines did good work.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1903–1904.)

165. Among the chief events of the year connected with volunteering were several measures of reorganisation in the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, including the conversion of the Manaar detachment into a mounted company, the formation of a new company at Quilon, the amalgamation of C and F companies and the transfer of the head-quarters of D company from Cuddalore to Villupuram, and among other corps the formation of an Electrical Engineering Company at Madras attached to the Madras Artillery Volunteers, the formation of a new company of the Madras Railway Volunteers at Calicut, the transfer of the head-quarters of D company of the East Coast Rifle Volunteers from Rajahmundry to Cuttack and the formation of the Southern Provinces Mounted Infantry. The total number of extra efficients in all the corps under the control of the Madras Government rose from 3,962 to 4,685, and the number of efficients fell from 841 to 388 (adopting the figures for 1902–1903 for the Malabar Volunteer Rifles). The increase in the number of extra efficients was largest in the Madras Railway Volunteers.

MARINE. (1903–1904.)

Ports.

166. Under section 4 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act (III of 1885) a revised schedule of fees on goods landed and shipped at Mangalore was introduced with effect from 1st July 1903. Under section 5 (1) of the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) the limits of the port of Pámban were altered, and in accordance with the Boat Rules framed under section 6, sub-section (1) (*k*) of the same Act rates were prescribed for the hire of boats plying in the port of Narasapur in the Gódávari district. A full-time Chairman was appointed for the Madras Harbour Trust Board with effect from 6th February 1904. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for improvements to the Madras Harbour: the old block-yard was sold to the Madras Railway Company, and the work of making a new block-yard was undertaken. An alteration was made in the scale of rates for landing and shipping goods at Madras so as to allow the levy of harbour dues at a uniform rate on all Government stores except explosives, specie, coal, coke and timber. The dredger "Priestman" worked at Tuticorin for 147 days and removed 11,700 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 8–9 a ton. The dredger "Coromandel" at Cocanada worked for 155 days and removed 74,904 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 2–6 a ton. The dredgers "Havelock" at Negapatam and "Connemara" at Cocanada did no work during the year, both vessels being laid up for repairs. The number of native craft registered was 122 against 103 in the previous year. At Madras 17 European seamen were engaged, and 11 discharged; 48 native seamen were engaged, and 225 discharged. At other ports 4 European seamen were shipped, and 4 discharged; 229 native seamen were engaged, and 2,473 discharged. The statistics of trade and shipping are dealt with in the article on Sea-borne Trade in Chapter IV. As in the previous year the heaviest passenger traffic was at Tuticorin, where the number of arrivals was 80,996 and the number of departures 92,112 against 83,977 and 72,685 respectively in 1902–1903. The number of arrivals and departures also exceeded 20,000 at Negapatam and Madras, as did the departures from Cocanada.

Wrecks and Casualties.

167. There were 35 shipping casualties against 10 in the previous year and 32 in 1901–1902. Only one of the vessels affected was a steamer, on which some coal

caught fire at Negapatam: the fire was extinguished in a few hours. The remainder were native craft, of which 13 became total wrecks. One life was lost.

Lighthouses.

168. The new lighthouses under construction at Cannanore, Calicut and Vizagapatam were completed, and their lights exhibited. The apparatus and lights for the lighthouses at Santopilli and Tellicherry were fixed and taken into use. A fourth order dioptric occulting light was exhibited at Bimlipatam from a new column built during the year. The Douglas burners in use at Calicut, Calingapatam, Cochin, Madras, Mangalore, Muttum, Negapatam, Pámban and Tuticorn were dismantled and replaced by French burners. The character of the light at Negapatam was changed from flashing to occulting. The small lights at Malpi and Coondapoor were not extinguished as usual during the monsoon, but were exhibited throughout the year. The Madras Coast Lights Act, 1904, authorizing the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Presidency, received the assent of the Governor-General on 25th March 1904.

Financial.

169. The combined receipts of the Port Funds were Rs. 5,36,670 against Rs. 4,70,174 in the previous year: the total charges decreased from Rs. 3,75,792 to Rs. 3,61,658. The receipts of the Pilotage Funds increased from Rs. 56,220 to Rs. 56,962, and the expenditure from Rs. 46,222 to Rs. 46,968. The total receipts under landing and shipping dues rose from Rs. 75,489 to Rs. 96,582, while the charges fell from Rs. 86,473 to Rs. 58,430. The ordinary receipts of pier tolls amounted to Rs. 49,185, and the charges to Rs. 18,835.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1903.)

Arms and Explosives.

170. The number of licenses issued or renewed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) and the rules thereunder was 75,342 against 74,833 in 1902. The increase in the number of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display continued, the total being 68,641 against 68,515 in the previous year. The largest increase was in Malabar, where the number rose by 578. Of the arms licensed 74 per cent. were single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion cap guns. The number of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes was 5,215 against 4,787 in 1902: 4,337 of these licenses were issued in Coimbatore, where blasting is the usual method of well-sinking. The number of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) was 2,596 against 2,573 in the previous year. The inspection of licensed shops by Inspectors of Police and magistrates was less satisfactory than in 1902. The number of prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts fell from 998 to 845, but the percentage of convictions rose from 76·7 to 84·9.

Sulphur Licenses.

171. The number of sulphur licenses in force during the year was 219 against 227 in 1902: 15 were new licenses issued during the year, and 204 old licenses. The total quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses was about 610 tons: in 10 districts the quantities covered by licenses were in excess of the actual requirements. The stock of sulphur at the beginning of the year was 113 tons; 368 tons were purchased or imported during the year, and 373 tons sold, leaving a balance of 108 tons. The number of licenses was largest in Malabar (27) and Coimbatore (24); but the most important transactions occurred in Madras, where 223 tons were purchased or imported and 232 tons sold during the year. Sulphur was chiefly used for the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks, for medicinal and sanitatry purposes, and for bleaching cardamom.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1903–1904.)

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1903–1904.*]

Scientific and Local Enquiry.

Bellary and Koilpatti farms.

172. The experimental farms at Bellary, Koilpatti and Samalkot continued to be worked during the year. At the Bellary farm the chief experiments conducted were in the cultivation of sorghum and cotton. At Koilpatti experiments with cumbu and cotton were undertaken. The objects of the experiments in cotton-growing were to select good seed and to improve indigenous varieties by cross-fertilization. The experiments will be continued by the cultivation of the crossed seed and of those pure kinds which are found most suitable for commercial purposes. Part of the experiments in sorghum at Bellary were also intended for the selection of seed, but the drought in October and the excessive rain in November prevented successful results. The large number of varieties sown was also found to cause risk of confusion. In both farms a number of other crops such as Italian millet, Bengal gram, horse gram, rainfed paddy, kudiraivali (a coarse kind of millet), ragi, samai, tobacco, ground-nuts, sweet potatoes, etc., were grown as incidents of ordinary cultivation. Improved ploughs and a chaff-cutter supplied by the Inspector-General of Agriculture were also tried with success. The main problem to be solved was the extent to which deep tillage would operate as a remedy for the effects of drought; but it was not possible to investigate this question, as in neither farm had the natural fertility of the soil been fully ascertained. The experiments conducted during the year will help to settle this preliminary question.

Samalkot farm.

At Samalkot the work was confined to sugarcane, of which 8 acres were cultivated. The seed cane having been raised on the farm and carefully selected, the canes were much more healthy than before, though disease was still found in several of the local varieties. A number of useful experiments were made in the comparison of varieties, and in methods of planting, manuring and treatment. The plantations made by ryots in the neighbourhood with canes of the red Mauritius variety distributed to them in 1902-1903 were found to be healthy, and a fresh supply of this variety was made to various ryots of the Gódávari district and to a few applicants from Ganjám, Nellore, Chingleput, Pusa and Mysore.

Other experiments.

Varieties of indigo were grown at Saidapet and Madras, and an aloe plantation was maintained at Hindupur. A few unsuccessful experiments in the reclamation of saline soils were made in the Madura and Coimbatore districts. At the Bellary farm some success was obtained by treating saline soil with gypsum, margosa cake and tannery refuse; at Koilpatti similar land was improved by the application of gypsum. Experiments in the use of saltpetre as a top-dressing manure were also made at Koilpatti and in the Coimbatore district, but little useful information was obtained. Government issued orders for the trial of mechanical pumping for irrigation purposes at 5 stations in the South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Madura and Salem districts: by improving the means of using sub-soil water it was hoped that a considerable development in the productive capacity of poorer soils would be possible. All the stations except that in Bellary were established during the year.

Botany.

173. The chief tour undertaken by the Government Botanist in connection with the Botanical Survey of the Presidency was in the Anamalai forests. He collected 380 specimens, including 100 trees and 80 ferns and shrubs, the greater portion of which were named; a valuable collection of the peppers of these and other forests was also made. A list of the trees with their vernacular names was furnished to the Forest Department, and a small named collection of 45 trees was placed in the

Coimbatore museum as a nucleus of a forest herbarium. A commencement was also made in the study of the trees of the coffee zone of the Mysore forests, and a set of about 200 trees was collected; but the work of naming these trees and the collections of grasses received from Forest officers was much in arrears, the existing staff being unable to cope with much systematic work. The collections of insect pests previously made were examined and put into good order, and the families of the insects were determined, this being the only work possible in the absence of proper reference collections. In connection with economic botany the Government Botanist inspected several important crops in the Coimbatore district, took careful notes of the conditions under which they were grown and of their pests, and made large collections for the economic herbarium. He investigated a fungoid disease which appeared in the ground-nuts grown at Koilpatti and was found to prevail in various parts of Southern India. He examined and reported on the diseases in pepper plantations and paid a visit to the pepper gardens in Malabar and the pepper plantation at Cadamaney on the Mysore ghats. The selection and classification of seeds for the cotton and sorghum experiments at the experimental farms was also made by the Government Botanist.

Civil Veterinary Department.

174. A veterinary college was opened under the designation of "The Madras Veterinary College" in October 1903, and the hospital belonging to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Vepery was attached to it. The course of instruction extends over three years and the curriculum of studies is based on the syllabus settled at the Umballa Conference in 1900. The students received instruction free of charge, and 10 of them held scholarships sanctioned by Government. The teaching staff consisted of the Assistant Principal and a lecturer, the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department being *ex-officio* Principal. The 20 students admitted in October 1903 did well at the 2 examinations held by the Superintendent.

Madras Veterinary College.

Cattle disease.

175. The steps taken during 1902–1903 to prevent cattle disease by inoculation were continued during the year. The number of cattle inoculated against anthrax was 6,281 in the Ganjám, Gódávari, Nellore, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar districts, and against rinderpest 2,805 in the 2 districts first mentioned. The Superintendent paid several visits to these districts and found that the inoculated cattle were doing well. The Madras Cattle Disease Act (II of 1866) was in force at most of the fairs held in the Tinnevelly district, and in 7 of these Veterinary Assistants helped the local authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Act. In none of the fairs were any cases of contagious disease detected. A cattle show was held at Kasimkota in the Vizagapatam district.

Pony-breeding.

176. For pony-breeding 15 stallions were at work: 3 were lent to private breeders in the Coimbatore, Salem and Gódávari districts, 7 stood in Coimbatore, 3 in Salem and 1 in each of the Madura and Trichinopoly districts. The total number of coverings rose from 352 to 426, giving an average of 28 mares to a stallion against 32 in the previous year. The decrease in the average is ascribed to 1 of the stallions having been under treatment till the end of September 1903 and to the 4 new stallions having commenced work only in May 1903. Of the 352 coverings in 1902–1903 the Superintendent ascertained the results in 216 cases only: 67 cases were successful including 13 abortions, and 149 cases were empty. The results could not be traced in 25 cases in consequence of the sale of the mares, and reports from Revenue officers were still due in the remaining 111 cases. Seventy-four entire ponies in the Coimbatore district and 17 in the Salem district were castrated against 31 and 34 respectively in the previous year. There were no casualties among those castrated.

Publication of Agricultural Information.

177. The note on simple machines for extracting plantain fibre published in the previous year was translated into the vernaculars with suitable modifications and additions for the information of ryots. Two bulletins were published by the department during the year, one on the experimental sugarcane station at Samalkot and the other on Diseases of Andropogon Sorghum in the Madras Presidency. Arrangements were made to translate the former into Telugu and Tamil and to publish it in diglott as a supplement to the District Gazettes for the benefit of ryots. Two vernacular treatises on agriculture were distributed *gratis*. An assistant in the office of the Government Botanist also toured round the cane-planting villages in the Gódávari district and explained to the ryots the improved method of sugarcane cultivation followed at the Samalkot farm.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1903–1904.*]

Rainfall.

178. The rainfall was, on the whole, favourable to agricultural operations. In June 1903, the closing month of the previous agricultural year, it was considerably deficient in Kurnool, Chingleput, Tinnevelly and the West Coast districts; but the rains of the succeeding months, July to September, more than made up the deficiency. The total rainfall during the south-west monsoon exceeded the normal in every district, and there were complaints of excessive rain from the Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore deltas and of damage to dry crops in consequence. The October rains were generally below the normal; but those which followed in November were so heavy in most districts that the complaints of excessive rain and floods in the three deltas referred to were renewed. In the beginning of October 1903 the Kistna rose $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the crest of the anicut, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the previous highest record; but fortunately the river fell rapidly and saved the district from what might have been a very serious disaster. In the beginning of November heavy rains caused much damage in the Cuddapah district, and about the same time the Pálár suddenly rose 25 or 30 feet above its ordinary monsoon level and portions of the town of Vániyambádi in the Salem district were submerged and seriously affected. Damage by floods also occurred in South Arcot and Trichinopoly. The total rainfall during the north-east monsoon was above the normal in all the districts except Tinnevelly. The dry weather rains (January to March) were generally below the average, and those of April were rather disappointing; but the May rains were good and exceeded the normal in most districts.

Cultivation.

179. Owing to the favourable character of the season cultivation advanced during the year, the total extent under dry and wet, first and second crop, having been 27,992,000 acres—an increase of 130,000 acres as compared with the preceding year and of 1,520,000 acres as compared with the average of the 5 years ending with 1902–1903. Under "dry first crop" alone there was a net fall amounting to 96,000 acres, which occurred chiefly in Kistna, Cuddapah and Nellore, parts of the Central districts and Tinnevelly. In the last district it was due to want of timely rainfall, and in the others to excessive rains and floods which to some extent prevented the sowing of dry crops. Food-grains, which as usual occupied nearly four-fifths of the total area cropped, showed a falling off, the decrease occurring under "cholam", "ragi" and "other food grains": under "paddy", on the other hand, there was an increase of 484,000 acres. Under "cotton", which occupied larger extent than any other industrial crop, the cultivation advanced by 189,000 acres, chiefly in Kistna, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tinnevelly, as the result of timely rain and increased demand for the raw material. The extent under "indigo" rose by 30,000 acres. The increase occurred chiefly in Cuddapah and Kurnool and is ascribed to plentiful and timely rainfall, while in Nellore, Kistna and South Arcot there was an appreciable fall owing to the fall in prices: in South Arcot the fall was partly occasioned by the heavy rains of December and January. The cultivation of "sugarcane" diminished slightly in consequence of the low price of jaggery. The area under "castors" declined by 26,000 acres, chiefly in Kistna, Bellary and Nellore, in consequence of low prices and the apprehension that the damage by insects which had taken place in the previous year might be repeated. But the fall under this item was more than made up by the cultivation of "gingelly", the area under which increased largely in Gódávari, North Arcot and Chingleput. There was a large decrease in the area under "ground-nuts" chiefly in South Arcot, which is attributed to excessive rainfall and to the decline in the outturn through deterioration of the seed.

Outturn of Crops.

180. The outturn of paddy ranged from 10 to 12 annas and that of the other crops from 8 to 12 annas. The estimates, however, are based on the figures of the village accountants, which are not altogether trustworthy.

HORTICULTURE. (1903–1904.)

[*G.O., Nos. 906, Revenue, dated the 17th August 1904, and 696, Revenue, dated the 1st July 1904.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

181. At Ootacamund the Government Botanical Gardens, the Government House Gardens, part of the Church Hill Park, the Crewe and Ottley Hall grounds and St. Thomas' Cemetery were maintained under the direction of the Curator of Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris. In the Botanical Gardens the collections of orchids, ferns and flowering plants and shrubs were enriched by the additions of several species and varieties, and additions were also made to the collection of trees. The work of improving the Cape gooseberry received constant attention, and an experiment in the grafting of mulberries was commenced. Several medicinal plants were cultivated. The distillation and sale of Eucalyptus oil from the Blue Gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and oil from the *Eucalyptus citriodora* continued: there was also a demand for the dry leaves of the Blue Gum tree. Sim's Park, Coonoor, the Burliyar Gardens, which are devoted to fruit-trees and economic trees and shrubs, the experimental tropical garden at Kallar, the Benhope Nursery, the Gadbrook Estate at Bekkikolley and a plantation of Ceará rubber at Pundalur were also maintained under the control of the Curator. Sim's Park is mainly ornamental, but a collection of English fruit trees and 11 different species of Eucalyptus were grown there. In the other gardens the most important trees cultivated were different kinds of rubber, between which useful comparisons were made. Among other important products were mangosteens, nutmegs and cloves at Burliyar and ipecacuanha and Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*) at Kallar. All these did well during the year except the mangosteens, the crop of which was fair. At Kallar a collection of the different kinds of plantains grown in South India for food was planted, in order that their fibres might be extracted and compared. Collections of rubber, fibres, oils, flowers and medicinal drugs from the gardens were sent to the Industrial and Arts Exhibition held at Madras in December 1903 and January 1904. A silver medal was awarded for the collection of rubbers and fibres.

Finance.

182. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 25,768 against Rs. 25,806 in the previous year: the receipts, which continued to expand, rose from Rs. 5,254 to Rs. 6,787. Of the total receipts Rs. 3,948 were from the sale of seeds and Rs. 1,197 from the sale of plants.

The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1903.)

183. The income of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras increased from Rs. 14,584 to Rs. 17,083, including Government grants amounting to Rs. 4,000. The expenditure was Rs. 17,024. The total number of members at the close of the year was 119. A large number of plants, which had not been grown previously in the Society's gardens, were either raised from seed or received from other gardens.

Cinchona Plantations.

184. The Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker cinchona plantations were maintained during the year, and 163 acres of land known as the Rahmany estate adjoining the Dodabetta plantation were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,000 for the cultivation of jalap and cinchona. The prolonged south-west monsoon caused the destruction of a considerable number of young plants in fields in which the natural drainage was defective, especially on the Hooker plantation. The total crop of bark was 116,289 lb. against 144,292 lb. in the previous year. During recent years it has been the policy to take moderate crops and to maintain the plantations as a reserve from which large crops can be taken in the event of a rise in the market price of cinchona bark. A modification of this policy by coppicing and up-rooting the trees as they reach maturity and raising a fresh crop, instead of incurring charges for the upkeep of trees which do not increase appreciably in value, is under consideration. The nurseries at all the estates received attention, and those at Dodabetta and Nedivattam were extended. The number of trees permanently planted at the end of the year was 2,366,731; the number of seedlings and young plants in the nurseries was 1,250,000. The nurseries will be extended still further by the use of the Rahmany estate. It is profitable to raise a very large number of young plants in order that the most robust only may be selected to replace old trees. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 7–2·29 per pound against As. 5–5·77 in the previous year, the difference being due to the fall in the total quantity. From the cost Rs. 13,118, which were spent on 440 acres of new extensions, have been excluded.

Quinine factory.

185. The operations of the quinine factory at Nedivattam were continued. For manufacture 431,185 lb. of bark were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,25,152, or As. 4-9·31 per pound. Of this quantity 390,885 lb. were worked up and yielded 3·37 per cent. of quinine sulphate and 1·10 per cent. of febrifuge. The quantity of bark from Government plantations worked up was 89,115 lb., which gave 3·01 per cent. of quinine sulphate and 1·68 per cent. of febrifuge. The total outturn was 16,093 lb. of quinine sulphate and 5,900 lb. of febrifuge, which was larger than in the previous year, though a smaller quantity of bark was worked up. The cost of manufacture was again reduced, from 8·69 pies per pound of bark to 8·17 pies, and the cost per pound of quinine from Rs. 1-8-4·15 to Rs. 1-4-6·73. The quantities of quinine and febrifuge issued were 15,040 lb. and 3,359 lb. respectively. Quinine was sold to Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals at Rs. 13 per pound against Rs. 16 in the previous year, to Medical Depots at Rs. 14 and to Native States at Rs. 14-8-0. It was supplied in bulk to the Aligarh jail to be made up into packets at the rate of Rs. 11-4-8·63 per pound. The number of packets (each containing 102 five-grain quinine powders) sold in post offices rose from 15,914 to 19,463. The number of packets supplied, including those supplied to Collectors and to other Provinces for post office sales, was 43,359. The proposal of the Government of India that the five-grain powder should be replaced by a seven-grain powder to be sold at a uniform price of 1 pice was accepted, but it was found impossible to introduce the new system during the year.

Finance.

186. The total expenditure on the cinchona plantations and factory was Rs. 2,29,323: the receipts were Rs. 2,42,167, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,844. There was a decrease of Rs. 982 in the receipts, against which must be set the reduction of Rs. 3 per pound in the charge for quinine supplied to Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals. There was an increase of Rs. 48,299 in the expenditure, but this was counterbalanced by the value of the stock on hand at the end of the year, which was Rs. 62,370 more than at the commencement.

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the 12 months ending 30th June 1904.*]

Area.

187. The total area under the control of the Forest Department rose during the year from 19,455 to 19,559 square miles, 104 square miles having been notified under section 4 of the Forest Act (V of 1882), chiefly in the Ganjám, Bellary and Malabar districts. During the year 271 square miles were constituted reserved forests, and 3 square miles were disafforested for extension of cultivation in the Cuddapah district. Reserved lands were extended by 156 square miles; but, on the other hand, 47 square miles were either excluded at settlement or thrown open for the extension of cultivation and the exercise of communal privileges and 271 square miles were transferred to reserved forests, leaving 1,636 square miles of reserved lands at the close of the year.

Settlement.

188. The total area for Forest Settlement during the year was 1,416 square miles, of which 271 square miles were constituted reserved forests, 6 square miles were abandoned and 20 square miles excluded during settlement. Of the remainder 20 square miles were notified under section 16 of the Act during the fasli, but their reservation could only take effect after 30th June 1904, and in 265 square miles the settlement was almost completed, leaving 834 square miles under settlement. To this must be added 350 square miles of reserved lands notified under the rules published under section 26 of the Act and 264 square miles of unreserved land remaining to be finally notified under section 16, so that the total area to be dealt with by the Forest Settlement officers at the close of the year was 1,448 square miles.

Demarcation.

189. During the year 1,005 miles of boundary lines were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 15,962, or 192 miles less than in the previous year. The boundaries of reserved forests were demarcated by clearing the lines and constructing cairns

or planting stone slabs. At the close of the year 1,722 miles remained to be demarcated. There was an increase from 4,735 miles to 6,375 miles in the lines cleared, though the expenditure on this work fell from Rs. 4,949 to Rs. 4,268. Forest subordinates cleared 3,522 miles free of cost against 4,393 miles in the previous year.

Surveys.

190. Parties Nos. 9 and 19 of the Survey of India worked in sections in 8 districts and surveyed 1,937 square miles by triangulation, 256 miles by traversing and 803 square miles topographically. There was a considerable decrease in the area surveyed, though the expenditure rose from Rs. 99,664 to Rs. 1,04,455, of which the amount debitable to the Forest Department was Rs. 70,033. The decrease in area and the increase in cost were due partly to the unhealthiness of some of the tracts surveyed and the consequent difficulty in securing labour. A considerable amount of survey work was also done departmentally in 9 districts.

Working-plans.

191. During the year working-plans for 1,072 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, and plans for 1,770 square miles were in progress at its close. The outturn was less than in the previous year, and there remained 10,667 square miles for which plans had still to be prepared.

Communications and Buildings.

192. The expenditure on roads and bridges decreased from Rs. 43,604 to Rs. 42,265, and on buildings from Rs. 53,739 to Rs. 45,770. There was an increase from Rs. 9,806 to Rs. 11,032 in the expenditure on miscellaneous works, which was due to the purchase of 1 mile of mono-rail for the Bendamurlanka plantation in the Gódávari district.

Tramways.

On the tramway in the Sríharikóta range of the Nellore district 29,376 ton-miles were run against 21,460 in the previous year, but in the adjoining Coast range the number of ton-miles run fell from 22,285 to 17,850. On the tramway in South Coimbatore the number of ton-miles run increased from 2,898 to 6,907. There was a profit on the working in Nellore: in South Coimbatore, the loss was reduced from Rs. 2,114 to Rs. 207.

Protection.

Offences.

193. The total number of forest offences reported during the year fell from 23,125 to 21,883, the decrease occurring mainly in grazing offences. The number of pending cases fell from 3,725 to 2,982, but the number of undetected cases increased from 1,218 to 1,576. The percentage of conviction in cases prosecuted was 91·04 against 90·45 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 961 in the number of cases compounded, but the compensation fees rose from Rs. 84,556 to Rs. 90,784.

Fire.

194. The system of protection from fire differed little from that of previous years. In rigidly protected areas the boundaries of the blocks were fire-traced, and internal fire-lines were also cleared in some districts; patrols were appointed to keep the lines clear of dead leaves and other combustible matter and to look out for fires. The total area for which special measures of protection were taken increased from 5,545 to 5,641 square miles, of which 5,103 square miles were successfully protected. The proportion of failures rose from 9·27 to 9·5 per cent., and the cost for each square mile successfully protected increased from Rs. 7–6–5 to Rs. 8–11–0. The percentage of failures in rigidly protected areas was only 8·5. Altogether the number of fires was 1,203, and the area burnt 505,666 acres.

Cattle.

195. For protection from cattle the area closed against all animals throughout the year fell from 1,867 square miles to 1,696 square miles: 191 square miles were closed for a portion of the year against 50 square miles in fasli 1312. Of the total forest area 87·8 per cent. was open to grazing and 3·6 per cent. to browsing. The number of animals of all classes impounded was 292,196 against 370,388 in the previous year and an average of 428,410 for the last 3 years.

Pests.

196. In Ganjám casuarina trees were attacked by a fungus and by boring *larvæ*, which the Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India identified as the *Arbela terraorius*. From Gódávari beetles and other insects were sent to the Cryptogamic Botanist for identification. Preventive measures against these pests were adopted. In South Malabar the defoliator appeared in all the teak plantations, and about three-fourths of the trees were stripped: about 541 acres were cleared of parasites at a cost of Rs. 320. In Trichinopoly attempts were made to check the growth of prickly-pear by attaching to healthy leaves pears affected by a fungoid disease. In North Malabar lantana continued to spread, and measures were taken to remove it by burning and digging it up. In the Nilgiris the sandalwood plantations in Sigur and Kunjapanai were cleared of creepers and lantana.

Sylviculture.

197. The natural reproduction of forest growth was generally good. In Gódávari, though some species seeded profusely, many of the seedlings died in the hot weather. In Kurnool reproduction from seed was very poor in consequence of extensive fires. In Bellary excessive grazing and the dryness of the soil prevented much natural reproduction. In Nellore reproduction from seed or coppice was not satisfactory except in a few palmyra topes and coupes. In Chingleput seedlings were washed away by the heavy floods in December, but the coppice growth was good. In North Malabar the reproduction of teak from seed was poor, as the cover and undergrowth were dense and the great majority of the seeds rotted. The area of regular plantations was increased by 88 acres, and the total area of such plantations at the end of the year was 27,125 acres. Outside regular plantations seeds of various species were sown in most districts. In South Salem and Cuddapah the operations were unsuccessful; in North Arcot and South Malabar they were only partially successful. In South Canara 470 acres of forest were cleared under kumari passes by a hill tribe, who collected 14,994 seers of teak and other seeds, which were sown in the areas cleared by them. Improvement felling, thinning, girdling, pruning, creeper cutting, the removal of prickly-pear and other operations for the improvement of growing stock were undertaken in various districts. A number of experiments were made with exotic and other plants, including date trees, divi divi, mahogany, *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Paspalum dilatatum* and 8 varieties of rubber trees. The introduction of mahogany in Tinnevelly and of *Paspalum dilatatum* in Trichinopoly has been specially successful.

Exploitation.

198. The felling of timber was classified according to the object or the method adopted as regeneration felling, selection felling, improvement felling, coppice felling, and unregulated felling by permit-holders. Most of the timber was felled by purchasers, only about one-ninth being removed departmentally; but a little more than one-third of the total quantity of fuel was removed departmentally. The right of collecting minor forest produce was generally leased to contractors. Hay-making was attempted on a small scale in 6 districts, but in 3 districts the grass collected was spoiled, and there was very little demand for the hay anywhere. The fees for grazing and the removal of grass increased from Rs. 5,78,500 to Rs. 6,07,400. The number of animals licensed to graze was 3,320,495. Besides these methods of exploiting the forests produce was removed under various rights and privileges to the extent of Rs. 78,618, and free grants, mainly of timber and bamboos to poor ryots for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or floods, were made to the extent of Rs. 16,053.

Outturn of forest produce.

199. The total outturn of timber from the forests, including sandalwood, decreased from 3,297,558 cubic feet to 2,981,880 cubic feet, and the total quantity of fuel from 18,669,998 to 17,422,741 cubic feet. The number of bamboos cut increased by more than a million and a quarter to 37,025,554, and the gross value of minor forest produce of all sorts rose from Rs. 11,44,255 to Rs. 12,66,664.

Financial.

200. The total receipts of the department increased from Rs. 25,92,779 to Rs. 26,90,571. The expenditure on conservancy and works fell from Rs. 9,72,385 to Rs. 9,37,721, and the cost of establishments rose slightly from Rs. 8,54,170 to Rs. 8,54,704. Altogether there was a net surplus of Rs. 8,98,146, or Rs. 1,31,922 more than in the previous year. The surplus increased in each circle and was largest, as usual, in the Central Circle.

Miscellaneous.

201. In Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly measures were adopted to encourage the growth of trees and shrubs yielding leaves suitable for manure. Further arrangements were made in several districts for the supply of forest produce to meet the wants of the people, including the issue of permits from convenient centres and the opening of depots for the sale of firewood and timber. In Kistna timber for agricultural purposes was cut departmentally and sold by auction. In Kurnool and Cuddapah agricultural and building materials were manufactured departmentally and offered to the public for sale In South Canara a portion of the Baindur reserve was thrown open for the collection of dry firewood, manure leaves and head loads of grass free of charge. The complaints made to His Excellency the Governor during his tour in Anantapur formed the subject of a special enquiry. During the year a Deputy Conservator was placed on special duty for 3 months to inquire into the advisability of introducing the keddah system of capturing elephants. Several additions were made to the Forest Museum at Coimbatore.

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1903.)

202. The following statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the last 2 years and the output of the minerals worked :—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
			TONS.	TONS.
Gold	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris and Coimbatore.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Diamonds	Anantapur	.....	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Corundum	Salem	Salem	0·037	0·049
Graphite	Gódávari	Gódávari	307	254·2
Manganese	Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	68,171	63,452
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	3,540	826
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	143	169
	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	0·6	13

Compared with the previous year there was a large fall in the output of manganese and magnesite and an increase in the output of mica. The decrease in the outturn of magnesite was due to the temporary closure of the magnesite mines in Salem. The increase in the output of mica was due to a rise in prices and to a revival of the demand for flimsy mica; the increase would have been still more marked but for the facts that operations were retarded by the heavy rainfall and that some of the richest mines in the Nellore district were not systematically worked, as their owner was involved in litigation. The important mines in the Vizagapatam district were inspected during the year either by the Collector or his subordinates, and the largest of them all, the Garbham mines, were inspected also by an Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Mines. In Nellore most of the important mines were inspected by the Collector; the District Medical and Sanitary Officer visited such of the mines as had more than 50 resident coolies. The general health of mining employés was good except in the Nellore district. Malarial fever is generally prevalent in the neighbourhood of the mines in the Nellore district, and its unusual severity during the year was due to the excessive rainfall. Children were employed above ground in the mica mines of Nellore and the manganese mines of Vizagapatam and under ground in some of the mines in the former district. Women were employed both above and below ground in the mines of Nellore and Vizagapatam and above ground in the mines of Salem and the Nilgiris. There were two accidents in the year, one in Nellore and the other in Vizagapatam: the former proved fatal. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act (VIII of 1901).

MANUFACTURES. (1903.)

[*G.O., No. 1029, Judicial, dated the 7th July 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIX. Factories.*]

Industries.

203. The chief industries carried on in the Presidency during the year were cotton pressing and ginning, cotton spinning and weaving, coffee-curing, tile-making, printing, tanning, sugar-refining, coir-working, oil-pressing, fish-curing and tobacco-curing. The cotton industry continued to be the most important. There were 53 cotton ginning and pressing factories employing 3,107 hands and 10 cotton mills employing 12,340 hands. There were 18 coffee-curing works employing about 5,000 hands, 31 tile factories employing 3,796 hands, 29 printing presses employing 3,172 hands, and 37 tanneries employing 2,336 hands. No other industries employed so many as 2,000 operatives. The number of hands employed in coffee-curing increased by about 880, and in tile factories by about 550: in tobacco factories the number reported fell by 944, but the owners of one large factory refused to supply information about the number of hands employed. These figures include only factories employing a daily average of 25 operatives or more.

Factories.

204. The number of factories coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881) fell from 96 to 88, but the average number of operatives employed in such factories increased from 34,508 to 35,202. The number of women employed was 2,842 against 2,569 in the previous year; the number of children was 2,007 against 1,933. The wages earned in the factories compared favourably with those of agricultural labourers. The inspections by medical officers were sufficient in number; the inspections by other officers were inadequate in most districts. The sanitation of the factories was generally fair, and the physical condition of the operatives satisfactory. In some instances in South Arcot, Bellary, South Canara, Gódávari, and Tinnevelly defects were noticed in the water-supply and sanitary arrangements. In 2 factories in South Canara the women were not allowed the full extent of the free interval to which they were entitled under section 6 (3) of the Act. In one instance in Bellary machinery was not properly fenced, and the omission resulted in a fatal accident. The total number of accidents was 248 against 249 in the previous year: 3 of the accidents proved fatal, and 19 were of a serious nature. No persons were convicted under the Act.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1903–1904.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1903–1904; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXX. Foreign Trade and Shipping.*]

Total Trade.

205. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 3,504·94 lakhs against Rs. 3,359·68 lakhs in 1902–1903. Of this the inter-portal trade within the Presidency was Rs. 231·15 lakhs against Rs. 256·03 lakhs in the previous year; but the real value of the interportal trade must be taken as half of this amount, for the same articles appear twice in the trade returns, as exports at one part and imports at another.

Foreign Trade.

206. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency was Rs. 2,440·10 lakhs, including treasure and Government stores, and exceeded the aggregate trade of the year 1902–1903 by Rs. 154·87 lakhs or about 6·77 per cent. and the average of the past 5 years by about 15 per cent. The imports amounted to Rs. 916·96 lakhs and the exports to Rs. 1,523·14 lakhs. The difference, Rs. 606·18 lakhs, represents the balance of trade in favour of this Presidency. Excluding Government transactions, the trade amounted to Rs. 2,405·41 lakhs in private merchandise and treasure, of which Rs. 883·28 lakhs represented imports and Rs. 1,522·13 lakhs exports. The imports decreased by Rs. 38·40 lakhs, and the exports increased by Rs. 200·88 lakhs; but, excluding treasure transactions, the imports and the exports of merchandise advanced by about Rs. 31·12 lakhs and Rs. 198·80 lakhs respectively. Under treasure the net transactions decreased by about Rs. 71·59 lakhs. The increase in the imports of private merchandise was due largely to imports of unrefined sugar from Java for the local refineries, which amounted during the year to about Rs. 14·67 lakhs. Other commodities which contributed to the increase were metals, hardware, apparel, machinery, oils, cement, carriages, earthenware, glassware, instruments, paper, stationery, umbrellas, etc., a list fairly indicative of the growing needs of the Presidency for articles of European manufacture and of the general prosperity of the people. A regrettable feature, however, was the decrease in the imports of cotton yarns and textile fabrics in consequence of the critical position of the cotton market during the year, which led to a restricted demand for cotton goods all over the world. In exports the increase was due to large shipments of South Indian staples such as coffee, tea, rice, pepper, ginger, cotton, copra, oil-seeds, etc. Among manufactured products there was great improvement in the exports of cocoanut-oil and tanned hides and skins. The trade in cotton goods, however, was disorganized, and there was a decrease also in the exports of dye stuffs, especially indigo. The exchange market was strong throughout the year; money passed freely into the country in gold and in Council Bills, which were sold readily to accommodate trade. Bank balances were high during the greater part of the year, and the absence of any stringency in the money market lent a stimulus to trade. Freights were equally favourable.

Imports.

207. The statement below shows the value of the import trade of the Presidency with foreign countries in the last 2 years. The statement excludes Government stores :—

Articles.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase or decrease in 1903-1904 as compared with 1902-1903.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	6·33	4·10	− 2·23
II. Articles of food and drink	62·78	76·94	+ 14·16
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	16·59	21·71	+ 5·12
B. Metals	68·56	74·44	+ 5·88
C. Machinery and millwork	21·74	22·77	+ 1·03
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	53·77	53·04	− 0·73
Total, III ...	160·66	171·96	+ 11·30
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	27·79	28·76	+ 0·97
V. Oils	47·84	49·80	+ 1·96
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	11·15	11·96	+ 0·81
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	300·50	287·82	− 12·68
B. Apparel	25·52	29·04	+ 3·52
C. Other articles	77·79	91·10	+ 13·31
Total, VII ...	403·81	407·96	+ 4·15
Total of merchandise ...	720·36	751·48	+ 31·12

Animals, living.

208. The decrease of Rs. 2·23 lakhs in the imports of living animals was due partly to a smaller number of horses having been imported and partly to a decrease in their average value, which fell from Rs. 370 to Rs. 308.

Articles of food and drink.

209. The principal articles of food and drink imported and their value in the 2 years were as follows :—

	1902-1903. RS.	1903-1904. RS.
Spices	24,63,520	23,84,335
Liquors	21,13,253	22,44,865
Provisions	13,97,730	12,50,269
Sugar	2,17,888	17,03,404
Grain and Pulse	12,488	23,267

The quantity of betel-nuts imported increased by 277,278 lb., but the value declined and caused the decrease of Rs. 0·79 lakh in spices. The imports of ale, beer, porter and other fermented liquors increased by Rs. 0·32 lakh : the increase occurred chiefly in the imports from the United Kingdom, which supplied nearly 96 per cent. of the total quantity imported. Potable spirits increased by Rs. 0·80 lakh. Brandy, whisky and Colombo arrack are the chief spirits imported into this Presidency. The increase in these spirits was 15, 10 and 14 per cent. respectively. The increased consumption of Colombo arrack was due to the continuance of good agricultural seasons combined with industrial activity. Methylated spirit almost ceased to be imported, the foreign spirit having been supplanted by the local product. Wines showed an increase of Rs. 0·25 lakh, the chief increases being in claret, the imports of which rose from 8,603 gallons to 12,170, and port, which rose from 10,644 gallons to 13,233. There was, on the whole, a decrease of about Rs. 1·47 lakhs in provisions. Biscuits and condensed milk showed large increases. Imports of dates also increased, but in other sorts of provisions the decrease was large, amounting to Rs. 2·56 lakhs in the imports from the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements, owing to decreased imports of oilman stores, sago and tapioca. In the total imports of sugar there was an increase of Rs. 14·86 lakhs, chiefly contributed by large imports of Dutch standard brown sugar from Java for the refineries at Nellikuppam and Samalkot. Imports from that country vary from year to year and appear to be regulated by local prices and supplies of raw

material. The imports of grain and pulse exceeded the imports of the previous year by Rs. 0·11 lakh: grain and pulse from the Straits Settlements and oats from Victoria contributed to this increase.

Metals.

210. There was an increase under every class of article comprised under hardware and cutlery, viz., cutlery, agricultural implements, other implements and tools, sewing machines, enamelled ware, etc. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 14·78 lakhs against Rs. 12·74 lakhs in the previous year, and Austria-Hungary contributed enamelled ware to the value of Rs. 1·44 lakhs against Rs. 0·57 lakh. Of the increase in the value of metals imported the most noticeable feature was the large increase in the imports of steel, which were Rs. 5·11 lakhs above those of the previous year. The imports from the United Kingdom rose from 62,131 cwts. to 112,835 cwts. There was a larger demand for baling hoop steel in the cotton districts and for bands for wooden casks for the export of cocoanut oil in Cochin. Iron increased by Rs. 0·80 lakh. Continued agricultural prosperity resulted in an increase in the imports of copper, which rose by Rs. 0·33 lakh. Brass and German silver decreased considerably, as the market was over-stocked. Imports under every description of lead increased. A glut in the market restricted the import of quicksilver, while block tin, in spite of higher prices, maintained a steady increase. Aluminium remained more or less stationary. In machinery other than agricultural machinery and steam-engines there was an increase of about Rs. 2·62 lakhs: the imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 21·90 lakhs out of the total imports of Rs. 22·75 lakhs. The value of the total imports of railway materials remained stationary: more construction material was imported, but less rolling-stock. Of Rs. 53·04 lakhs worth of railway materials imported the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 50·08 lakhs, and Australia Rs. 2·96 lakhs, chiefly wooden sleepers.

Chemicals, drugs and narcotics.

211. The chief increase under chemicals was in cyanides for gold mines. The very large imports of 1900–1901 and of the following year, combined with the economical use of the chemical as the result of an improved process of working, resulted in smaller imports in 1902–1903. Stocks, however, having run out, large imports of cyanides were made to replace them. Camphor fell by Rs. 0·47 lakh, as large imports had been stocked in the previous year. Leaf tobacco continued to suffer from the depression noticed last year, while the imports of cigars increased by Rs. 0·30 lakh. Cigarettes continue to grow in favour, and the imports of cigarette tobacco also increased, thus raising the imports of tobacco and its compounds by 146,040 lb. as compared with the previous year.

Oils.

212. The imports of mineral oil amounted to Rs. 48·07 lakhs against Rs. 45·99 lakhs in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in kerosene oil; but, although the value increased, the quantity of this oil imported decreased by 1,160,726 gallons. The rise in price, due probably to the free use of liquid fuel on Russian railways, induced larger imports of American and Burma oil. Lubricating or vacuum oil hitherto imported from Calcutta was imported direct and showed an increase of Rs. 0·70 lakh. Among other oils the imports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon decreased in consequence of competition with Cochin oil.

Raw materials.

213. Among raw materials wood increased by Rs. 0·52 lakh, mainly in consequence of larger imports from Ceylon. Cotton almost disappeared, the total imports amounting to only Rs. 408 against Rs. 0·38 lakh in the previous year and Rs. 1·04 lakhs in 1901–1902.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

214. The total imports of cotton goods decreased by Rs. 14·14 lakhs. There was a shrinkage of about 2·81 million lb. under "twist and yarn," the imports of which were the lowest recorded during the last decade, and of 8·71 million yards under piece-goods. The decrease in the aggregate value of cotton-goods, however, was considerably diminished by a rise of about 12 per cent. in prices. The imports of twist and yarn amounted to Rs. 65·30 lakhs against Rs. 77·97 lakhs in 1902–1903, and piece-goods to Rs. 205·58 lakhs against Rs. 208·07 lakhs. The fall in imports was the result of the large stocks held at the end of the previous year, the uncertainty of the cotton market in consequence of American speculations, and the rise in prices. Of the total amount of twist and yarn imported, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 63·66 lakhs. Coloured twists are losing ground every year in competition with the local dyeing industry. Of the total imports of piece-goods the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 201·99 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 1·26 lakhs and

the Straits Settlements Rs. 2·26 lakhs. Imports of jute increased from Rs. 5·58 lakhs to Rs. 6·40 lakhs, and wool from Rs. 5·01 lakhs to Rs. 5·69 lakhs. In jute the increase was due to large imports of old gunny bags in consequence of increased export trade in grain. The increase of Rs. 3·52 lakhs under apparel was shared by the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and was due to larger imports of made-up clothes, uniforms, silk garments, gilt thread and buttons. The imports of boots and shoes from the United Kingdom showed a perceptible increase. Glassware increased from Rs. 7·19 lakhs to Rs. 8·13 lakhs. Carriages advanced from Rs. 4·32 lakhs to Rs. 5·09 lakhs, the difference being due to the importation of motor-cars. Railway requirements on the West Coast caused a rise in the imports of cement from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 3·41 lakhs. The value of books and printed matter imported was Rs. 3·22 lakhs against Rs. 2·60 in the previous year. There was a large decrease in candles, from Rs. 2·94 lakhs to Rs. 1·99 lakhs, owing to the displacement of foreign tallow and other candles by paraffin wax candles imported from Rangoon. In consequence of heavy shipments of tea the imports of tea chests rose from Rs. 0·35 lakh to Rs. 1·56 lakhs.

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

215. The export trade in foreign merchandise is not very important. The total value of such exports fell from Rs. 8·92 lakhs to Rs. 8·57 lakhs. The principal articles which were re-exported to foreign countries were cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods: these went chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The other exports were mainly reshipments of miscellaneous European goods to the original ports of shipment.

Exp Indian Produce.

216. The statement below shows the value of the export trade of the Presidency with foreign countries in Indian produce and manufactures during the last 2 years. The statement excludes Government stores:—

—	1902–1903.	1903–1904.	Increase or decrease in 1903–1904 over 1902–1903.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals living	17·78	17·61	– ·17
II. Articles of food and drink	396·37	486·47	+ 90·10
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	·60	1·06	+ ·46
B. Metals	5·82	5·03	– ·79
C. Machinery and millwork	·02	·01	– ·01
Total, III ...	6·44	6·10	– ·34
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	74·33	56·67	– 17·66
V. Oils	34·68	51·81	+ 17·13
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	385·79	491·94	+ 106·15
VII. Articles, manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	97·13	88·00	– 9·13
B. Apparel	3·47	2·60	– ·87
C. Other articles	285·60	299·54	+ 139·4
Total, VII ...	386·20	390·14	+ 3·94
Grand Total ...	1,301·59	1,500·74	+ 199·15

Animals, living.

217. The trade in living animals is confined mainly to cattle, sheep and poultry, which are exported to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Articles of food and drink.

218. The exports of coffee rose from Rs. 131·47 lakhs to Rs. 136·26 lakhs, the increase being due to late exports of the previous year's bumper crop. The trade with France increased by Rs. 9·51 lakhs, but the exports to the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 2·39 lakhs. Though steadily improving during the last 3 years, the exports of coffee were still more than Rs. 11 lakhs below the figures for 1899–1900, when they were Rs. 147·79 lakhs. The exports of fresh fruits and vegetables rose from Rs. 26·72 lakhs to Rs. 48·07 lakhs. The difference was mainly due to an increase in the exports of cocoanut kernels amounting to Rs. 23·51 lakhs. Germany

and France took Rs. 22·26 lakhs and Rs. 13·89 lakhs worth of cocoanut kernels, respectively, and Belgium Rs. 3·87 lakhs. The large demand for copra was due to its extended use in the manufacture of margarine, nucoline, etc. The exports of grain and pulse increased from Rs. 134·11 lakhs to Rs. 153·66 lakhs in consequence of increased exports of rice and paddy stimulated by cheap prices in this Presidency and a dearer market in Burma. Ceylon took Rs. 6·06 lakhs, Mauritius Rs. 1·23 lakhs, the Straits Settlements Rs. 5·18 lakhs and Japan Rs. 2·76 lakhs more than in the previous year. The restoration of trade relations with the island of Réunion resulted in exports thereto amounting to Rs. 6·63 lakhs. The increase in the grain trade was confined to the ports in the Northern Circars. Jawar and bajra of the aggregate value of Rs. 1·65 lakhs were exported to the United Kingdom for the first time. There was an increase of Rs. 26·92 lakhs in spices, chiefly due to an improvement in the trade in chillies, ginger and pepper. The exports of pepper increased by nearly 100 per cent. from Rs. 21·34 lakhs to Rs. 41·45 lakhs. The increase was due primarily to good crops and to increased European demand caused by scanty crops and high prices in the Straits Settlements. The United Kingdom took Rs. 2·84 lakhs, Austria-Hungary Rs. 3·16 lakhs, France Rs. 3·76 lakhs, Germany Rs. 12·50 lakhs, Holland Rs. 4·55 lakhs, Italy Rs. 7·08 lakhs and the United States Rs. 5·04 lakhs worth of pepper during the year. The short supply of ginger from Japan led to an increase of about 64 per cent., from Rs. 6·69 lakhs to Rs. 10·95 lakhs, in the exports from this Presidency. The United Kingdom alone took Rs. 5·51 lakhs worth of ginger against Rs. 2·67 lakhs in the previous year. The trade in chillies is chiefly confined to Ceylon, and the district of Tinnevelly enjoys practically a monopoly of supply. There was an abundant crop this year in that district, and Ceylon alone took Rs. 6·70 lakhs worth of chillies. The total exports amounted to Rs. 8·13 lakhs against Rs. 5·57 lakhs in 1902–1903. The exports of sugar rose from Rs. 7·37 lakhs to Rs. 8·30 lakhs. Unrefined sugar, of which the United Kingdom alone took Rs. 6·93 lakhs, amounted to Rs. 7·81 lakhs. The exports of tea again improved, amounting to Rs. 51·74 lakhs against Rs. 40·01 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to improvement in prices abroad and also to the care bestowed by planters in the selection of tea for shipment. The tea produced at a high elevation was better, and large shipments of a very good type of Travancore and Nilgiri tea were made during the year. Out of the total the United Kingdom took about Rs. 43·45 lakhs. A new feature in the exports was that Canada took Rs. 4·93 lakhs, and Ceylon Rs. 2·82 lakhs.

Metals.

219. The only metal of importance in the export trade is manganese ore. The value of exports to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 4·53 lakhs against Rs. 3·79 lakhs in the previous year; but the exports to the United States ceased, probably owing to the competition of South American ores.

Chemicals, drugs, narcotics and dyeing materials.

220. The exports of cinchona bark fell from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 2·77 lakhs. The cinchona industry has been gradually decaying. The quantity exported is hardly half what it was five years ago. Prices, however, have recently shown a tendency to rise. There was a great decrease in the exports of cigars, which amounted to only Rs. 4·71 lakhs against Rs. 9·80 lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 14·17 lakhs in 1901–1902. The decrease is attributed to the disorganization of trade in Natal after the Boer War and to the existence of large stocks of Indian cigars in England. The indigo crop of 1902 in this Presidency was deficient and that of 1903 was late. Supplies were therefore short and the exports fell from Rs. 49·13 lakhs to Rs. 38·39 lakhs. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom, Egypt and Japan, and the exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon were for transhipment to Japan. Egypt alone took Rs. 22·11 lakhs. Although Madras dry leaf indigo is cheap enough to compete with the chemical product, it is so heavily taxed in Japan and other countries as a natural dye, while the synthetic indigo is admitted on lighter terms as a chemical product, that its export has decreased considerably. The dearness of cotton may also have affected the export trade in indigo indirectly by reducing the requirements for cotton printing.

Oils.

221. The exports of essential oils declined from Rs. 2·42 lakhs to Rs. 1·60 lakhs. Castor-oil fell from Rs. 2·92 lakhs to Rs. 1·16 lakhs on account of low prices and less production. But the trade in cocoanut-oil continued to expand, the increase in the year being about 68 per cent. The total exports rose from Rs. 28·54 lakhs to Rs. 48·14 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took Rs. 11·49 lakhs, Germany Rs. 14·05 lakhs and the United States Rs. 15·56 lakhs.

222. Among the exports of raw materials the most important increase was in cotton, which rose from Rs. 163·21 lakhs to Rs. 256·52 lakhs. The increased European demand of the previous year was further strengthened by the state of the market in America, where the crop did not turn out as large as was expected and speculators bought up the available supply. Exports from this Presidency to foreign countries were thereby stimulated to an abnormal extent and showed an increase of 25 per cent. in quantity and 57 per cent. in value. "Tinnevellys" were most eagerly sought after by the continental and English manufacturers on account of their adaptability for substitution in the place of American cotton, but the quantity available was not so large as in the previous year. The rise in prices, however, brought the exports of this kind of cotton alone to Rs. 118·84 lakhs. Of the total exports the United Kingdom took Rs. 57·34 lakhs, Belgium Rs. 50·38 lakhs, Germany Rs. 34·84 lakhs and Japan Rs. 60·60 lakhs. There was a large increase in the case of every country concerned except China and Japan. China had an abundant crop and consequently made no purchases in this market; Japan gave up the purchase of "Tinnevellys" for cheaper cottons from Bombay and elsewhere. Exports of castor-seed fell by more than 50 per cent. in quantity and 59 per cent. in value. They amounted to Rs. 9·32 lakhs only. The low prices obtained in the foreign markets during the previous year led to a reduction in cultivation. The European demand was also slack, France taking Rs. 7·55 lakhs, and the United Kingdom Rs. 5·65 lakhs less than in the previous year. The sudden drop in the exports to France was probably due to a preference for ground-nuts. The large ground-nut crop of 1902 did not come to the market for export in 1902–1903, the sellers holding back in hope of better prices. Prices declined contrary to expectation, but the crop found a ready market. France took Rs. 86·25 lakhs against Rs. 56·39 lakhs in the previous year, Germany Rs. 4·96 lakhs against Rs. 3·77 lakhs, Belgium Rs. 9·48 lakhs against Rs. 0·61 lakh and Austria-Hungary Rs. 2·35 lakhs against Rs. 0·69 lakh. The United Kingdom on the other hand took Rs. 2·02 lakhs less. The total exports amounted to Rs. 107·57 lakhs against Rs. 67·69 lakhs in 1902–1903. These figures do not include a very large quantity of ground-nuts exported to France through Pondicherry. There was a decrease of Rs. 11·57 lakhs in the exports of jinjili-seed, from Rs. 20·63 lakhs to Rs. 9·05 lakhs. France took only Rs. 5·63 lakhs, while in the previous year she had taken Rs. 17·91 lakhs. There was an improvement in the exports to Ceylon, which amounted to Rs. 3·10 lakhs against Rs. 1·16 lakhs. The withdrawal of France from the market, although there had been good crops and prices were easy enough, disconcerted trade in this article. Part of the crop in the Circars also was diverted to the port of Bombay by preferential tariffs on the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway. The exports of raw hides and skins fell from Rs. 39·99 lakhs to Rs. 27·70 lakhs. Raw hides decreased by Rs. 0·34 lakh and raw skins by Rs. 11·95 lakhs. The United States took skins worth only Rs. 16·34 lakhs against Rs. 33·86 lakhs in the previous year; but the export to France rose from Rs. 0·47 lakh to Rs. 5·29 lakhs. The American market is overstocked, and Madras goat skins, except large skins of superior kinds, have been found unsuitable there for tanning by the chrome process. There was an increase of Rs. 4·80 lakhs in the exports of fodder, bran and cattle-food, from Rs. 25·58 lakhs to Rs. 30·38 lakhs. The increase was chiefly in oil-cake, a product which is more extensively used as manure for coffee and other plantations than as cattle-food. Ceylon took Rs. 15·39 lakhs worth of oil-cake, Germany Rs. 9·35 lakhs, and Java Rs. 3·75 lakhs. The increase in the case of Germany was about 50 per cent. and was due to the extension of high farming in that country. The exports of wood rose from Rs. 10·29 lakhs to Rs. 11·70 lakhs in consequence of increased exports of sandal wood. The trade in bristles and fibres for brushes continued to improve. It reached Rs. 9·70 lakhs, or Rs. 1·80 lakhs more than in the previous year. A steady improvement was also maintained in the exports of jute and hemp, which amounted to Rs. 5·89 lakhs and Rs. 2·60 lakhs respectively. Bimlipatam hemp is very favourably regarded in the London market.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

223. The exports of cotton twist and yarn fell heavily, from Rs. 17·16 lakhs to Rs. 5·37 lakhs. The trade in twist and yarn, which recovered in a remarkable manner after the cotton famine of 1900–1901, was again disorganized by the high prices of raw cotton. Almost the whole decrease was in the exports from Tuticorin, and the sufferers were spinners of "Tinnevellys," the price of which was prohibitive for spinning for the China market. Dearness of money in China

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

contributed to restrict the exports to that country, which took Rs. 12·06 lakhs less of twist and yarn than in the previous year. The exports of cotton piece-goods, which had fallen from Rs. 86·50 lakhs in 1900–1901 and Rs. 78·50 lakhs in 1901–1902 to Rs. 70·03 lakhs in 1902–1903, improved slightly and reached Rs. 71·92 lakhs. The exports of grey goods decreased by Rs. 1·57 lakhs, chiefly in the China trade, but those of coloured goods recovered to the extent of Rs. 3·67 lakhs, the Straits Settlements alone taking Rs. 4·81 lakhs worth of coloured goods more than in the previous year. The stability in the exchange value of the Straits dollar contributed to this improvement. In consequence of a plentiful cocoanut crop the exports of coir increased from Rs. 43·70 lakhs to Rs. 46·78 lakhs, the largest buyers being the United Kingdom, which took Rs. 18·33 lakhs, and Germany, which took Rs. 13·40 lakhs. There was little improvement in the exports of tanned hides, which amounted to Rs. 54·80 lakhs; but the trade in tanned skins increased from Rs. 176·49 lakhs to Rs. 189·34 lakhs. The United Kingdom took tanned skins worth Rs. 155·09 lakhs against Rs. 141·95 lakhs in the previous year.

Geographical Distribution of Trade.

224. The following statement shows the value and percentage of trade in merchandise between this Presidency and the principal countries of the world during the year 1903–1904:—

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom ...	5,10,24,914	5,11,10,503	10,21,35,417	45·18
Austria-Hungary ...	13,14,879	15,94,539	29,09,418	1·29
Belgium ...	36,96,533	79,30,417	1,16,26,950	5·14
Denmark ...	...	5,886	5,886	...
France ...	20,00,222	1,84,81,254	2,04,81,476	9·06
Germany ...	16,54,835	1,24,58,131	1,41,12,966	6·24
Holland ...	1,64,073	22,67,686	24,31,759	1·08
Italy ...	2,73,202	16,73,758	19,46,960	·86
Malta ...	15	11,997	12,012	...
Norway ...	88,386	1,450	89,836	...
Portugal ...	3,839	...	3,839	...
Russia ...	38,82,833	2,83,083	41,65,916	1·84
Spain ...	20,771	6,01,329	6,22,100	·27
Sweden ...	94,495	1,09,777	2,04,272	...
Turkey ...	440	20,088	20,528	...
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,42,19,437	9,65,49,898	16,07,69,335	...
Africa and Adjacent islands—				
British East Africa ...	160	39,328	39,488	...
Mauritius ...	8,585	5,40,562	5,49,147	·24
Natal ...	31,079	2,77,041	3,08,120	·14
Cape Colony ...	5,837	28,339	34,176	...
Egypt ...	8,971	23,52,498	23,61,469	1·04
Réunion ...	...	7,17,585	7,17,585	·32
Other countries ...	377	51,402	51,779	...
Total ...	55,009	40,06,755	40,61,764	...
America—				
Canada ...	775	4,98,220	4,98,995	·22
United States ...	7,92,283	74,57,260	82,49,543	3·65
Other countries ...	...	1,350	1,350	...
Total ...	7,93,058	79,56,830	87,49,888	...
Asia—				
Aden ...	5,216	1,38,140	1,43,356	...
Arabia ...	3,710	1,33,786	1,37,496	...
Ceylon ...	43,70,304	2,55,50,253	2,99,20,557	13·24
China ...	25,329	6,46,317	6,71,646	·29
Cochin-China ...	115	3,74,080	3,74,195	·17
Japan ...	3,48,942	71,59,306	75,08,248	3·32
Java ...	14,75,046	3,78,331	18,53,377	·82
Maldives ...	2,197	6,750	8,947	...
Mekran and Sonmiani ...	15,713	3,342	19,055	...
Persia ...	7,173	69,130	76,303	...
Philippines ...	1,010	6,15,553	6,16,563	·27
Siam ...	...	36,250	36,250	...
Straits Settlements ...	27,79,558	65,53,269	93,32,827	4·18
Sumatra ...	1,53,829	1,050	1,54,879	..
Turkey ...	86,770	3,95,234	4,82,004	·21
* Other countries ...	...	...	...	·42
Total ...	92,74,912	4,20,60,791	5,13,35,703	...
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand) ...	8,05,429	3,57,487	11,62,916	·51
Grand Total ...	7,51,47,845	15,09,31,761	22,60,79,606	...

* *N.B.*—The entry in the last column (percentage) against 'Other countries' is the total for 'Other countries' in all continents.

225. In the foreign trade the imports of gold fell from Rs. 182·06 lakhs to Rs. 106·63 lakhs, the decrease in sovereigns alone being Rs. 74·70 lakhs. This was due to remittances being made more in Council bills than in gold and to much of the gold for the Presidency being shipped to Bombay on account of favourable rates. There were no exports of gold. The imports of silver rose from Rs. 19·25 lakhs to Rs. 25·16 lakhs. In bar silver the imports exceeded those of the previous year by about Rs. 2·71 lakhs. There was considerable speculative buying during the year on account of a very sharp advance in the price of bar silver following closely upon large purchases of silver by the Indian Government, the United States and France for coinage in India, the Philippines and Tonquin. The price of bar silver, which was 21$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* per oz. in London early in 1903, rose to 28$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in October. The rise in the imports of Government of India rupees, which increased from Rs. 6·91 lakhs to Rs. 10·18 lakhs, was due to shipments of rupees in the month of January from Ceylon to the west coast ports to finance the trade in cocoanut-oil and pepper. There was a large shipment amounting to Rs. 12·80 lakhs to Ceylon from the port of Tuticorin.

Treasure.

Bar silver.

226. The total value of imports of Government stores amounted to Rs. 33,67,738 and of exports to Rs. 1,01,025 against Rs. 39,83,945 and Rs. 2,45,602 respectively in the previous year. The difference in the imports was due to a decrease in imports of arms, ammunition and military stores amounting to Rs. 11·05 lakhs, the rearming of the army having been completed. There was an increase in the imports of apparel and cotton and woollen-goods amounting to Rs. 5·20 lakhs. The exports were small. The transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom.

Government Transactions.

227. The following statement shows the excess of exports over imports of merchandise and treasure during the last 5 years. Government transactions are excluded :—

Balance of Trade.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1900	6,08,22,673	12,06,21,320	5,97,98,647
1900-1901	7,42,12,132	12,00,54,963	4,58,42,831
1901-1902	8,74,80,292	12,00,06,021	3,25,25,729
1902-1903	9,21,67,763	13,21,25,736	3,99,57,973
1903-1904	8,83,27,962	15,22,13,186	6,38,85,224

The balance of trade in favour of the Presidency, which was nearly 70 per cent. over that of the previous year, was exceptional. It was due to unprecedented exports of cotton and other staples.

228. The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency for the last 2 years :—

Coasting Trade.

Coasting trade.	1902–1903.	1903–1904.	Increase or decrease in 1903–1904 as compared with 1902–1903.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—			
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian produce	2,95,08,485	2,95,20,768	+ 12,283
Foreign merchandise	1,06,28,467	1,03,68,208	− 2,60,259
Gold	5,535	3,225	− 2,310
Silver	4,68,243	4,13,970	− 54,273
Total ...	4,06,10,730	4,03,06,171	− 3,04,559
Government stores	11,90,458	21,80,686	+ 9,90,228
Government treasure	4,70,000	...	− 4,70,000
Total, Imports ...	4,22,71,188	4,24,86,857	+ 2,15,669

Coasting trade.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase or decrease in 1903-1904 as compared with 1902-1903.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—*cont.*			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports.			
Indian produce	3,39,94,271	3,47,81,390	+ 7,87,119
Foreign merchandise	6,69,777	5,57,347	— 1,12,430
Gold	240	...	— 240
Silver	...	...	...
Total ...	3,46,64,288	3,53,38,737	+ 6,74,449
Government stores	12,45,468	9,78,105	— 2,67,363
Government treasure	12,94,390	18,03,147	+ 5,08,757
Total, Exports ...	3,72,04,146	3,81,19,989	+ 9,15,843
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies	7,94,75,334	8,06,06,846	+ 11,31,512
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—			
Imports.			
Indian produce	1,90,995	3,40,708	+ 1,49,713
Foreign merchandise	33,478	14,585	— 18,893
Gold	210	2,160	+ 1,950
Silver	17,428	31,140	+ 13,712
Total ...	2,42,111	3,88,593	+ 1,46,482
Government stores	600	280	— 320
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	2,42,711	3,88,873	+ 1,46,162
Exports.			
Indian produce	20,57,477	22,85,119	+ 2,27,642
Foreign merchandise	64,738	63,763	— 975
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...
Total ...	21,22,215	23,48,882	+ 2,26,667
Government stores	1,396	24,978	+ 23,582
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	21,23,611	23,73,860	+ 2,50,249
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British.	23,66,322	27,62,733	+ 3,96,411
III. Interportal trade—			
Imports.			
Merchandise	1,22,91,576	1,07,98,139	— 14,93,437
Private treasure	1,13,700	2,64,646	+ 1,50,946
Government stores	2,99,334	2,02,590	— 96,744
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	1,27,04,610	1,12,65,375	— 14,39,235
Exports.			
Merchandise	1,24,38,413	1,12,84,190	— 11,54,223
Private treasure	1,19,000	2,64,046	+ 1,45,046
Government stores	3,41,346	3,01,710	— 39,636
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	1,28,98,759	1,18,49,946	— 10,48,813
Total, Interportal trade ...	2,56,03,369	2,31,15,321	— 24,88,048
Total, Coasting trade ...	10,74,45,025	10,64,84,900	— 9,60,125

While the trade with other Provinces and non-British ports increased by Rs. 15·28 lakhs, interportal trade within the Presidency declined by Rs. 24·88 lakhs. In the former the increase occurred in the exports of cordage, coloured cotton piece-goods, tobacco, rice, jinjili-oil, provisions, salt, til seeds, betel-nuts and sugar, and the decrease in the latter under such staples as sugar, fish, tobacco, cocoanut-kernels and spirits.

Shipping.

229. The number of vessels which entered ports in this Presidency from foreign ports during the year was 2,170, including 925 steamers, against 2,000, including 859 steamers, in 1902–1903; their aggregate tonnage was 1,540,014 tons against 1,182,014. The number of vessels which cleared for foreign ports was 2,121. The difference of 49 between the number of vessels which entered and cleared was due to some of the vessels, chiefly German, carrying on a coasting trade instead of clearing direct to foreign countries and to the re-entry of a number of fishing vessels from Marichekutty, whither they had cleared for pearl-fishing towards the close of the previous year. The increase in the aggregate tonnage of vessels which entered occurred entirely in steamers, the average tonnage of which rose from 1,270 to 1,565 tons. Of 1,795 steamers which entered and cleared 1,462 were British, and 204 British Indian. The largest number of foreign steamers, 91, belonged to Germany. Of sailing vessels 1,218 were British Indian, 40 Arabian, 3 Norwegian, and 1,235 native craft. Foreign trade.

230. The movements of shipping to and from each foreign country are shown below :—

Countries.	1902–1903.		1903–1904.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
United Kingdom	156	384,453	155	396,365
Austria-Hungary	14	42,949	14	45,924
Belgium	2	6,934	5	11,902
France	26	77,908	52	146,359
Germany	40	115,231	39	122,407
Russia	11	26,402	13	32,172
Cape Colony	2	4,060	6	12,441
Eastern Africa	6	12,798	12	22,461
Egypt	1	2,314	1	2,485
Mauritius	15	33,013	12	24,281
Natal	13	14,012	16	22,304
United States	5	15,339	7	18,138
Aden	1	119	2	3,420
Arabia	5	402	8	1,168
Ceylon	3,745	1,373,233	3,778	1,711,523
Maldives	13	689	19	4,575
Mekran and Sonmiani	3	165	2	96
Persia	4	514	4	470
Straits Settlements	87	230,259	93	2,52,013
Turkey in Asia	22	2,559	18	2,414
Java	1	1,508	4	7,143
Sumatra	5	14,460	16	34,536
Australia	6	14,326	6	13,076
Turkey in Europe	1	2,659	...	...
Japan	1	2,124	...	...
Réunion	...	...	2	1,666
Philippines	...	...	1	3,457
Italy	...	...	5	12,420
Fiji Islands	...	...	1	1,528
Total ...	4,185	2,378,430	4,291	2,906,744

Coasting trade.

231. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India, which entered ports in this Presidency, was 4,091 against 4,278 in the previous year: their aggregate tonnage was 1,727,095 tons against 1,746,687. Of the 8,543 vessels which entered and cleared during the year 1,479 were British, and 6,125 native craft. The largest number of vessels, 5,297, entered from or cleared to Bombay ports; but their aggregate tonnage was only 1,109,894 tons against 1,423,648 tons distributed among the 615 vessels accounted for by Bengal. Of vessels engaged in trade within the Presidency the number of those which entered with cargoes was 10,600 against 11,363 in 1902–1903, and the number in ballast was 4,933 against 5,656: their aggregate tonnage was 4,838,081 tons against 4,329,382 tons. The decrease in the number of vessels was due to the opening of the Madura-Pámban Railway and the consequent diversion of the pilgrim traffic to Rámeswaram, which affected the coasting trade of Pámban even more than in the previous year.

Ship building.

232. During the year 27 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 1,478 tons were built, and 34 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 1,603 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the ports of the Presidency, chiefly on the West Coast and at Cocanada.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1903–1904.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1903–1904.*]

Expenditure.

233. Though the heavy rain of the year impeded engineering operations, the actual expenditure on works under the direct control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, was Rs. 33,32,068 out of a revised grant of Rs. 34,14,987, besides Rs. 2,31,538 spent on "contribution works." In the previous year the actual expenditure was Rs. 34,54,316 and the revised grant Rs. 34,35,789. Of the total expenditure Rs. 30,79,461 were spent on Provincial civil works: of this Rs. 16,09,646 were for the construction and Rs. 4,06,577 for the repair of civil buildings, Rs. 2,08,542 for original road works and Rs. 2,40,169 for repairs, and Rs. 2,11,408 were spent on miscellaneous public improvements.

Buildings.

234. Among important works the new Collector's office at Cocanada was commenced, and the construction of a large weaving shed in the Coimbatore Jail, to cost Rs. 80,000, was in progress. The buildings of the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Branch Press at Ootacamund were completed. The work of protecting the Asoka rock inscription at Pandya near Purushottapur in the Ganjám district was carried out satisfactorily, and the rock cut caves at Guntupalli in the Gódávari district were cleared of vegetation. The Tiger Hill reservoir at Ootacamund was completed, and the Tuticorin water-supply works were in progress.

Roads and Bridges.

235. The Anamalai ghát road was completely restored and reopened for traffic in July. The remetalling of the Calicut-Mysore road was practically completed, and Rs. 1,00,451 were expended on improvements to the Tellicherry-Coorg road. The portion of the Koraput-Jeypore road within the Vizagapatam Agency limits was taken over by the Public Works Department, and 6 iron bridges were constructed to replace old wooden structures. The restoration of the bridge over the Bhaváni at Méttupálaiyam was in progress, and the foundations for a bridge over the Pálár were commenced. The feeder roads on the Shevaroys to connect the planting districts with the ghát road to Salem were also commenced. Excluding roads and streets within the limits of municipal towns, the total length of metalled roads maintained by public authorities within the Presidency was 18,340¼ miles, and the length of unmetalled roads 5,433 miles: of these the Public Works Department maintained only 244¼ miles of metalled roads and 313 of unmetalled roads, the remainder being maintained by local authorities. The figures for metalled roads in 1902–1903 were only 13,547¾ miles, but gravelled roads have now been classified as metalled.

Miscellaneous.

236. The value of the work done in the Presidency Public Works Workshops was Rs. 3,43,884 against Rs. 2,91,110 in the previous year; in the Dowlaishwaram Workshops the outturn was Rs. 1,17,852 against Rs. 1,22,226. The Lighthouse Division was closed as a separate charge from 31st December, construction operations having been suspended; the Public Works Stores and Workshops, Madras, were placed under the control of the Superintending Engineer of No. V Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1903–1904.)

[*Memorandum on Railways of the Madras Circle for the year 1903–1904, Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—IX. Railways.*]

Madras Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

237. The new section of the Calicut-Azhikal extension of Madras Railway from Tellicherry to Cannanore, 11·82 miles, was opened for traffic on 20th May 1903, and the section from Cannanore to Azhikal, 3·90 miles, on 15th March 1904, making the total length of open line on the Madras Railway, including the North-East Line, 1,401 miles. During the calendar year 1903 iron rails were replaced by steel rails on 57 miles of line, leaving only 297 miles of iron rails. On 31st December 1903 the rolling-stock in running order on the line, including the stock belonging to the Nilgiri and Shoranur-Cochin Railways, was 208 locomotives, 841 coaching vehicles and 4,934 goods vehicles. During the year 152 engines and 8,482 carriages and wagons passed through the workshops for repairs. Five engines and 54 vehicles were fitted with vacuum brakes, making a total of 125 engines and 882 vehicles so fitted; and 145 carriages were fitted for gas lighting on Pintsch's system.

Rolling-stock.

making a total of 896. At the close of 1903 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 48·14 lakhs against Rs. 43·76 lakhs at the close of the previous year. The percentage of trains which were late increased from 8·79 to 10·87. A revised train service was introduced on the Bangalore branch on 15th September 1903 to make a suitable connection with the trains of the Southern Mahratta Railway at Bangalore. In order to adjust a difficulty about goods traffic between stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways an agreement was made with effect from 15th December 1903, under which the traffic was divided in certain proportions for specified routes. The number of accidents of all kinds during 1903 was 511 against 363 in 1902; but only 53 persons were killed and 88 injured against 125 killed and 82 injured in the previous year. Heavy rain in December and January caused considerable damage to the North-East and North-West Lines. In consequence of the breaching of several large tanks on the Mysore plateau the Pálár overflowed its banks on 12th November 1903 and caused great damage to the South-West Line at Mailpatti, destroying 4,454 feet of the permanent way, with the result that through traffic was interrupted until 30th November. The number of persons employed on the Railway was 23,858, including 254 Europeans and 1,501 Eurasians against 22,595 in the previous year. The medical staff consisted of a medical officer and 29 subordinate officers: the total cost of the department was Rs. 51,920. There were schools at 8 important stations for European and Eurasian children, the net cost of which was Rs. 12,086.

Stores. Train service. Accidents. Persons employed. Medical staff.

238. On the Madras Railway proper the capital expenditure up to the end of 1903 was Rs. 12,82,42,731 and the net earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 54,18,790, or 4·23 per cent. on the outlay against 4·48 per cent. in 1902. On the North-East Line the capital expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 6,33,83,510, on which the net earnings, Rs. 16,62,531, gave a dividend of 2·62 per cent. against 2·65 per cent. in the previous year.

Finance. (1903.)

239. The Kolar Gold Fields Railway, which is owned by the Mysore State and worked by the Madras Railway Company, had a length of 9·88 miles. The capital outlay up to the end of 1903 amounted to Rs. 11,62,504: the net earnings for the year were Rs. 75,237, giving a percentage of 6·47 on the capital expenditure against 7·45 in 1902.

Kolar Gold Fields Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

240. The Nilgiri Railway, of which the length is 16·99 miles, is now the property of Government and was worked by the Madras Railway under a provisional agreement terminable on 6 months' notice. The capital cost, including the purchase money, up to the end of 1903, was Rs. 35,24,265, and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 73,988, giving a percentage of 2·10 against 2·28 in the previous year.

Nilgiri Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

241. The length of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, which is owned by the Cochin State and worked by the Madras Railway Company, was 64·75 miles. The capital outlay up to the end of 1903 was Rs. 64,41,390, and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 1,98,023, or 3·07 per cent. A revised train service was introduced on 1st November 1903 for the convenience of passengers travelling between Cochin and the West Coast extension of the Madras Railway.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

242. The Kallidaikurichi-Shencottah section of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway, measuring 31 miles, was opened for traffic on 1st August 1903, making the total length of open line on the South Indian Railway 1,172·60 miles. The premises of the Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras, were acquired at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs to make room for the extension of the Egmore Station. On 31st December 1903 the rolling-stock in running order on the line was 171 locomotives, 848 coaching vehicles and 3,294 goods vehicles: during the year 153 engines, 573 coaching vehicles and 1,347 goods vehicles were repaired. The balance of stores in hand at the close of 1903 was Rs. 28·81 lakhs against Rs. 28·30 lakhs at the close of the previous year. The percentage of trains which were late increased from 5·84 to 6·52. The number of accidents of all kinds was 469 against 326 in 1902, but the number of persons killed fell from 42 to 35, and the number injured from 135 to 72. Numerous breaches in the line were caused by heavy floods in November and December, the most serious occurring on 31st December, when there were 5 accidents, in consequence of which through communication on the main line was interrupted until 14th January, and on the Villupuram-Pákala section until 7th January. The number of persons employed on the open lines worked by the South Indian Railway Company was 14,084, of whom 110 were Europeans and 624

South Indian Railway. *Metre Gauge.* Rolling-stock. Stores. Accidents. Persons employed.

Medical staff.

Eurasians, against a total of 13,247 in the previous year. The medical staff consisted of a Superintending Physician, an Assistant Physician and 23 Apothecaries: the monthly cost of the department was Rs. 3,716. There were schools at 5 important stations, of which 4 were for Europeans and Eurasians and 1 for Natives: the cost to the Railway Company was Rs. 4,968.

Finance, 1903.

243. The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway, excluding the Travancore branch, up to the end of 1903 was Rs. 831,46,075 and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 73,31,998, giving a dividend of 8·8 per cent. on the outlay against 7·01 in the previous year.

Tanjore District Board Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

244. The Tanjore District Board Railway is owned by the Tanjore District Board and worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The Pattukkóttai-Arantangi extension, 28·35 miles, was opened for traffic on 31st December 1903, making the total length of the line 99·46 miles. The capital expenditure on the open line up to the end of 1903 was Rs. 45,70,190, including the outlay on the newly-opened section. The net earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,167, a percentage of 4·58 against 4·65 in the previous year.

Pondicherry Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

245. The Pondicherry Railway extends from Villupuram to Pondicherry, 24·32 miles, of which 7·85 miles are the property of the French Government. The whole line is worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The capital expenditure on the French section up to the end of 1903 amounted to Rs. 5,68,543, and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 44,258, or 7·78 per cent. on the outlay against 6·68 per cent. in 1902.

Karaikkal Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

246. The Karaikkal Railway, which is 14·65 miles in length, is entirely the property of the French Government, but is worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The capital expenditure to the end of 1903 was Rs. 7,23,786, and the net earnings for the year were Rs. 19,864, or 2·74 per cent. against 2·02 per cent. in the previous year.

Bezwada Extension Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

247. The Bezwada Extension Railway, the length of which is 20·58 miles, connecting Bezwada with His Highness the Nizam's Railway system at the frontier, is owned by Government and is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company. The capital outlay to the end of 1903 amounted to Rs. 11,77,047, and the net earnings during the year were Rs. 1,67,332, or 14·22 per cent. against 12·08 per cent. in 1902.

Lines under Construction.

Madras Junction Works.

Calicut-Azhikal Extension.

Azhikal-Mangalore Extension.

Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Branch.

Morappur-Dharmapuri Branch.

Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension.

248. In order to join up the North-East Line with the rest of the Madras Railway system more conveniently a new goods yard at Royapuram and two lengths of line measuring in all 1·93 miles were under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 19·96 lakhs: the unusually heavy floods during the north-east monsoon caused considerable difficulty and delay, but satisfactory progress was made. The extension of the Madras Railway from Calicut to Azhikal, 59·40 miles, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 80·40 lakhs, was completed during the year, the final section from Cannanore to Azhikal being opened on 15th March 1904. The Azhikal-Mangalore extension of 77·27 miles, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 129·04 lakhs, was under construction by the Madras Railway Company as a State Railway. Land acquisition was finished, and about two-thirds of the earthwork was completed. Fair progress was made with well-sinking for the larger bridges. The Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri branch line of 25·43 miles length and 2′ 6″ gauge sanctioned by Government for the purpose of famine protection at an estimated cost of Rs. 8·88 lakhs was under construction by the Madras Railway Company. It was originally intended to lay the rails on the side of the existing road from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri, but, as this would have entailed the destruction of the avenue trees, it was decided to construct the railway outside the trees: this re-alignment has resulted in shortening the line by a mile and reducing the grade. Land acquisition was completed, and about 70 per cent. of the earthwork was finished. A similar famine protection line from Morappur to Dharmapuri, 18·36 miles, the estimated cost of which was Rs. 7·04 lakhs, was also under construction by the Madras Railway Company. Land acquisition was completed, and fair progress was made with the earthwork. The extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund, 11·5 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 21·44 lakhs was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and an officer was appointed to carry out the final survey and also to investigate the possibility and advantages of working the whole railway by electricity. Certain suggestions having been made for reconsidering the location and

grading of the line, the Government of India called for a revised project before actual construction was commenced.

249. Of the Travancore branch line from Tinnevelly to Quilon, 108·27 miles, which was being constructed by the South Indian Railway Company at an estimated cost of Rs. 151·75 lakhs, 49·50 miles are in British territory and will become part of the South Indian Railway proper: for the remainder the Travancore State provided the necessary funds, the share of the cost borne by Travancore being Rs. 108·44 lakhs. The section from Kallidaikurichi to Shencottah was opened on 1st August 1903, making 49·93 miles in all open for traffic. On the ghát section from Shencottah to Punalur all the 5 tunnels were finished with the exception of a little trimming, while the third section from Punalur to Quilon was practically completed. The extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Muttupet to Arantangi, 15·38 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 25·23 lakhs was completed and opened for traffic on 31st December 1903. Good progress was made in the construction of a gravel quarry branch at Arantangi, measuring 3·90 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·34 lakhs.

Travancore Branch.

Muttupet-Arantangi Extension.

250. The project for the construction of a line of 5′ 6″ gauge from Yerragudipad to Jammalamadugu, 24·05 miles, remained in abeyance, as the Madras Railway Company were unwilling to undertake any financial responsibility for the construction or working of the line. The same company's offer to construct the proposed branch of 5′ 6″ gauge from Salem to Atúr, 36·06 miles, on terms similar to those on which they constructed the Calicut-Cannanore extension was rejected by the Government of India, who were of opinion that the branch should be a State line. The Salem District Board resolved to impose a cess for the construction of the line and applied to Government for a loan under the Provincial Loan Account. The survey of a metre gauge line from Dindigul through Palni to Satyamangalam with a branch to Méttupálaiyam, making in all 135 miles, was completed, and estimates were under preparation. As the Madras Railway Company were unable to make arrangements for surveying the proposed Pódanúr-Palni branch line, the survey was entrusted to the South Indian Railway Company, and most of the field-work was completed: the project was for a line of 5′ 6″ gauge from Palni to Pódanúr through Udamalpet and Pollachi with an alternative line from Pollachi to Palghat. For the construction of the Vaigai Valley Light Railways, making in all 93 miles on 2′ 6″ gauge, an order defining the conditions under which the powers conferred by the concession obtained by Messrs. Wilson & Co. of Madras should be exercised was made absolute, and the President of the Madura District Board was authorised to execute a contract between the District Board and Messrs. Wilson & Co. The full report and estimate for the Rámésvaram extension and canal were submitted to the Government of India in August 1903, dividing the whole scheme into 4 instalments as directed: the total estimated cost of the combined works was Rs. 119·97 lakhs. The survey of a metre gauge line from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendúr, 37·60 miles, was carried out by the South Indian Railway Company at the expense of the Tinnevelly District Board. The Tanjore District Board provided funds for the survey of new lines from Nidamangalam to Mannárgudi, 9 miles, Mannárgudi to Tirutturaippúndi, 18 miles, and Tirutturaippúndi to Védáranniyam, 21 miles. Though a concession was granted by the Secretary of State to certain promoters for the formation of a company to be called the Deccan Branch Railway Company, which was to provide funds for the construction of a metre gauge line from Bezwada to Masulipatam, 49·50 miles, and other branch lines proposed by the Kistna and Kurnool District Boards, no company was formed during the year. Metre gauge lines from Guntúr to Repalle, 38 miles, Phirangipuram to Gurzala, 50·64 miles, and Dhone to Kurnool, 32 miles, were to have been constructed with the funds of the proposed company. No progress was made during the year with the projects for metre gauge lines from Arantangi to Avadaiyárkóvil, 6·62 miles, Trichinopoly to Tirukkóyilúr, 95·75 miles, and Erode to Nanjangode, 120·75 miles, though estimates had been prepared for the last two lines. The projected lines from Arsikere to Mangalore, of which it was proposed to construct 28·71 miles on the metre gauge and 107 miles on the 2′ 6″ gauge, and the alternative project of a 2′ 6″ line from Mysore to Tellicherry, 144·69 miles, were also in abeyance.

Lines Projected or Surveyed.

251. The mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways was 9 miles 2½ furlongs, of which 2 miles 6 furlongs were provided with double tracks. At the power station there were 2 Burnley horizontal engines of 200 H.P. each and 2 Williams central valve engines, one of 200 H.P. and the other of 100 H.P., driving the

Madras Electric Tramways. (1903.)

electric generators. The rolling-stock consisted of 45 motor cars and 2 trailers, the average daily number of cars in use being 40. The line was worked on the overhead trolly system. There was a 10 minutes service on all sections of the line except that from the Custom House to Barber's Bridge, where there was a $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes service. During the year the cars ran 976,840 miles and carried 7,385,731 passengers.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1903–1904.)

252. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. There was a decrease both in ton-mileage and in the value of the goods carried on all the canals except the Chilka lake canal and the Gódávari canals. On the Dumagudiem canal the decrease was due to the decline of traffic in grain, tobacco, timber and woollen goods. The Kistna canals were closed earlier than usual in consequence of a breach in October. On the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the heavy rains retarded traffic: on the Buckingham canal navigation was interrupted by floods, and there was also a decrease in the salt traffic. A similar decline in the salt traffic was the chief cause of the decrease shown in the returns of the Védáranniyam canal. On the Chilka lake canal and the Gódávari canals the main cause of the increase of ton-mileage was the adoption of a uniform method of calculation; but on these canals also there was a decrease in the value of the goods carried, which was due to the decline in the tobacco trade with Burma and the small traffic in piece-goods, liquors and oils: in the case of the Gódávari Western Division there was also a decline in boat traffic in consequence of the early closure of the Kistna canals and the competition of the railway. The total revenue collected on account of navigable canals fell from Rs. 2,05,259 to Rs. 1,94,448.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1903–1904.)

[*Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903–1904.*]

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

253. The gross expenditure on irrigation works rose from Rs. 66,13,222 in 1902–1903 to Rs. 74,29,333; the area irrigated increased from 6,961,685 acres to 7,093,168, and the revenue from Rs. 2,39,31,244 to Rs. 2,40,87,153.

Class I. Protective work.

254. Among major productive and protective works, which are included in Class I according to the classification of irrigation works, the Rushikulya project is the only protective work in the Presidency. The expenditure on this project from capital account during the year was Rs. 46,005, bringing the capital expenditure up to Rs. 49,43,371: the net revenue was Rs. 35,092, which when set off against the interest charges left a loss of Rs. 1,45,235 on the year's working, or Rs. 3,299 less than in 1902–1903. There was an increase of 815 acres in the area irrigated for first crop and a decrease of 1,099 acres under second crop; but the working expenses fell by Rs. 10,785.

Productive works.

255. The total capital expenditure on the major productive works in Class I, which comprised the Gódávari delta, the Kistna delta, the Pennér river canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Barúr tank project, the Cauvery delta, the Srívaikuntam anicut and the Periyár project, was Rs. 10,43,707, of which Rs. 4·62 lakhs were spent on the Kistna delta and Rs. 2·06 lakhs on the Periyár project. In the Gódávari delta system the principal works completed or in progress during the year were the construction of new under-sluices for the Dowlaishwaram anicut, the construction of 2 wharves on the main canal at Nidadavóle and the excavation of the Borrampallem and Komanapalli channels and of a straight cut from the 21st to the 25th mile of the Taki drain. In the Kistna delta system the most important works were a new head sluice and a new river wall and flood bank at Bezwada, a lock on Ryves' canal and a tidal lock at the end of Bank canal, besides 2 bridges across the Polraz and Masulipatam canals, the excavation of distributary channels and improvements to the Chendraya and Repalli drains. In the Pennér river canals system the chief works were the excavation of the Nellore tank supply

channel and improvements to the Kanigiri reservoir, the excavation of a channel leading to the Talamanchy head sluice, the Buddi tank drainage scheme and the Pyderu drains. In the Cauvery delta system the remodelling of the upper Coleroon anicut, and improvements to the Cauvery-Kodamurti, Veerasholan and Nattar-Arasalár regulators, to the Pillai Vaikal and the Palavar drainage were the most important works of the year. In the Srívaikuntam anicut system improvements to the Uppar Odai dam were in progress, and in the Periyár project alterations to the Peranai regulator. The net revenue from the 8 major productive works amounted to Rs. 60,03,019 against Rs. 64,66,463 in the previous year. This was due partly to a decrease in the gross revenue of all the systems except the Pennér river canals and the Barúr project and partly to the increase of the total working expenses from Rs. 23,97,201 to Rs. 25,64,894. Damage by heavy floods, which made the grant of larger remissions necessary, was the chief cause of the decreases in the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery systems; but in the Kistna delta there was also a fall in miscellaneous revenue and in the charge for watering dry crops, and in the Cauvery delta there was a decrease in the area charged for second crop. The decrease under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was due to the timely and abundant rain, in consequence of which the ryots did not depend on the canal to the same extent as in the previous year. Under the Periyár project there was a decrease in the area charged for second crop, but the fall in revenue was also due partly to the fact that water was not supplied to 7 inam and zamindari villages. In the case of the Pennér river canals, though there was a decrease under second crop, there was an increase under first crop, and there were also fewer remissions than in the previous year. Under the Barúr tank the increase was small. The rise in the working expenses was distributed over all the systems except the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Periyár project and the Cauvery delta: the increase was largest in the Kistna delta, where it amounted to Rs. 1·36 lakhs. After deducting interest charges the net profit on the 8 major productive works was Rs. 33,75,947 against Rs. 38,73,663 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 4·77 against 5·55: excluding the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the percentage was 8·45 against 9·63.

Class II.

256. In Class II, which comprises minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, the Annasamudram Biraperru project and the Bhrugubunda tank project were sanctioned during the year, and the Atmakur, Chapad, Hajipuram, Jangamaheswarapuram, Ponnalur, Vamula and Yerúr projects were in progress. The remaining 22 works in this class were in operation. The capital outlay on works of this class during the year was Rs. 4,28,052, bringing the total capital expenditure up to Rs. 1,09,06,145. The largest amounts were spent on the Chapad and Atmakur projects and on the Shatiatope, Pálár and Lower Coleroon anicut systems. The Pálár anicut, which was breached by the floods of November 1903, was being restored. The total area irrigated by the works in operation rose from 584,081 acres to 599,690 acres: there were increases of more than 1,000 acres under the Cheyáru, Pálár, Poiney and Tirukkóyilúr anicut systems and the Cumbum tank system, the largest being under the Pálár anicut system, under which the increase was 4,384 acres. The revenue due to improvements rose from Rs. 10,76,014 to Rs. 11,19,742, and the working expenses from Rs. 3,36,994 to Rs. 3,41,382, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 7,78,360 against Rs. 7,39,020 in the previous year.

Class III.

257. In Class III, which includes minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are maintained individually, there were 12 systems in operation in the South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam districts. The total area irrigated was 226,371 acres against 221,509 acres in the previous year, and the total revenue rose from Rs. 7,56,948 to Rs. 7,63,162. The expenditure, including the charges for establishment, tools and plant, was Rs. 1,01,756 against Rs. 53,177 in 1902–1903.

Class IV.

258. In Class IV, which includes minor works for which no individual accounts are kept, the area irrigated by works in charge of the Public Works Department increased from 1,434,520 acres to 1,479,573 acres, and the revenue from Rs. 41,51,254 to Rs. 42,91,028: the expenditure was Rs. 19,75,163 against Rs. 21,40,248. Under works of this class in charge of the Revenue Department the area irrigated rose from 1,780,622 to 1,888,752 acres, and the revenue from Rs. 42,15,155 to

Rs. 45,43,060: the expenditure decreased from Rs. 6,18,735 to Rs. 6,03,805. The area irrigated by works in charge of the Public Works Department was largest in the Chingleput, South Arcot, Nellore and Trichinopoly districts, and by works in charge of the Revenue Department in the North Arcot, South Arcot, Cuddapah and Chingleput districts. The total net revenue from all works in Classes III and IV increased by Rs. 4,78,893 mainly in consequence of the favourable character of the season.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

259. Under the Tank Restoration Scheme, under which all works in Class IV are being investigated, the area in which investigation was completed during the year was 1,550 square miles in the Cuddapah, Kistna, South Arcot, North Arcot and Nellore districts. Up to the end of the year 53,836 square miles had been investigated, or about 38 per cent. of the work to be done in the Presidency. During the year 522 estimates were sanctioned amounting to Rs. 4,89,249: the cost of investigation was Rs. 35,679, or 7·3 per cent. of the estimates sanctioned.

Class V.

260. The outlay on works in Class V, which includes agricultural works not directly connected with irrigation, such as river training and flood-banks, was Rs. 11,19,051 against Rs. 9,03,834 in the previous year: Rs. 3·30 lakhs were spent on original works, and Rs. 5·79 lakhs on repairs.

Investigation of Projects.

261. The irrigation projects under investigation by the ordinary establishment included the Bottingi, Jagadi and Govindapur reservoirs in the Ganjám district, the Nellikudari project in Bellary, the Amaravati reservoir in Coimbatore, the Krishnagiri reservoir in Salem, the project for a new tank near Pimbalur in Trichinopoly, the Porandalur and Berinjam projects and the Melagudalur reservoir for the Periyár extension scheme in Madura, and the Papanasam project in Tinnevelly. The Government of India having sanctioned a grant for carrying on the investigation of protective irrigation works, which had been undertaken in the previous year, the work was continued under a Special Chief Engineer. A Superintending Engineer on special duty was employed with 4 parties in investigating protective works in the South Arcot, Nellore and Kurnool districts. The scheme proposed in connection with the Viranam tank and the Shatiatope anicut system in South Arcot and the plans and estimates for the Gandipalem, Pullikonda, Atleru and Gundlakamma projects in Nellore, the Gazulladinne and Gudempad reservoirs and the Krishnapuram, Venkatapuram, Kocherla, Chinna Tekur and Yerragundapalem tanks in Kurnool were completed. The investigation of the Toludur anicut project in South Arcot, the Rallapad and Sayapet projects in Nellore, the Velgode project in Kurnool and the improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was in progress. Four other projects in Nellore and 3 in Kurnool were taken up, but in consequence of the very heavy rain in the second half of the year progress was slow. An Executive Engineer on special duty was employed on the work in connection with the Kistna reservoir project. The greater part of the year was spent in exploring the two best sites for the reservoir, on which favourable reports had been received from geological experts, viz., the granite outcrop site at Daida and the purple lime-stone site at Kotapalli. At Daida it was found by boring that the granite extended across the river bed, but at too great a depth. At Kotapalli sound lime-stone was found to extend across the river near the bed level, and, as this site is otherwise more suitable, it was finally selected. Considerable progress was made in the alignment of the main and distributary canals. In Bellary a Superintending Engineer on special duty continued the investigation of the Tungabhadra project. Considerable progress was made in the survey of the main and distributary canals, and general designs were prepared for all the large works. Extensive borings and excavations were made at the sites of the Tungabhadra and Pennér dams, on which favourable reports were received from geological experts. Two special Revenue officers were appointed for the collection of revenue statistics in connection with the Kistna and Tungabhadra projects. The total expenditure on the investigation of projects during the year was Rs. 5,95,583.

Works for the Court of Wards.

262. For the Court of Wards the Public Works Department expended Rs. 3,845 on irrigation works in the Kasimkota estate, Rs. 1,283 in the Bodogodo estate and Rs. 385 in the Serugada estate.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1903-1904.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) Gross Revenue.

263. The receipts and charges on account of Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds during each of the past 2 years are exhibited in the following statements:— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1902 1903.	1903 1904.	1902 1903.	1903 1904.	1902 1903.	1903 1904.	1902 1903.	1903 1904.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	3,95,18,314	3,39,11,191	1,88,81,215	2,39,53,105	29,34,624	27,70,962	6,13,34,153	6,06,38,258
III. Salt	2,02,16,690	1,94,41,450	99,417	94,355	...	...	2,03,16,107	1,95,35,805
IV. Stamps	20,62,119	21,14,474	61,86,355	63,43,420	...	...	82,48,474	84,57,894
V. Excise	1,17,12,463	1,32,73,004	39,04,155	44,24,335	...	...	1,56,16,618	1,76,97,339
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	90,37,503	90,45,714	90,37,503	90,45,714
VII. Customs	48,80,971	55,06,741	83,090	84,836	...	...	49,64,061	53,91,577
VIII. Assessed taxes—								
Civil	14,79,693	12,02,356	14,79,693	12,02,356	...	...	29,59,386	24,04,712
Public Works department ...	41,692	86,445	...	...	...	...	41,692	86,445
IX. Forest	12,06,909	13,28,864	13,06,910	13,28,863	...	...	26,13,819	26,57,727
X. Registration	7,18,922	7,69,246	7,18,922	7,69,246	...	...	14,37,844	15,38,492
XI. Tributes	45,07,902	45,07,902	...	...	...	...	45,07,902	45,07,902
XII. Interest	3,72,727	2,57,528	2,26,602	2,29,768	56,647	59,287	6,55,976	5,66,583
XIII. Post office	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Receipts by Civil Department.								
XVI. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,54,983	8,24,564	24,621	30,756	7,79,604	8,55,320
B. Jails	...	...	5,28,594	4,65,585	...	...	5,28,594	4,65,585
XVII. Police	...	...	5,63,944	6,19,730	...	...	5,63,944	6,19,730
XVIII. Marine	...	...	36	17	...	...	36	17
XIX. Education	...	...	2,11,902	2,29,747	2,75,835	2,77,065	4,87,737	5,06,812
XX. Medical	...	...	1,10,214	1,12,853	70,301	69,815	1,80,515	1,82,648
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	...	...	6,08,782	7,55,563	...	...	6,08,782	7,55,563
Miscellaneous.								
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,02,091	1,12,139	62,455	69,492	236	218	1,64,782	1,81,849
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	1,042	3,055	90,936	1,02,871	...	...	91,978	1,05,926
XXV. Miscellaneous	29,858	39,625	2,55,154	2,20,174	6,64,432	6,12,736	9,49,444	8,72,535
Railways.								
XXVI. State Railways (gross earnings)	1,78,45,399	1,96,61,692	...	...	3,31,866	4,10,935	1,81,77,265	2,00,72,627
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (re-payment of advances of interest).	4,82,880	4,88,945	...	...	...	...	4,82,880	4,88,945
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation ...	3,89,587	3,79,069	...	...	...	...	3,89,587	3,79,069
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).								
XXX. Minor works and navigation by—								
Civil officers	...	...	6,112	8,158	...	...	6,112	8,158
Public Works department.	...	...	1,48,078	1,47,418	...	...	1,48,078	1,47,418
XXXI. Military works	3,609	6,370	...	...	...	...	3,609	6,370
XXXII. Civil works in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	10,580	10,669	12,21,080	13,03,941	12,31,660	13,14,610
Public Works department ...	...	...	1,66,907	1,66,427	12,291	12,889	1,79,198	1,79,316
Contributions from—								
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	7,41,113	8,73,466	7,41,113	8,73,466
Local to Provincial	...	...	2,72,260	2,73,362	...	...	2,72,260	2,73,362
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	11,081	5,397	11,081	5,397
Total ... { Civil	8,69,09,701	8,22,70,575	3,63,62,317	4,21,43,049	1,50,37,473	1,50,49,357	13,83,09,491	13,94,62,981
Total ... { Non-civil	1,87,63,167	2,05,72,421	3,14,985	3,13,845	3,14,157	4,23,824	1,94,22,309	2,13,10,090
Excluded Local funds	...	...	...	...	9,55,820	11,06,281	9,55,820	11,06,281
Grand Total ...	10,56,72,868	10,28,42,996	3,66,77,302	4,24,56,894	1,63,37,450	1,65,79,462	15,86,87,620	16,18,79,352

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of charges.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,95,539	2,30,151	1,28,497	1,21,476	20,508	15,880	3,44,544	3,67,507
2. Assignments and compensations	10,79,421	11,91,653	...	...	...	...	10,79,421	11,91,653
3. Land revenue	...	...	53,59,831	55,85,013	50,19,304	50,51,406	1,03,79,135	1,06,36,419
5. Salt	17,28,470	15,01,066	3,85,152	4,00,844	...	...	21,13,622	19,04,910
6. Stamps	81,496	89,156	2,44,996	2,67,496	...	...	3,26,662	3,56,652
7. Excise	7,30,575	7,46,334	2,45,525	2,48,778	...	...	9,74,098	9,95,112
9. Customs	...	...	2,70,666	2,73,862	...	...	2,70,666	2,73,862
10. Assessed taxes	15,881	14,954	15,882	14,954	...	...	31,763	29,908
11. Forest	9,17,776	8,75,448	9,17,776	8,75,449	...	...	18,35,552	17,50,897
12. Registration	4,36,183	4,52,824	4,36,182	4,52,824	...	...	8,72,365	9,05,648
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	1,82,416	1,82,101	...	...	1,82,416	1,82,101
14. Interest on other obligations	20,982	20,131	...	...	2,560	1,726	23,542	21,857
15. Post office	...	...	1,04,860	1,06,530	...	...	1,04,860	1,06,530
18. General administration	2,84,895	2,79,812	12,95,626	10,92,218	3,23,942	3,28,191	19,02,463	17,00,221
19. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	47,71,514	48,72,863	...	...	47,71,514	48,72,863
B. Jails	...	...	12,78,866	12,15,411	...	...	12,78,866	12,15,411
20. Police	...	...	48,77,579	49,95,305	...	...	48,77,579	49,95,305
21. Marine	...	...	17,072	16,202	...	...	17,072	16,202
22. Education	...	...	22,74,547	21,31,721	12,53,098	13,13,557	35,27,645	34,45,278
23. Ecclesiastical	3,39,154	3,02,108	...	...	...	...	3,39,154	3,02,108
24. Medical	...	...	13,85,738	14,00,057	17,77,276	20,64,821	31,63,014	34,64,878
25. Political	14,185	15,175	80,894	80,428	...	...	95,079	95,603
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	26,468	23,613	8,02,035	8,09,657	...	...	8,28,503	8,33,270
27. Territorial and political pensions	5,96,006	5,17,356	...	...	...	...	5,96,006	5,17,356
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	1	765	...	...	...	...	1	765
29. Superannuation allowances and Pensions	34,623	26,182	17,71,914	18,42,552	45,882	42,928	18,52,419	19,11,662
30. Stationery and printing	75,725	2,68,684	10,46,818	11,63,657	71,313	82,669	11,93,886	15,15,010
32. Miscellaneous	61,032	49,093	2,45,588	3,07,173	3,37,218	3,11,172	6,43,838	7,57,438
33. Famine relief ... Civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Famine relief ... P.W.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways	24,375	15,71,000	...	...	...	...	24,375	15,74,000
35. Do. do. irrigation works	2,52,490	6,39,248	...	...	...	...	2,52,490	6,39,248
38. State Railways—working expenses	97,96,674	1,08,77,981	...	...	1,61,797	2,05,582	99,58,471	1,10,83,563
State Railways—interest chargeable against companies on advances	...	...	...	...	49,389	37,042	49,389	37,042
State Railways—interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	46,346	45,986	46,346	45,986
39. Guaranteed companies	1,83,296	1,94,817	...	...	...	...	1,83,296	1,94,817
40. Subsidised companies—land, &c.	9,385	1,08,795	...	...	...	...	9,385	1,08,795
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	38,486	62,247	5,025	30	8,803	9,095	52,314	71,372
42. Irrigation major works	14,72,943	16,43,582	...	...	...	...	14,72,943	16,43,582
43. Do. minor works—								
In charge of Public Works officers	...	...	41,05,087	41,06,016	12,796	11,080	41,17,883	41,17,096
Do. Civil officers	...	...	5,05,426	5,06,580	...	...	5,05,426	5,06,580
44. Military works	74,576	78,426	...	...	...	...	74,576	78,426
45. Civil works—								
In charge of Public Works officers	84,727	66,224	31,42,234	30,79,461	47,766	41,203	32,74,727	31,86,888
Do. Civil officers	...	...	58,223	1,84,160	47,20,730	49,90,755	47,87,953	51,74,915
45 A. Construction of railways charged to Provincial or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	8,20,726	3,95,388	8,20,726	3,95,388
Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue).								
48. State Railways	63,93,525	65,32,192	...	...	...	...	63,93,525	65,32,192
49. Irrigation works	7,58,847	10,05,573	...	...	...	...	7,58,847	10,05,573
Contribution Provincial to Local	...	...	7,41,113	8,73,466	...	...	7,41,113	8,73,466
Contribution Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	2,72,260	2,73,362	2,72,260	2,73,362
Contribution Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	11,081	5,897	11,081	5,397
Total Civil	66,38,589	66,07,505	2,94,40,766	3,01,10,547	1,38,64,172	1,44,81,864	4,99,43,518	5,11,99,916
Total Non-civil	1,90,89 324	2,27,83,085	72,52,346	71,85,567	11,47,623	7,45,376	2,74,89,293	3,07,13,968
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	8,23,880	8,64,008	8,23,880	8,64,008
Total Expenditure	2,57,27,904	2,93,90,590	3,66,93,112	3,72,96,054	1,58,35,675	1,60,91,248	7,82,56,691	8,27,77,892
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Imperial	+7,99,44,964	+7,34,52,406	...	...	...	...	+7,99,44,964	+7,34,52,406
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Provincial	...	...	— 15,810	+51,60,840	...	...	— 15,810	+ 51,60,840
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 3,69,835	+ 2,45,941	+ 3,69,835	+ 2,45,941
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	+ 1,31,940	+ 2,42,273	+ 1,31,940	+ 2,42,273
Total Surplus + or Deficit —	+7,99,14,964	+7,31,52,406	— 15,810	+51,60,840	+ 5,01,775	+ 4,88,214	+8,04,30,929	+7,91,01,460
Grand Total	10,56,72,868	10,28,42,996	3,66,77,302	4,24,56,894	1,63,37,450	1,65,79,462	15,86,87,620	16,18,79,352

264. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments and of the Excluded Local Funds, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Postal and Telegraph Departments, Guaranteed Railways and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency rose from Rs. 15,86,87,620 in 1902–1903 to Rs. 16,18,79,352 in the year under review, and the gross expenditure from Rs. 7,82,56,691 to Rs. 8,27,77,892. The figures for the year 1903–1904 are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

265. The surplus of the year (Rs. 7,91,01,460) exhibits a decrease of Rs. 13 lakhs as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease is the net result of an increase of Rs. 32 lakhs in revenue and receipts diminished by an excess expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs. The improvement in receipts was chiefly in Excise Revenue (Rs. 20 lakhs) and in the traffic earnings of State Railways (Rs. 19 lakhs). The excess expenditure occurred mainly under 'Construction of protective railways' (Rs. 15 lakhs), 'State Railways—working expenses' (Rs. 11 lakhs), 'Construction of protective irrigation works' (Rs. 3 lakhs), and in the charges of the following Civil departments (Rs. 14 lakhs), viz., Land Revenue (Rs. 2 lakhs), Police (Rs. 1 lakh), Medical (Rs. 3 lakhs), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 3 lakhs), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1 lakh), and Civil Works in charge of Civil officers (Rs. 4 lakhs). The causes that brought about these results are explained in the following paragraphs.

Cash Balances.

266. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 324 lakhs in all in the Reserve Treasury, the Madras Bank and its branches and the Revenue treasuries and closed with Rs. 280 lakhs. The balance thus fell by Rs. 44 lakhs, Rs. 34 lakhs in the Reserve Treasury and Rs. 10 lakhs in the district treasuries, mainly in consequence of an increase in the remittances to other Provinces.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

267. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue, as exhibited in the statement given above were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 28,29,872, while the expenditure exceeded that of 1902–1903 by Rs. 36,62,686. The decrease in revenue was due chiefly to the Imperial contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs to inaugurate the new Provincial Settlement, the reduction of the tax on salt and the raising of the minimum income exempt from income-tax. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell from Rs. 2–13–4 to Rs. 2–12–10.

Land Revenue.

268. The receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 5,78,67,296 against Rs. 5,83,99,529 in the previous year. The ordinary land revenue fell from Rs. 5,82,56,165 in 1902–1903 to Rs. 5,77,11,605. The decrease, which occurred chiefly in the districts of Gódávari, Kistna, Cuddapah and Madura, was due to remissions and suspensions granted on account of floods and to the fact that the arrears to be recovered were less than in the previous year. In some districts there were increases, notably in South Arcot and South Canara, which are attributed to the favourable season in those districts and in the South Canara district to the introduction of settlement into the Mangalore taluk. Under sale of Government estates and sale-proceeds of waste lands, etc., the revenue realized fell from Rs. 42,503 to Rs. 18,446, but the land revenue miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 1,00,861 to Rs. 1,37,245. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell from Rs. 1–8–5 to Rs. 1–8–2, being lowest in the district of Vizagapatam (Rs. 0–8–6) and highest in the district of Kistna (Rs. 2–13–0). The charges under land revenue being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

269. The receipts on account of navigable canals fell from Rs. 2,05,259 to Rs. 1,94,448. The receipts from the Gódávari canals showed an increase and those from the Kistna and Buckingham canals a decrease. The variations in the revenue derived from the other canals were small.

Imperial Revenue other than Land and Canal Revenue. Customs.

270. The revenue under Customs is sub-divided into Sea-customs and Land-customs. The receipts under 'Sea-customs' exclusive of 'Import-duty on Salt,' which is credited to Salt, amounted to Rs. 50,94,438, resulting in an increase of Rs. 4,33,589 over the receipts in the previous year made up of increases of Rs. 2,16,374 in 'Export-duty,' Rs. 2,22,627 in 'Import-duty,' Rs. 51 in 'Miscellaneous collections' and of a decrease of Rs. 5,463 in 'Excise-duty on cotton manufactures.' Larger exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits

Settlements and Japan account for the increase under 'Export-duty.' The increase under 'Import-duty' occurred chiefly in 'Spirits' and 'Liqueurs,' sugar (non-bounty-fed) and manufactured articles. The receipts on account of Land-customs amounted to Rs. 2,12,303 against Rs. 2,20,122 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7,819 is attributed to a smaller importation of kerosine-oil. The incidence of taxation per head of the population on account of customs rose by 3 pies to 2 annas 3 pies. The charges relating to 'Customs,' which are purely Provincial, are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Opium. 271. The receipts on account of 'Opium,' which include the items 'Transit duty on excise-opium' and 'Gain on sale-proceeds of excise-opium, fines, etc.,' rose from Rs. 7,87,123 to Rs. 8,38,623. The incidence of taxation per head of population remained at 4 pies as in the previous year. The charges fell from Rs. 2,962 to Rs. 2,368.

Salt. 272. As in 1902–1903, the number of Government salt factories at the end of the year was 21, and the number of excise factories 45. There was manufacture, however, in only 15 Government and 42 excise factories. The quantity of salt manufactured was only 6,667,297 maunds against 9,757,565 maunds in the previous year. Of the quantity produced 4,128,873 maunds were manufactured under the excise system, and 2,538,424 maunds under the monopoly system, the former being less than that of the previous year by 1,760,957, and the latter by 1,329,311 maunds. Unfavourable weather was the chief cause in the decrease, but the accumulation of stocks also contributed to this result. The imports of salt amounted to 1,041,470 maunds against 1,208,907 in the previous year: 1,039,022 maunds were imported from Bombay, and 2,448 maunds from the United Kingdom. The whole of the difference in the two years' figures was practically in the imports from Bombay. There was a considerable increase in the exports of salt, which amounted to 336,110 maunds against 173,558 in the previous year. The exports were mainly to Calcutta and Ceylon, a small quantity only, 55,000 maunds, being exported to Penang. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 9,930,133 maunds against 9,122,219 maunds, the increase being distributed over all the Sub-divisions except Negapatam: it was due to the absence of restrictions on sales, the failure of the Bombay factories to supply this Presidency and the Mysore Province to the same extent as in 1902–1903 and other causes. The total stock at the end of the year amounted to 6,223,868 maunds against 9,498,895 maunds. The reduction in the rate of the salt-tax affected the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 1,94,41,450, or Rs. 7,75,240 less than the receipts of 1902–1903. The decrease would have been larger but for the increased sales, the fact that the unrealized outstandings at the end of the year were less than those of the previous year, the figures being Rs. 86,58,405 against Rs. 91,89,814, and the larger realizations of the outstandings of the previous year, viz., Rs. 91,89,814 against Rs. 90,87,342. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell from 7 annas 9 pies to 6 annas 5 pies. The charges under 'Salt' fell from Rs. 21,13,622 to Rs. 19,04,910, or by Rs. 2,08,712, in consequence of the decrease in the quantity of salt manufactured.

Excise (Abkári). 273. The rise in the receipts under 'Excise (Abkári)' from Rs. 1,48,29,495 to Rs. 1,68,58,716 occurred chiefly under country spirits and toddy. The increase under country spirits was due to higher rentals and larger realizations of excise duty owing to increased consumption. Under toddy it was due to higher rentals and larger collections of tree-tax. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 6 annas 2 pies to 7 annas 1 pie. The charges amounted to Rs. 9,92,744 against Rs. 9,71,136 in the previous year.

Stamps. 274. The revenue under 'Stamps' rose from Rs. 82,48,474 to Rs. 84,57,894 owing chiefly to increased litigation and to an increase in trade and monetary transactions. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose by 1 pie to 3 annas 6 pies. The charges also rose from Rs. 3,26,662 to Rs. 3,56,622, an increase corresponding to the rise in the receipts.

Assessed Taxes. 275. The receipts on account of income tax fell from Rs. 29,59,386 to Rs. 24,04,712 in consequence of the raising of the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The incidence of taxation fell from 1 anna 3 pies to 1 anna 1 pie per head of population. The charges were Rs. 29,909, or Rs. 1,854 less than those of the previous year: the decrease was due to the reduction of establishments.

276. The Forest receipts, which amounted to Rs. 26,57,727, were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 43,903 mainly in consequence of the increased sales and higher prices of firewood and the sale of trees on tank beds in the Madura district. The charges (Rs. 17,50,897) were less than those of 1902–1903 by Rs. 84,655, the decrease being due to the absence of any charge on account of the acquisition of private forests and to smaller establishment charges. The surplus of the year amounted therefore to Rs. 9,06,830, or Rs. 1,28,563 more than that of 1902–1903. Forests.

277. The receipts on account of Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,62,25,471, or Rs. 17,71,454 more than in the previous year. The greater portion of the increase was contributed by State Railways, the improvement in their gross earnings being Rs. 18,16,293. The chief contributors were the South Indian Railway including the Travancore branch (Rs. 14,17,664), the Nilgiri Railway (Rs. 2,74,905), the Madras Railway North-east Line (Rs. 1,49,930) and the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway (Rs. 45,148). The increased contribution from the South Indian Railway was due to a general development of traffic, to extensions of the system and to the fact that extensions which had been opened in 1902–1903 were worked throughout the year. The Nilgiri Railway was purchased by the Secretary of State in January 1903. The revenue transactions of the three months ending 31st March 1903 were actually adjusted on the 30th June 1903 and are thus incorporated in the accounts of the year 1903–1904, which comprise the transactions of 15 months. The improvement in the North-East Line was due mainly to the fact that there was no interruption of traffic during the year. The Mysore State Railway was the only line of which the transactions exhibited a decline (Rs. 76,025), which was due to the absence of such unusual occasions as the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Coronation Durbar, which caused an abnormal traffic to be carried on this railway in 1902–1903. The receipts from registration rose from Rs. 14,37,844 to Rs. 15,38,492, or by Rs. 1,00,648. The improvement was due to an increase in the registration operations and in "search fees." These receipts are credited to Imperial and Provincial Funds in equal proportions. The payment during 1902–1903 of interest by the Harbour Trust Board for 17 months instead of for the usual period of 12 months owing to a change in the interest year caused the decrease of Rs. 1,15,199 under 'Interest.' The decrease of Rs. 10,518 under 'Irrigation' occurred chiefly under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and was due to a fall in water-rate collections. Other Imperial Receipts.

278. The expenditure from Imperial Funds under other heads than those already dealt with rose from Rs. 2,22,53,538 to Rs. 2,61,60,632, or by Rs. 39,07,094. As with the receipts railways were the chief cause of this increase. Nearly one-half (Rs. 15,49,625) was due to the construction of famine-feeder railways. Another one-fourth (Rs. 10,81,307) of the increase occurred under 'State Railways—working expenses': this occurred chiefly on the South Indian Railway and was due to heavy expenditure on special renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock. The acquisition of the block yard of the Madras Harbour caused the increase of Rs. 11,521 under 'Guaranteed companies,' and the cost of land (Rs. 1,09,377) taken up for the Muttupet-Arantángi extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway explains the increase under 'Subsidised companies.' Increased charges incurred in 1903–1904 in connection with the Dindigul-Satyamangalam Railway survey account for the increase under 'Miscellaneous railway expenditure.' The excess of Rs. 34,612 under 'Refunds' was due to heavy refunds of salt duty erroneously levied at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund instead of at the reduced rate of Rs. 2 per maund. Payments on account of arrears of Malikhana pensions and compensations to the Pudukkóttai State for the suppression of earth-salt manufacture in that State left undrawn in 1902–1903 account for the increase of Rs. 1,12,232 under 'Assignments and compensations.' Registration charges rose from Rs. 8,72,365 to Rs. 9,05,648 or by Rs. 33,283. The opening of additional sub-registry offices was the main cause of this increase. The absence on leave out of India of the Bishop of Madras and of a greater number of chaplains accounts for the decrease of Rs. 37,046 under 'Ecclesiastical.' The charges on account of political pensions declined by Rs. 78,650 chiefly in consequence of the death in August 1903 of Her Highness the Nawab Khair-un-nisá Bégam Sahiba, a Carnatic stipendiary, who was in receipt of an annual pension of Rs. 73,200. The decrease of Rs. 8,441 under 'Superannuation' was chiefly under 'Pensions of the Military Fund.' The large increase of Rs. 1,92,959 under 'Stationery and printing' was caused by the purchase from Indian Other Imperial Expenditure.

Mills of stationery formerly obtained through the Store Department of the India Office and simply means a transfer to the India accounts of a charge hitherto appearing in the Home accounts. Lower charges incurred in 1903–1904 on account of remittance of treasure explain the decrease of Rs. 11,939 under 'Miscellaneous.' The increase of Rs. 3,86,758 under 'Construction of protective irrigation works' was due to the large funds assigned for the investigation of such works. The excess expenditure of Rs. 1,70,639 under 'Irrigation major works' was chiefly due to the restoration of flood damages in connection with the Kistna delta works. The short outlay under 'Civil works in charge of Public Works officers' was chiefly under 'Postal works' and 'Repairs.' The expenditure under '48. State Railways' varies with the completion of the different lines newly undertaken. The excess expenditure of Rs. 2,46,726 under '49. Irrigation works' was due chiefly to the prosecution of more 'open capital' works in the 'Gódávari delta,' 'Kistna delta' and 'Srívaikuntam anicut systems' as well as to increased outlay on the Periyár project.

Imperial Loans.

279. The balances outstanding on the 1st April 1903 on account of loans to the Madras Municipality and the Madras Harbour Trust Board were Rs. 14,30,000 and Rs. 41,56,052 respectively. The instalment in repayment of principal due during the year by the Harbour Trust Board was paid in the previous year. During the year the Board paid Rs. 10,000 only towards the principal of the loan on account of the instalment due next year, 1904–1905. The balance on the 31st March 1904 was therefore reduced to Rs. 41,46,052. For the repayment of the loan taken by the Madras Municipality, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year was duly paid. On the 31st March 1904 the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 9,97,700.

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

280. The Provincial Fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 42,71,348 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 94,32,188. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 4,24,56,894 and Rs. 3,72,96,054 respectively and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 51,60,840 in favour of revenue against a deficit of Rs. 15,810 in the previous year. The improvement was due chiefly to the initial assignment of Rs. 50,00,000 from Imperial revenues to inaugurate the new Provincial Settlement, which came into force on 1st April 1904.

Land Revenue.

281. As the total land revenue fell by Rs. 5,32,233, the proportionate Provincial share also fell by Rs. 1,33,058, but the actual Provincial share rose by Rs. 50,71,890 mainly in consequence of the Imperial contribution already mentioned. A special additional grant for 1903–1904 of Rs. 3,30,000 was made on account of the Provincial share of the loss of Income-tax revenue caused by raising the taxable limit. On the other hand the special grants for works were less by Rs. 1,25,000 than in the previous year. The charges under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 55,85,013 against Rs. 53,59,831: the increase was due chiefly to larger operations in Revenue Survey and Settlement, to the formation of a staff for the maintenance of Land Records and to increased expenditure on account of the enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates.

Customs.

282. The receipts under 'Sea' and 'Land Customs' rose from Rs. 77,277 and Rs. 5,813 to Rs. 78,330 and Rs. 6,506 respectively. The charges on account of Land Customs are not distinguished in the accounts from those on account of Sea Customs, but the total charges under 'Customs' exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,196. The receipts under 'Salt' were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 5,062. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under 'Stamps,' 'Excise,' 'Assessed taxes,' 'Forest' and 'Registration' and in the charges under 'Salt' in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section.

Salt, Stamps, etc.

Other Provincial Receipts.

283. The Provincial revenues under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 42,56,378 against Rs. 40,17,545 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,38,833 comprised an increase of Rs. 3,37,987 under 11 heads and a decrease of Rs. 99,154 under 6 other heads. The increase was due to a large extent to the receipt of the purchase money for the plant, etc., of the aluminium department of the School of Arts, which was taken over by the Indian Aluminium

Company: the receipts under 'Scientific and other minor departments' mainly in consequence of this exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,46,781. Of the remainder of the increase Rs. 23,166 occurred under 'Interest': owing to the favourable character of the season and consequent agricultural prosperity the interest on loans taken by the ryots in previous years was more promptly paid to Government. There was also an increase of Rs. 69,581 under 'Courts of Law,' chiefly under 'Magisterial fines' and 'Translation and printing fees.' These receipts are of a fluctuating character. The return to the Madras Arsenal of arms and other stores by Superintendents of Police and increased receipts on account of Inspection of Boilers explain the increase of Rs. 55,786 under 'Police.' Under 'Education' an increase of Rs. 17,845 occurred chiefly in fees. Recoveries on account of pensionary contributions of officers of the Public Works Department lent to the Harbour Trust Board in connection with the Harbour Improvement Scheme account for the increase of Rs. 7,037 under 'Superannuation' receipts, and larger recoveries than usual for the cost of printing for the Court of Wards explain the increase of Rs. 11,935 under 'Stationery and printing.' The decrease of Rs. 99,154 occurred almost entirely under 'Jails' and 'Miscellaneous.' Under the former head the decrease was Rs. 63,009 and was due to a smaller number of prisoners being employed in jail manufactures in consequence of increased employment in the construction of buildings, to the release of a large number of skilled and experienced workmen on Coronation Day, and to a decline in the orders received from public consuming departments. The decrease under 'Miscellaneous' amounted to Rs. 34,980 and occurred under 'Pearl fishery receipts' and 'Unclaimed deposits,' both of which are fluctuating sources of receipt.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

284. The expenditure in the Provincial section under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 2,91,76,864 and exceeded the corresponding charges in the previous year by Rs. 3,57,762. The excess was the net result of increased expenditure under 12 heads and short expenditure under 9 other heads. The exceptional charges under 'General administration' incurred in 1902–1903 on account of the Delhi Durbar explain the decrease of Rs. 2,01,498 under that head. The payment of special fees to pleaders in important civil cases such as the Peranai Dam suit account for the increase of Rs. 1,01,349 under 'Courts of Law.' The decrease of Rs. 63,455 under 'Jails' was due to the reduction in the number of prisoners in consequence of the Coronation releases, the decrease in the price of food-grains and the restriction on manufacturing operations necessitated by the causes mentioned above. The increase of Rs. 1,17,726 under 'Police' was due mainly to additional expenditure on account of salaries and travelling allowances which was caused partly by the increase of the Police force in consequence of the spread of plague in the Presidency. The very large payments in 1902–1903 on account of grants to students' hostels, building grants and results grants explain the decrease of Rs. 1,42,826 under 'Education': no grants were made to students' hostels in 1903–1904. The exceptionally large supplies of medicines by the Military Department and the opening of the new medical schools at Royapuram and Vizagapatam account for the increase under 'Medical' (Rs. 14,319). Increased charges incurred in connection with the excavation of prehistoric remains, the opening of the bacteriological section of the new King Institute of Preventive Medicine and of the new Government Veterinary Institute, pumping experiments for irrigation purposes, the purchase of bark for the manufacture of quinine, the Government grants of Rs. 10,000 to the Industrial Exhibition and of Rs. 5,000 to the United Planters' Association of South India on account of the St. Louis Exhibition, and the preparation of *Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs* counterbalanced by the fall in the charges for the manufacture of aluminium ware account for the increase of Rs. 7,622 under 'Scientific and other minor departments.' The excess of Rs. 70,438 under 'Superannuation allowances' was due to the expansion of the Pension List. Increased expenditure on account of cost of materials and stock for the Secretariat Press, larger supplies of stationery and typewriting machines to certain public departments from the Central Store and enhanced expenditure for printing Settlement Registers at private presses caused the excess of Rs. 1,16,809 under 'Stationery and printing.' The increase of Rs. 1,51,585 under 'Miscellaneous' was due chiefly to the payment of contributions (Rs. 2,21,000) to municipalities diminished by the absence of any charge on account of Special Commissions

of Enquiry and by lower charges under 'Pearl and Chank Fisheries.' The charges incurred in 1902-1903 on account of the resurvey of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway extension explain the decrease of Rs. 4,995 under 'Miscellaneous railway expenditure.' The short expenditure of Rs. 62,773 under 'Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers' was due to a decrease of Rs. 66,860 in the suspense balance. The increase of Rs. 1,25,937 under 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers' represents the grants made to the Municipalities of Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam for water-supply projects, the grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute towards the erection of the Victoria Memorial Building, and the cost of land purchased and made over to the Madras Municipality for widening the North Beach road. The increase of Rs. 1,32,353 under 'Contributions from Provincial to Local' was caused by larger Provincial grants made to District Boards for education and public works and for strengthening the balances of the District Boards of the Nilgiris, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Provincial Loans.

285. The transactions under Provincial loans opened with a balance of Rs. 52,51,245 and closed with a balance of Rs. 51,54,514 and thus resulted in the repayment to Government of Rs. 96,731 during the year. The advances during 1903-1904 amounted to Rs. 4,39,166 only, or Rs. 1,29,000 less than in the previous year. This decrease was due to a fall of Rs. 1,81,000 under 'Advances to cultivators' and of Rs. 15,000 under 'Loans to landholders' set off against an increase of Rs. 67,000 under 'Loans to mufassal municipalities.' Owing to the favourable character of the season fewer applications for loans were received from ryots. The short expenditure under 'Loans to landholders' was due to the completion of the survey of the Banganapalle State by the Madras Survey Department, for which an advance was made in the previous year. The following amounts were advanced during the year to mufassal municipalities :—

	Rs.
Ootacamund—for plague expenditure	1,00,000
Cocanada—for water-supply	26,420
Vizagapatam—for water-supply	23,400
Mangalore—for plague expenditure	10,000
Tuticorin—for water-supply	7,500
Tellicherry—for the construction of a hospital	7,000
Negapatam—for the acquisition of insanitary buildings ...	5,000
Total ...	1,79,320

286. The repayments amounted to Rs. 5,35,898, or Rs. 46,424 more than in the previous year. The increase in the repayments occurred under 'Advances to cultivators' and 'Loans to municipalities': the former was due to the favourable character of the season, the latter to special repayments made by the Adóni Municipality and to arrear repayments by the Vellore Municipality.

Local Funds.

287. The following paragraphs on Local Funds deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the Administration (Imperial or Provincial): these funds are divided into (*a*) Incorporated Local Funds, (*b*) Excluded Local Funds. Incorporated Local Funds are those the receipts of, and disbursements from, which are incorporated in the Public Accounts. They comprise the following :—(1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Ryotwari Village Service Fund, (3) the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, and (4) the Irrigation Cess Fund. The Bhadrachalam Road Fund has been closed, and its balances have been merged partly in Local Funds under Act V of 1884 and partly in the Ryotwari Village Service Fund. The receipts and charges of the above funds as recorded in the Civil and Public Works books as well as their opening and closing balances for the past 2 years are dealt with below.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

288. The transactions under service heads of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 opened with a balance of Rs. 34,53,623 and closed with a balance of Rs. 35,82,745 and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,29,122 against a deficit of Rs. 1,61,933 in 1902-1903. The increase was due chiefly to larger collections of rates and cesses and to increased contributions from Provincial revenues. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,40,700 and exceeded that of 1902-1903 by Rs. 4,82,903, of which Rs. 2,13,311 was under 'Provincial rates' and Rs. 1,32,353 under 'Provincial contribution.' The increase under the former was

due chiefly to the favourable character of the season, and under the latter to special grants made by Government to strengthen the balances of the District Boards of the Nilgiris, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, to meet increased expenditure on feeder roads, and for the payment in full of the results grants to schools. The receipts under 'State Railways' rose from Rs. 3,31,866 in 1902–1903 to Rs. 4,10,935 in 1903–1904, the increase being due to the opening of the Pattukóttai-Arantángi section of the Tanjore District Board Railway for public traffic on the 31st December 1903. The increase of Rs. 82,860 under 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers' was mainly under 'Toll and ferry receipts.' An increase of Rs. 16,889 occurred under 'Land Revenue' owing to the receipts on account of rents, etc., of fisheries having been specially high during the year. Increased attendance in schools accounts for an improvement of Rs. 1,232, chiefly in the item 'Fees from schools', under 'Education.' Under 'Interest' there was an increase of Rs. 2,640 due to larger investments by District Boards out of the railway cess receipts. Against these must be set off a fall of Rs. 51,696 under 'Miscellaneous', which occurred chiefly under 'Choultry rents.' The charges amounted to Rs. 1,00,11,578 against Rs. 98,19,730 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,91,848 was mainly caused by excesses under 'Education' (Rs. 60,459), 'Medical' (Rs. 2,87,545), 'State Railways' (Rs. 31,078) and 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers' (Rs. 2,60,067), counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 4,25,338 under 'Construction of railways.' The increase under 'Education' was due to increased payments by results, for which funds were provided by an increased contribution from Provincial revenues. The spread of plague in the Presidency and increased expenditure on account of sanitation and conservancy account for the somewhat large increase under 'Medical.' There was increased expenditure under 'State Railways' in consequence of the opening of the Pattukóttai-Arantángi section already referred to. The item Rs. 9,095 under 'Miscellaneous railway expenditure' consisted almost wholly of the survey charges incurred in connection with the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur line. The increase under 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers' was due chiefly to enhanced expenditure on communications and railway feeder roads incurred out of the Provincial contributions referred to above. The completion of the Arantángi section resulted in reduced expenditure under 'Construction of railways.' There was also a decrease of Rs. 26,046 under 'Miscellaneous', as special expenditure had been incurred in the previous year for the celebration of His Majesty's Coronation. The funded capital of the District Boards on 31st March 1904 was Rs. 10,71,778.

Ryotwari Village Service Fund.

289. The receipts of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund are made up of (1) village cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893, (2) contributions from general revenues equal to the total amount of cess collected under the above Act, and (3) miscellaneous items. During the last 9 months of the year the cess was levied at 8 pies in the rupee, whereas throughout the previous year it was levied at 9 pies in the rupee. This mainly accounts for the fall in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 52,30,531 against Rs. 56,35,375 in 1902–1903. The slight increase of Rs. 37,716 in the total charges was chiefly under 'Land Revenue' and was due to large arrear payments on account of village officers' salaries in Trichinopoly and the revision of the village establishments of certain taluks in Malabar. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning and the close of 1903–1904 was Rs. 10,25,878 and Rs. 11,20,803 respectively, and there was thus a surplus of Rs. 94,925 on the transactions of the year.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

290. The Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund has been established in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1894. As the arrangements for the levy of quit-rent on service inams and for the imposition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Cess had not been completed, the receipts booked consisted as in the previous year of only a few stray items, such as assessment on resumed inams and penalties imposed under the Act. In the Ganjám district, however, a cess was levied in anticipation of the enfranchisement of service inams. In the North Arcot district the receipts and charges consisted solely of the revenue from kattubadi inams and the pay of the talayaris respectively. The transactions of the fund during the year were therefore inconsiderable, the receipts amounting to Rs. 67,079 and the charges to Rs. 37,564. The balance to the credit of the fund rose from Rs. 76,224 to Rs. 1,05,739.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

291. The Irrigation Cess Fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. In Tanjore the cess is of the nature of a voluntary contribution made by the ryots for the regulation of water in certain channels and tanks. The very small increase of Rs. 156 in the receipts was due mostly to the levy of the cess at 6 pies per acre in the Chingleput district, in which no cess was levied at all in 1902–1903. The decrease of Rs. 10,696 in the total expenditure was due mainly to the fact that in Trichinopoly the refunds of irrigation cess in the previous year amounted to the large sum of Rs. 9,401 against only Rs. 771 in 1903–1904. There were also decreases in Coimbatore in consequence of smaller expenditure by the Public Works Department and in Salem in consequence of the abolition of a temporary establishment costing Rs. 432. The balance to the credit of the fund fell from Rs. 38,142 to Rs. 30,520, and there was thus a deficit of Rs. 7,622 on the transactions of the year.

Excluded Local Funds.

292. Excluded Local Funds comprise (i) Port and Marine Funds, (ii) Cantonment Funds, (iii) the University Fee Fund, (iv) the Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, and (v) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Row's College Fund. The receipts and charges of the past 2 years with opening and closing balances under each of the above five heads are dealt with below. The Port and Marine Funds, which form the largest portion of the Excluded Local Funds in this Presidency, consist of (*a*) Port Funds (under Act X of 1889), (*b*) Landing and Shipping Dues Funds, (under Act III of 1885), (*c*) Pilotage Funds and (*d*) Pier Dues Funds (under Act V of 1863 and VII of 1871). The Port Funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras, (ii) Eastern Group and (iii) Western Group: the combined receipts and charges of the three groups amounted to Rs. 5,36,670 and Rs. 3,61,657 respectively and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,75,013, which raised the balance to the credit of the funds from Rs. 2,56,482 to Rs. 4,31,495. A contribution of Rs. 20,000 was made to the Madras Harbour Trust Board from the Madras Port Fund, while the Eastern Group Fund received a contribution of Rs. 28,179 from the Tuticorin pier dues. There was a decrease in expenditure under the Eastern Group due to short outlay on Public Works. The surpluses of the several Pilotage Funds were adjusted against the Group Port Funds concerned with the exception of the surplus of the Pámban Pilotage Fund amounting to Rs. 19,992, which is retained under orders of Government for certain works. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Dues Fund amounted to Rs. 96,582 and Rs. 58,430 respectively, and the balance to the credit of the fund rose from Rs. 1,19,187 to Rs. 1,57,339. The net pier dues were as usual adjusted against the Group Port Funds concerned with the exception of the surplus of the Gódávari wharf amounting to Rs. 15,254, which was transferred to the Cocanada Landing and Shipping Dues Fund. The receipts and charges of Cantonment Funds amounted to Rs. 54,984 and Rs. 52,684 respectively, and the balance to the credit of these funds rose from Rs. 4,609 to Rs. 6,909. The receipts and charges of the University Fee Fund came to Rs. 2,46,432 and Rs. 2,52,379 respectively, and the opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 1,06,970 and Rs. 1,01,023 respectively: besides this closing balance a sum of Rs. 4,35,400 is held in Government promissory notes, of which Rs. 40,000 were purchased in 1903–1904 and the cost included in the expenditure of the year. The receipts and charges of the Kumbakónam Hostel Fund amounted to Rs. 143 and Rs. 22 respectively and raised the balance from Rs. 75 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 196 at its close. The interest due to this fund is at present invested and thus increases the endowment of the fund, which at the close of 1903–1904 amounted to Rs. 35,000 in Government securities. Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Row's College Fund was opened during the year: the receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 52,170 and Rs. 29,527 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,643.

Road and Education Cesses.

293. The Acts relating to Road Cesses and Education Cesses having been repealed, the cesses are not collected in this Presidency.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Mufassal Municipalities. Receipts.

294. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 5,38,778, the total receipts of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 37,78,848 against Rs. 37,76,753 in the previous year. There were increases under the taxes on buildings and lands, grants and contributions, sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans, but they were counterbalanced by a decrease under advances. The revenue from the taxes on buildings and lands rose from Rs. 9,04,461 to Rs. 9,44,393. The rates of both taxes were enhanced in Erode and Anakápalle, and in Parlákimedi the tax on land was raised: in Ootacamund the tax on shola land was reduced considerably. The average incidence of the tax on buildings rose from Rs. 2-11-3 to Rs. 2-12-1, and that of the tax on land from Rs. 1-3-3 an acre to Rs. 1-4-2. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population, including tolls, increased from As. 15-11 to Rs. 1-0-7, and, excluding tolls, from As. 12-7 to As. 13-1. The total amount of grants from Provincial Funds was Rs. 4,51,888 against Rs. 1,03,932 in 1902-1903: Rs. 1,15,175 were granted for the water-supply schemes of Guntúr and Vizagapatam, Rs. 1,73,500 to improve the financial position of 9 municipalities, which had become impoverished mainly through heavy expenditure on plague measures, Rs. 40,000 for sanitary improvements at Ootacamund, and Rs. 15,145 for special works in Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The contributions from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,27,723 against Rs. 1,03,354, and those from other sources to Rs. 66,369 against Rs. 40,034. The sale-proceeds of Government securities increased from Rs. 6,359 to Rs. 42,000. The loans received by municipalities increased from Rs. 1,12,500 to Rs. 1,79,320: details of the amounts taken will be found above in paragraph 285 dealing with Provincial Loans. The receipts under advances fell from Rs. 7,18,402 to Rs. 49,758, as large amounts which had been advanced to the Public Works Department for the execution of water-supply works in previous years were adjusted in 1902-1903. The total expenditure of mufassal municipalities was Rs. 36,13,297, or Rs. 2,53,515 less than in the previous year. There were decreases under public works and investments, which were partly counterbalanced by increases under sanitation and advances. The outlay on public works fell from Rs. 14,54,396 to Rs. 10,05,761, and the amount invested from Rs. 87,702 to Rs. 30,309. The expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 7,97,302 to Rs. 9,49,534. Advances increased from Rs. 52,318 to Rs. 89,333, two municipal councils advancing money to the Public Works Department for the execution of works. The closing balance rose from Rs. 5,38,778 to Rs. 7,04,329, or 25·8 per cent. of the current receipts. In 10 towns the balance was less than the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent. of the current receipts, while in Kurnool there was a deficit of Rs. 251 in consequence of heavy expenditure on water-works in previous years. The total indebtedness of mufassal municipalities at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,57,811 against Rs. 18,60,439 at the end of 1902-1903. Sinking funds had been established in Ootacamund, Cuddapah, Madura, Trichinopoly and Kumbakónam amounting in all to Rs. 1,04,360.

Expenditure.

Indebtedness.

City of Madras.

295. The receipts of the Madras Municipality, excluding the opening balance, increased from Rs. 18,66,817 to Rs. 21,27,837, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 16,45,062 to Rs. 16,37,606. There were increases in the revenue from rates and taxes and from municipal property and powers other than taxation. A loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was also raised for drainage works against Rs. 2,91,000 in the previous year. The closing balance rose from Rs. 4,60,651 to Rs. 9,50,852, as the loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was not used up to the end of the year. Further details will be found in the article on Municipal Administration, Madras City, in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

296. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1903.)

[*The fortieth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIII. Vital Statistics; XX. Wild Animals and Snakes.*]

Registration. 297. The registration of vital statistics was compulsory in all municipalities and in 579 other towns and villages; in the rest of the Presidency except the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and the Amindivi and Laccadive islands the duty of recording births and deaths was imposed on the village officers. Excluding Europeans and Eurasians, the population for which returns were received was 37,315,611 out of 38,212,712, the total population of the Presidency according to the census of 1901. **Births.** The number of births registered was 1,165,080 against 1,023,146 in the previous year. The number was higher than the average of the 10 preceding years and represented a birth-rate of 31·2 per mille or an advance of 3 per mille on the rate for 1902. In municipalities the birth-rate improved from 32·7 per mille to 34·6 per mille: with the exception of Cocanada, Coimbatore, Kodaikánal, Masulipatam, Ootacamund, Periyakulam, Srívilliputtúr, Tinnevelly, Tirupati, Tiruppattúr, Tuticorin, Vániyambádi and Vellore, an increased birth-rate was shown in all municipal towns. The increase exhibited in both municipal towns and rural areas must be attributed to improved registration and to the prosperous seasons of 1902 and 1903. The lower rate shown in some places was due probably to careless registration and in a few cases to the exodus of people from plague-stricken localities. **Deaths.** The number of deaths registered rose from 732,437 to 826,663. The rate of mortality was 22·2 per mille against 20·2 per mille in the previous year: no notable increase occurred except in the districts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem and South Canara. The death-rate for municipalities was 32·7 per mille against 32·5 in 1902. The increase both in the districts and in municipalities was due partly to the higher birth-rate and its frequent sequel of increased infant mortality and partly to plague and cholera. The death-rate exceeded 40 per mille in 3 municipalities only, Coonoor (44·7), Tiruppattúr (56·3) and Vániyambádi (162·4). The very high-rate in Vániyambádi was due partly to plague, as the inhabitants obstinately refused to take the precaution of evacuation, and partly to the floods which swamped a portion of the town in November. The death-rate in Madras fell from 42·4 per mille to 37·9. The infant death-rate in municipal towns was 234 per mille against 233·3 in 1902: the rate in the districts was 177·6 per mille against 168 in the previous year, the increase being largely due to infant mortality in plague-infected areas.

Effect of Prices. 298. The increase in the birth-rate recorded above was probably in part the effect of the cheaper prices which have prevailed in the last 2 years. Except in Tinnevelly, where the north-east monsoon was more than 20 per cent. below the average, the rainfall was above normal in all the districts. There was a consequent fall in the average prices of the staple food-grains: the price of cholam fell from 20·9 seers for the rupee to 27·7 seers, cumbu from 19·2 to 26·7 and

ragi from 20·8 to 27·5, the average prices for the last 10 years being 19·9, 19·5 and 21·1 seers respectively. The actual effect of the fall in 1903 cannot be seen yet; but apart from this the registration of births is still so imperfect that it is unsafe to trace any definite relation between prices and the birth-rate from year to year.

299. The deaths from cholera fell from 29,769 to 27,393. The number represents a ratio of 0·7 per mille of the population against 0·8 per mille in 1902. The districts most severely affected were Malabar, Madura and Salem where the deaths from cholera were respectively 6,157, 4,422 and 4,048. In 6 municipal towns, which had a protected water-supply, the rate of mortality from this cause during the last 5 years was lower by 66 per cent. than during the 5 years preceding the introduction of the water-supply. The mortality from small-pox during 1903 fell from 0·7 to 0·4 per mille of the population. It was heavy in North Arcot, Bellary, South Arcot and Cuddapah. In municipalities the mortality was only 0·1 per mille against 0·8 per mille in the previous year; but the rates were much above the average in Cannanore, Gudiyáttam and Palamcottah. The number of deaths from plague increased from 10,795 to 13,291, representing a mortality of 0·5 per mille in the districts affected: the rate in Bellary was 6·2 per mille. The districts indigenously infected were Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, North Arcot, Salem and South Canara. Plague had therefore seized the central districts of the Presidency. In South Canara the epidemic did not assume large proportions, and no spread along the West Coast occurred. The policy pursued by Government to combat the disease varied little from that adopted on its first appearance in the Presidency. Fever continued to be the chief classified cause of death, the rate of mortality for districts being 8·4 per mille against 7·7 in the previous year and for municipalities 6·3 per mille against 6·7. The extent to which malarial fever prevailed in Madras was the subject of special investigation, from which important results were expected. The Sanitary Inspectors who were deputed from various municipalities to receive practical instruction from the Sanitary Commissioner on the relation of mosquitoes to malaria continued the work of investigation, with few exceptions, in their respective municipalities. Under the orders of Government funds were allotted by certain local bodies for experiments in modern methods of exterminating malaria in 6 selected areas. In rural areas the average death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was 1·1 per mille and in municipalities 4·6, the rates for 1902 being respectively 1·0 and 4·5.

Chief Diseases.
Cholera.
Small-pox.
Plague.
Fevers.
Dysentery and diarrhœa.

300. The number of deaths from injuries increased from 13,032 to 14,195, of which 1,757 were suicides. The number of persons killed by wild beasts and snakes was 2,810 against 2,346 in the previous year.

Deaths from Injuries.

301. Europeans and Eurasians have been excluded from the statistics given above. There were 103 Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) during the year 1903–1904, or 8 less than in the previous year. The number of births registered fell from 257 to 218, and the number of deaths from 99 to 98. But the total number of baptisms for which returns were received was 1,747 against 1,454 in the previous year, and the total number of burials 1,113 against 1,020. Of the deaths reported 368 were those of children below 5 years of age, and 193 of persons above 60. The chief causes of death were fevers (230), diarrhœa and dysentery (120), lung diseases (97), diseases of the heart (52), and convulsions (59).

Europeans and Eurasians. (1903–1904.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1903.)

[*G.O., No. 553, Public, dated the 28th June 1903, Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXXV. Emigration.*]

302. Under regulated emigration there were 7 shipments of emigrants to Natal, 2 to Mauritius and 1 to Fiji. There was no emigration to the French Colonies. The number of emigrants admitted to the Natal Emigration Depot during the year was 4,213, and 35 remained on the 31st December 1902: of these 308 were rejected by the Medical Officer and 646 by the Agents, 4 died and 400 renounced their engagements. The number finally approved was 2,889, of whom

Regulated Emigration.
Natal.

2,544 were shipped during the year against 4,094 in 1902. The largest number of emigrants continued to be drawn from North Arcot (582) and Madras (476). The number of emigrants admitted to the Mauritius Depot was 749, of whom 163 were rejected by the Agent and 76 renounced their engagements. The number finally shipped was 510 against 1,785 in the previous year: more than half were from Madras. The large decrease in the number of emigrants for Natal and Mauritius noticed in the previous year continued during 1903. As in 1902 this was due to the favourable character of the season. The due proportion of women was maintained among the emigrants both to Natal and Mauritius. Twenty-eight emigrants were registered for Fiji in 1902, but none of them embarked in that year, as recruiting commenced only in November. Including this number, 760 emigrants were admitted to the depot: of these 432 males and 164 females were finally shipped. The largest number of emigrants for Fiji came from Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Anantapur. Under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act (VI of 1900) 875 emigrants proceeded to Assam from the Ganjám district, and 9 from the Vizagapatam district. During the year 1,329 emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to Rs. 3,58,972, and 201 emigrants returned from Mauritius, but their savings amounted to only Rs. 4,231, as many of them were paupers. All the depots were kept clean and in good order, and the health of the emigrants was good.

Mauritius.

Fiji.

Assam.

Returned emigrants.

Non-regulated Emigration.

303. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements increased from 19,622 to 22,960, most of whom started from ports in the Tanjore district. The increase was due to active recruiting of coolies by the Agents for the Government of the Straits Settlements. There was a large increase in the number of passengers to Burma and Ceylon, but it was impossible to distinguish emigrants from ordinary passengers.

Immigration.

304. The number of passengers, excluding indentured emigrants, who arrived at the several ports of the Presidency during 1903, was 250,287 against 229,169 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly in the ports of the Ganjám and Tanjore districts and was due probably to the favourable character of the season, to the regularity of the steamer service between the Ganjám ports and Rangoon and to the return to their homes of many persons who had left the country in previous years. The largest number of immigrants came from Ceylon (126,700) and Burma (81,265): 20,197 passengers arrived from the Straits Settlements.

Financial.

305. The receipts on account of emigration, excluding emigration to Assam, fell from Rs. 15,855 to Rs. 10,410. The decrease was due to the decline in the number of emigrants to Natal and Mauritius. The expenditure fell from Rs. 15,097 to Rs. 14,875; but these figures exclude a moiety of the salaries of the British Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal and his establishments, which has been debited to the head 'Political.'

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1903.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIV. Hospitals.*]

Medical Institutions.

306. On the 31st December 1903 the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency was 607: of these 68 were State hospitals and dispensaries, including all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds under Government management, 436 municipal and Local Fund institutions, and 103 private institutions, of which 24 were receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. The number given in the report for last year (485) did not include 46 institutions provided for the police and 74 maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. Beds were provided for 3,314 males and 2,213 females: excluding police, private and railway hospitals, the accommodation provided was for 2,624 men and 2,033 women, or 4,657 beds in all against 4,644 in 1902.

Relief.

307. The police hospitals treated 7,148 male in-patients and 10,625 out-patients of both sexes, or 281 more than in the previous year. The private unaided institutions gave relief to 204,515 males and 144,755 females, the large increase over the figures for 1902 being due mainly to returns having been received from certain

institutions for the first time. The total number of patients treated in the civil hospitals and dispensaries fell from 4,990,645 to 4,973,642: of these 2,557,261 were men, 1,089,282 women and 1,327,099 children, showing an increase of 78,932 men and 12,220 women over the figures for last year and a decrease of 108,155 in the number of children, which was due chiefly to the comparative absence of the usual 'sore-eye' epidemic during the hot season. The number of in-patients treated fell from 61,592 to 60,382. The percentage of out-patients who were represented by proxy showed but little change, being 6·65 against 6·66. The average daily number of in-patients was 2,766·02 against 2,814·51 in 1902, the average number of out-patients being 29,829·99 against 29,912·55. The percentage of in-patients cured was 58·03 against 59·34 in 1902, the percentage relieved and discharged otherwise being 32·30 against 29·97. Excluding persons admitted in a moribund condition, the death rate was only 5·6 per cent. Among the general diseases treated, which formed 29·10 per cent. of the whole number, the most important were malarial fevers (8·75 per cent.), worms (6·07 per cent.) and rheumatic affections (4·28 per cent.); local diseases included diseases of the eye (6·97 per cent.), diseases of the ear (6·49 per cent.), diseases of the digestive system (15·08 per cent.), and ulcers and other skin diseases (23·03 per cent.). Operations were performed in the police and private institutions on 7,111 persons, but their nature and results were not tabulated. In other hospitals and dispensaries the number of patients operated upon, including those who remained under treatment on the 31st December 1902, was 157,614 against 163,185 in the previous year: of these 149,858 were cured, 5,597 were relieved, 879 were discharged otherwise, 402 died and 878 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The percentage of cases cured or relieved was 98·63, and the percentage of deaths 0·25 against 0·22 in the previous year.

308. The gross income of the institutions amounted to Rs. 16,38,584, of which 31·19 per cent. was contributed by Government, 41·45 per cent. from Local Funds and 17·71 per cent. from Municipal Funds, including Rs. 20,000 contributed by the Madras Municipal Commission for the upkeep of 5 Government hospitals in Madras. The amount of subscriptions rose from Rs. 44,123 to Rs. 47,201, but the diet-money received from paying patients fell from Rs. 31,065 to Rs. 28,258. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,32,533: of this Rs. 8,13,251 were spent on establishments, Rs. 2,21,493 on European medicines, Rs. 1,67,499 on diet, and Rs. 1,84,917 on buildings or repairs. More than 80 per cent. of the expenditure on buildings was devoted to improvements to the General Hospital and the Government Maternity Hospital, including the installation of electric plant at the former institution. The average cost of a patient fell from As. 4–7 to As. 4–2, and the average expenditure on the diet of in-patients from Rs. 2–13–8 to Rs. 2–12–5. **Financial.**

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1903.)

[*G.O., No. 480, Public, dated the 31st May 1904, Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XV. Lunatics.*]

309. In the 3 lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut there was accommodation for 932 patients, including 136 Europeans in the first institution. The number of inmates in all the asylums on the 1st January 1903 was 574. Including readmissions, 170 persons were admitted during the year. Of these Madras City contributed 52 and Malabar 39, the remainder coming in varying small numbers from different parts of India. The discharges numbered 116, and the deaths 41, leaving 587 inmates (440 males and 147 females) at the end of the year. Of this number 153 were criminal lunatics (135 males and 18 females). The daily average number confined rose from 579·95 to 593·98. Of the persons admitted whose previous occupations were known 22 were agricultural labourers, 27 were coolies and 14 domestic servants. Mania continued to be the commonest form of insanity. Out of a total of 406 cases in which the cause of insanity was known 108 were due to moral causes. The average daily number of sick was 46·93 against 47·91 in 1902. The total number of deaths was 41 against 45 in the previous year, the chief causes of death being tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia,

acute mania, epilepsy and dysentery. The employment of the inmates included gardening, weaving and sewing. The establishment charges fell from Rs. 40,991 to Rs. 40,311, and the dieting charges from Rs. 35,092 to Rs. 32,233. The income from paying patients was Rs. 13,458 against Rs. 13,819. The total cost per head calculated on the daily average strength was Rs. 151-1-0 against Rs. 152-9-2 during the previous year.

SANITATION. (1903.)

[*The eighth annual report of the Sanitary Board and the fourteenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, 1903.*]

Water-supply.

310. The supply of water was satisfactory in Madura, Tanjore, Kurnool, Dindigul, Conjeeveram, Ootacamund, Adóni and Cuddapah. At Trichinopoly in consequence of damage by high floods unfiltered water only was supplied from August onwards. During the year the Vizagapatam and Cocanada water works were completed by the Public Works Department and were opened for use. The works for the water-supply of Coonoor and Guntúr and the extension of the existing arrangements for the water-supply of Dindigul were in progress. At Trichinopoly the protection of the head works was carried out. Plans and estimates for the water-supply of Kodaikánal, Tiruvannámalai and Vellore were completed. The scheme for supplying water to Saidapet was in abeyance, as the District Board could not meet the cost of certain initial experiments suggested by Government. Schemes for supplying water to Coimbatore, Gudiyáttam, Nellore, Ellore, and Masulipatam and for improving the water-supply of Cuddapah were under investigation.

Drainage.

311. The scheme for the drainage of a portion of Madura town was completed and was under consideration by Government. Investigations were in progress for the drainage of Ootacamund, Anantapur, Mangalore, Srírangam and Salem.

Miscellaneous.

312. Plans and estimates for improving the sanitation of Chepauk were completed. Experimental filters were constructed for the disposal of the sewage from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy. Plans and estimates relating to 101 minor sanitary works, of which 3 were minor drainage works, 31 minor water-works, 29 hospitals, 20 markets, 10 slaughter-houses, 4 latrines, 1 incinerator and 3 improvements to roads and buildings were checked and scrutinized by the Sanitary Engineer, who also prepared a type design for wooden staging for drawing water from tanks. The Sanitary Board scrutinized the plans and estimates for 149 sanitary works of the total estimated value of Rs. 17,66,394. During the year new rules were introduced, by which local bodies were permitted to execute on their own authority sanitary works not exceeding Rs. 500 in cost, those costing from Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 being checked by the Sanitary Engineer, and only those costing more than Rs. 1,000 coming before the Sanitary Board.

VACCINATION. (1903-1904.)

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903-1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVI. Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

313. The vaccination staff consisted of 64 Deputy Inspectors and 868 Vaccinators against 62 and 849 respectively in the previous year. Towards the end of the year a new range was constituted in the Gódávari district, and a Deputy Inspector appointed. Excluding the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of operations fell from 1,325,303 to 1,303,793 including 1,235,655 primary vaccinations and 68,138 re-vaccinations. The decrease occurred chiefly in the work of Local Fund Vaccinators in the districts of Ganjám, Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Canara, and was due to the absence of Vaccinators without substitutes, to deficient and irregular supplies of lymph and to the decrease of small-pox. While vaccination in municipalities as a whole was stationary,

there was a serious decline in Madras and Dindigul, the fall in the latter town being more than 52 per cent. There was again a large decrease in the number of re-vaccinations, from 81,447 to 69,330. The number of successful operations, including the work of Cantonment Vaccinators, was 1,152,245, or 90·8 per cent. The number of children less than one year old who were vaccinated successfully increased by 41,505, the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and Coimbatore having contributed an increase of more than 5,000 cases each. In Malabar and South Canara the vaccination of infants received very little attention. In Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Kumbakónam, Masulipatam, Nellore, Palni and Tanjore less than one-half of the number of the children shown in the birth registers were protected from small-pox. The percentage of success with the calf-to-arm method of vaccination remained the same as in the previous year (98·5). Animal lymph preserved in tubes and plates was successful in 96·9 per cent. of the cases in which it was used. The percentage of success with glycerinated lymph was 95·8 in municipalities and 86·9 in Local Fund areas; with lanoline lymph it was respectively 95·5 and 87 per cent. About 60 per cent. of the operations were verified by the Deputy Inspectors, but 11 of those officers failed to verify 50 per cent. of the operations in their ranges. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers verified 2·5 per cent. of the cases during their tours of inspection. Outside municipalities vaccination was at the beginning of the year compulsory in 865 unions and villages in the Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Gódávari, Kistna, Madura, Nellore, Salem, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly districts. During the year it was made compulsory in 14 unions in North Arcot, 12 in Cuddapah, 4 in Coimbatore and 1 in Nellore and in 4 amshoms in Malabar.

Supply of lymph.

314. The vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine commenced to work about the end of the year, and 2 districts were supplied with lymph. Arrangements were made for the supply of lymph to several districts.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

315. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1903–1904.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1903–1904.*]

General Statistics.

Institutions and Scholars.

316. The total number of public educational institutions, *i.e.*, institutions whether managed by Government, by public bodies or by private individuals, which conformed to departmental standards, at the close of the year was 21,008, and the number of pupils on their rolls 796,891. The number of private institutions was 5,763, and the number of their pupils 126,869. Public institutions increased in number by 671 or 3·3 per cent., and in strength by 42,378 pupils or 5·6 per cent., the new schools opened during the year being chiefly of the primary grade. Private institutions fell in number by 3·9 per cent. and in strength by 3·1 per cent. There was a fall in the number of both schools and scholars in the Ceded, Inland and West Coast district groups. The other groups gained in both respects. The greatest advance in schools was made by Ganjám and in pupils by Tinnevelly, while Bellary lost most both in schools and scholars on account doubtless of the prevalence of plague.

Standards and Stages of Instruction.

317. There were 40 arts and 6 professional colleges as in the previous year, but the former declined in strength, losing 98 students, while the latter gained 7. Taking public and private institutions together, there was an increase in schools of all grades except upper secondary schools for girls and training schools for masters, both of which remained the same in number as in the previous year. In strength also there was a general advance. Upper secondary, lower secondary and primary schools gained respectively 1,351, 2,516 and 31,724 pupils against 1,364, 3,754 and 16,397 in the previous year. It will be seen that the gain in pupils was chiefly in the primary stage, in which the advance was nearly doubled. In the case of girls' schools 34, 126 and 2,617 pupils were added in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages against 54, 82 and 1,330 in the preceding year, the advance here also being chiefly in the primary stage. Taking public institutions alone, there was a decrease of 98 students in the collegiate stage, but all the other stages advanced in pupils, the increases in the upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary grades being 1,359, 1,813, 2,487 and 36,714, against 1,431, 3,266, 2,315 and 6,108: the total strength on the 31st March was 790,715, showing an increase of 5·6 per cent. on the number for the previous year, when the increase recorded was only 1·9 per cent. There was again a large increase in the number of primary pupils reading printed books accompanied by a decline in the number not reading such books. Of the total number of scholars at the close of the year 0·5 per cent. were in the collegiate stage, 2·8 in the upper secondary, 5·7 in the lower secondary, 7·3 in the upper primary, and 83·7 in the lower primary. The percentages of scholars in the lower primary stage and in higher stages were thus relatively the same as in the previous year, viz., 84 and 16.

Managing Agencies.

318. Of the whole number of institutions 3,061 with 172,401 pupils were under public management, and 23,710 with 751,359 pupils under private management, and in the great majority of the latter the teacher was the proprietor and manager. There were 22 more Government schools and 26 less Board schools than in the previous year, but in both classes of schools there was an increase in strength.

Education and Population.

319. Altogether 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 of the female population of school-age were under instruction against 26·6 and 4·6 in 1902–1903, while the percentage of total scholars to total school-age population increased from 15·4 to 16·1. In municipal towns the percentage of boys at school rose from 92 to 94·2, and the percentage of girls from 23·4 to 24·5. The general increase in the number of pupils was shared by all the main classes of the community. The advance in numbers made by non-Brahman caste Hindus was considerable, but that shown by Brahmans, Native Christians and Panchamas was also satisfactory. The largest number of scholars belonged as usual to the landholding class, the percentage being 41·9, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans contributed respectively 23·4, 12·8, 11·9 and 7·5 per cent., the remaining 2·5 per cent. being mendicants or "others." Over 92 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages of instruction belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

Languages studied.

320. The number of boys and girls reading English in public institutions was as in the previous year 20 and 10 per cent. respectively of the total number on the rolls. In private institutions the number of boys reading English fell from 317 to 242, while there were no girls studying that language. There was a fall in the number of pupils studying classical and foreign languages in public institutions, but the number of boys studying such languages in private institutions showed an increase. The classical languages most largely read were Arabic and Sanskrit. There was a considerable increase in the number of girls reading French, while the number studying Persian fell from 112 to 13. There was again a decrease in the number of pupils reading Canarese in public institutions, but in the case of the other vernaculars there was a general increase: in private institutions the number of boys reading the more important vernaculars declined in every case, while the number of girls advanced except as regards Malayalam, Canarese and Hindustani.

Financial.

321. The total expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 89,11,296 against Rs. 87,74,041 in the previous year. The direct expenditure on education was Rs. 66,16,689, an increase of about Rs. 2·52 lakhs: the indirect expenditure was Rs. 22,94,607, a decrease of Rs. 1·14 lakhs mainly due to a reduction in building and special grants. Over 57 per cent. of the total expenditure related, as in the previous year, to primary and secondary education. The net Provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,42,238, of which Rs. 1,71,812 represented the net cost of the Medical College and Schools including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 3,00,306 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The expenditure from Local Funds on education rose from Rs. 8,94,433 to Rs. 9,45,280, which included Rs. 2,18,378 paid as subsidy from Provincial Funds against Rs. 1,75,798 in the previous year. The expenditure on education from Municipal Funds increased from Rs. 2,64,454 to Rs. 2,69,829, but, as this amount included a subsidy of Rs. 32,926 from Provincial Funds against Rs. 25,230 in 1902–1903, the actual expenditure from Municipal Funds decreased by Rs. 2,321. The total expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys fell from Rs. 2,41,533 to Rs. 2,36,361, but that on primary education rose from Rs. 12,39,376 to Rs. 12,71,758. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys rose from 83·7 per cent. to 84·3 per cent. The average cost of education per head of population rose from As. 3–8 to As. 3–9, but the cost to public funds remained the same as in the previous year, viz., As. 1–7. The percentage of expenditure met from public funds fell from 42·85 to 41·79.

School fees.

322. The average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions rose from 847,525 to 875,111, and consequently the fee income increased from Rs. 23,79,625 to Rs. 24,74,433. The fees in Government, Board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 99,912, Rs. 4,01,296 and Rs. 12,68,018 respectively: there was an improvement in the fee income of all classes of institutions except Board primary schools and aided upper secondary schools. The proportion of the fee income to the total expenditure on education remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 36 per cent. In Government, Board and aided institutions 21, 38 and 35 per cent. of the charges respectively were met from fees against 18, 38 and 36 per cent. in the previous year.

Scholarships.

323. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds rose from Rs. 67,631 to Rs. 68,757, and that from private funds from Rs. 25,662 to Rs. 25,731, the increase in the former case being confined to secondary schools and in the latter to arts colleges.

Grants-in-aid.

324. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid rose from Rs. 15,11,595 to Rs. 15,13,105. Of Rs. 12,03,488 expended from Provincial Funds Rs. 7,69,316 were paid to schools under private management, Rs. 3,69,104 to Local Boards, and Rs. 65,068 to municipalities. Including the subsidy of Rs. 2,18,378 for payment of results and fixed grants at the sanctioned rate as well as results stipends, Local Boards paid during the year a sum of Rs. 4,13,261 as grants-in-aid against Rs. 3,74,189 in the previous year; but it will be seen that the amount disbursed by Local Boards exceeded the total amount received by them from Provincial Funds in grants and subsidy by Rs. 44,057 only. The amount of grants-in-aid paid from Municipal Funds increased from Rs. 1,43,943 to Rs. 1,47,660 with the aid of a Provincial subsidy of Rs 32,926.

Fixed Grant system.

325. The year 1903–1904 was the second of the second period of 3 years for which lower secondary and primary schools in the permanent section were admitted to aid on the fixed grant system. The number of schools aided on this system during the year was 1,614 for boys and 300 for girls against 1,678 and 299 in the previous year. The amount of fixed grants paid during the year from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds was Rs. 2,31,991, Rs. 52,097 and Rs. 62,331, respectively.

Results Grant system.

326. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system was 13,434 for boys and 412 for girls against 12,584 and 428 in the previous year. Of the schools admitted to aid 11,264 boys' schools and 369 girls' schools were examined against 11,120 and 391 in 1902–1903. The total earnings of boys' schools amounted to Rs. 7,09,731 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 44,311 against Rs. 6,36,684 and Rs. 42,016 in the previous year. Full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid, the total grants paid to boys' schools being Rs. 6,10,314 and to girls' schools Rs. 42,182.

Controlling Agency.

Inspectors.

Inspectresses.

Assistant Inspectors.

Assistant Inspectresses.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

327. The Inspectors of the 4 circles examined 453 institutions, including 30 arts colleges, 121 upper secondary schools, 57 lower secondary schools, 209 primary schools and 36 special schools: there was an increase in the number of inspections under each head, the most marked improvement being the examination of 91 more primary schools than in the previous year. The Inspector of European and Training Schools examined 28 institutions of the various grades, including 15 special schools. The number of special schools examined by the Inspector of Technical Schools was 16. The 3 Inspectresses examined 299 institutions, including 4 arts colleges, 23 upper secondary schools, 126 lower secondary schools, 119 primary schools and 27 special schools. Towards the close of the year the transfer of the Cuddapah district from the Central to the Northern Circle and of the Tanjore district from the Southern to the Central Circle was sanctioned by Government. The average number of schools and pupils examined for grant by the 9 Assistant Inspectors rose from 168 and 9,017 to 179 and 10,142 respectively, while the corresponding figures relating to the examination of schools for improvement were 67 and 3,484 against 66 and 3,248 in the previous year. The 3 Assistant Inspectresses examined an average of 92 schools for grant and 22 for improvement with 5,332 and 1,110 pupils respectively. As the arrangement by which the Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspectresses had the same territorial charge entailed a waste of effort and an undesirable amount of travelling, and as the work of the latter appeared to be more than they could manage, arrangements were made towards the close of the year to divide each circle into 3 ranges, the heaviest of which was assigned to an Assistant Inspectress, 2 Sub-Assistants being placed in charge of the others and made directly subordinate to the Inspectress. The average number of schools examined for grant by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors for Hindu boys' schools advanced from 212 to 229, but there was a fall from 44 to 42 in the average number of schools examined for improvement. Of the 6 girls' ranges, as they were constituted before the recent re-distribution, 3 were under female, and the rest under male, Sub-Assistants. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 110 schools against 129 in the previous year. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools examined 2 schools for grant and

93 for improvement. For the Sub-Assistants' Test Examination held in April 9 candidates appeared, and 6 passed, all in the second class.

328. There were in all 262 Supervisors of Primary Schools, 7 paid from Provincial Funds, 57 from Municipal and 198 from Local Funds. Twenty-two of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas against 24 in the previous year. Of the whole number 184, or 12 more than in the previous year, were trained men; but there was little improvement in their general educational qualifications, the number who had passed the Matriculation or other examinations of a higher standard being 196 against 195 in the previous year. The Supervisors visited 3,330 villages without schools, started 1,530 new schools, and brought 1,660 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,359 private schools under inspection. Including the 2 additional Superintendents sanctioned for the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, there were 6 Superintendents of Hill Schools in all, 3 for each of these districts. They visited 129 villages without schools, started 31 new schools, and brought 12 unaided schools on to the aided list and 8 private schools under inspection. An examination called the 'Primary Schools Supervisors' Test' was instituted during the year to serve as a qualifying test for admission to the post of Supervisor. It is open to teachers of at least 2 years' standing holding trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades. Supervisors.

329. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection amounted to Rs. 5,04,329 against Rs. 4,95,882 in 1902–1903, or 13·5 per cent. of the total expenditure on instruction from public funds, after deducting the surplus fee receipts of institutions under public management, against 13·2 per cent. in the previous year. Cost of Direction and Inspection.

330. At the convocations of the Madras University held in May 1903 and in March 1904 656 candidates were admitted to degrees against 676 in the previous year, the decrease being confined chiefly to those taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The curriculum for the M.A. Degree Examination in Branch II was altered, and certain changes were made in the dates of holding the Matriculation Examination, the First Examination in Arts and the B.A. Degree Examination. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, was affiliated to the University in Branch I. There was an increase from 24 to 38 in the number of candidates for the M.A. Degree Examination: 12 were successful—1 each in mathematics, chemistry, zoology, geology, history and Dravidian languages, and 2 each in physics, mental and moral science and Sanskrit. The number of candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination in the English and second language divisions was a little less than in the previous year; but the number of passes in the former division was larger. As usual, the percentage of passes in the vernacular languages was very high, ranging between 80·9 in Tamil and 97·8 in Kanarese, while the percentage of passes in Sanskrit was 69·5. In the English language division the percentage of success (62·6) was a little higher than that of the previous year. There was an increase in the number of candidates who were examined in the science divisions, excepting chemistry, biology, zoology, and mental and moral science. The average percentage of passes in the science division was 55·0, varying from 37·5 per cent. in mathematics to 80 per cent. in zoology. The number of European, Eurasian and Native Christian women qualifying for the arts degree is steadily increasing: 4 appeared in the English language division, and 3 passed; 6 appeared in the second language division, and 3 passed; and 8 appeared in the science division, and 2 passed. For the First Examination in Arts 2,333 candidates were examined, against 1,878 in the previous year, and 1,067 or 45·7 per cent. passed against 37·5. **The University.** Degrees. By-laws. Affiliation. Arts Examinations.

331. A larger number of candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination than in the previous year—8,114 against 7,913—but only 1,521 passed, or 18·8 per cent. against 31·7. The failures were largest in English and general knowledge, in which only 48 and 26 per cent. respectively passed. All classes of the community contributed towards the increase in the number of candidates; but Muhammadans, as usual, secured the lowest percentage of passes, 12·9, and Brahmans and Native Christians the highest, which was a little over 20. Matriculation.

332. As many as 5 candidates appeared for the M.L. Degree Examination, but only 1 passed. For the B.L. Degree Examination 395 appeared against Law Examinations.

286 in the previous year. There was, however, a considerable falling off in the number of passes, for only 66 or 16·7 per cent. passed against 52·8 per cent. in 1902–1903. The B.L. Degree Examination was the first held under the new scheme, under which a candidate can appear after a 2 years' instead of a 3 years' course. For the First Examination in Law 321 appeared, and 152 passed, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 513 and 288.

Medicine Examinations.

333. There was an increase in the number of candidates who appeared for each of the 3 L.M.S. examinations. Twenty-six appeared for the first L.M.S., and 17 passed; 13 appeared for the second L.M.S., and 6 passed; and for the final L.M.S. 10 appeared, and 5 passed. There is a tendency for failed M.B. students to fall back upon the less difficult examinations for the L.M. and S. degree. At the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. examinations 34, 19, 16 and 7 candidates respectively appeared, and of these 18, 17, 7 and 6 passed. The percentage of passes in the last examination is higher than in the first M.B. and C.M. examination, which shows that the earlier examination fulfils its proper function of eliminating incompetent students. None appeared for the M.D. Degree Examination.

Engineering Examinations.

334. At the First Examination in Engineering 22 candidates appeared, and 8 or 36·3 per cent. passed against 43·8 per cent. in the previous year. Fifteen candidates appeared for the B.E. Degree Examination, 12 taking up the civil and 3 the mechanical branch, and 7 passed, a percentage of 46·6 against 43·8 in 1902–1903. All the candidates who passed the B.E. Degree Examination and, with one exception, all those who passed the First Examination in Engineering were Brahmans.

Teaching Examinations.

335. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. Degree Examination 74 and 95 candidates respectively appeared against 69 and 100 in the previous year, and 45 and 51 passed. For the first time a Muhammadan candidate succeeded in qualifying for the L.T. degree.

Finance.

336. The income of the University from fees, interest on securities, and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,46,061 : the expenditure in remuneration to examiners, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items was Rs. 2,12,244, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,817. The reserve fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,247.

Arts Colleges.

337. The number of first-grade arts colleges was the same as in the previous year, viz., 11; but there was a further increase in strength, from 2,790 to 2,910. The 3 Government colleges had a larger share in the increase than all the 8 aided colleges put together. There were 35 M.A. students attached to 3 colleges, of whom 19 were in the Presidency College, 14 in the Christian College, and 2 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. The last-mentioned institution made arrangements for giving instruction to M.A. students for the first time. The number of second-grade colleges remained at 29 as in the previous year, but their total strength declined slightly, from 1,548 to 1,330 : of these institutions 3 were colleges for women with a total strength of 14.

Scholarships.

338. All the 6 M.A. scholarships were utilized during the year—2 in physics, 1 in chemistry, 1 in zoology and 2 in mathematics. Of the 8 B.A. scholarships intended for non-Europeans 2 were awarded to Muhammadans, 2 to Uriyas, and 2 to students coming under the category of backward and indigent class. Eight scholarships were awarded to Europeans and Eurasians, 5 of them being given to female students. Twenty-seven scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination against 28 in the previous year: 10 were given to Muhammadans and Mappillas, 4 to students belonging to backward and indigent classes, and 2 to Eurasians. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 28,216, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 12,286, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 27,388 and Rs. 12,665.

Expenditure.

339. The total expenditure on arts colleges fell from Rs. 6,63,714 to Rs. 6,37,415, the expenditure from Provincial Funds also showing a decrease from Rs. 2,60,367 to Rs. 2,21,875. The average number on the rolls rose from 3,866 to 4,264, and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,58,890 to Rs. 2,71,718. The average cost of a student was Rs. 149 against Rs. 171 in the previous year, and towards this cost the average fee paid was Rs. 64 against Rs. 67.

Colleges for Professional Training.

Law College, Madras.

340. The total strength of the Law College was 382 on the 31st March 1904 against 377 in the previous year. The different classes of the community were represented as follows:—Brahmans 290, non-Brahman Hindus 65, Native Christians 14, Muhammadans 10, and Eurasians and others 3. A gradual increase is noticeable in the number of Muhammadan students. As usual the majority of the students belonged to the official and landholding classes. For the B.L. Degree Examination 198 appeared direct from the college, and 52 or 26·3 per cent. were successful against 68·6 per cent. in the previous year. At the First Examination in Law 152 students appeared from the college direct, and 91 passed, giving a percentage of 59·9 against 64·4 and 70·9 respectively in the May and December examinations of 1902. The total receipts of the college rose from Rs. 58,696 to Rs. 63,265, and the expenditure from Rs. 35,710 to Rs. 39,452.

Madras Medical College.

341. The strength of the Medical College rose from 140 to 150, the increase being confined chiefly to the higher departments. Europeans numbered 19, Native Christians 26, Muhammadans 2, Brahmans 56, and non-Brahman Hindus 46, and there was 1 Parsee: a few years ago the number of Brahmans was very insignificant, but at present their number exceeds even that of the non-Brahman Hindus. There were 11 female students—9 in the M.B. and C.M. departments and 2 in the L.M.S. department, the majority being Europeans. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 80,478 against Rs. 78,244, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 18,015 against Rs. 16,511.

Madras College of Engineering.

342. The engineer and engineer subordinate classes of the College of Engineering contained 48 and 66 pupils respectively against 40 and 63 in the previous year. Of the total 6 were Europeans, 4 Native Christians, 1 Muhammadan, 93 Brahmans, and 10 non-Brahman Hindus. At the final examinations for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 12 students of the senior engineer class were presented, of whom 9 passed, and 35 students of the engineer subordinate class appeared, of whom 32 passed. The charges amounted to Rs. 61,923, and the receipts to Rs. 16,583, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 61,915 and Rs. 15,742.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

343. In the Training College, Rajahmundry, 10 students of the first collegiate grade and 6 students of the second collegiate grade were under training on the 31st March 1904 against 7 and 8 respectively in the previous year. All the students were Brahmans and were in receipt of stipends. Four passed out of 6 in the theoretical portion of the L.T. Degree Examination, and 1 out of 4 in the practical: 2 passed the written test for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade out of 6, and 4 out of 5 passed the practical test. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,338.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

344. On the 31st March 1904 there were 34 students of the first collegiate grade and 15 of the second collegiate grade under training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, against 35 and 22 in the previous year. The distribution according to classes of the community was as follows:—European 1, Native Christians 11, Brahmans 36 and Panchama 1. There were besides 2 European females. Forty-six of the students were in receipt of stipends. In the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 30 and 21 students respectively passed out of 35 and 29 who appeared. For the corresponding examinations of the second collegiate grade 22 and 27 students appeared, of whom 10 and 23 respectively passed. During the year the construction of the building intended for a model primary school was completed. It was taken over for occupation in October. The total expenditure was Rs. 34,859: the fees amounted to Rs. 428, and other receipts to Rs. 721.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

345. The College of Agriculture at Saidapet passed through a transition period so far as its teaching arrangements were concerned, and in consequence there was a certain amount of dislocation in its working. The total strength decreased slightly, from 50 to 46. The different classes of the community were represented as follows:—European 1, Native Christians 3, Muhammadans 5, Brahmans 26 and non-Brahman Hindus 11. Only 1 student was a graduate; 12 had passed the First Examination in Arts, and 22 the Matriculation Examination, the rest being non-Matriculates. All the districts were represented with the exception of Coimbatore; 26 students belonged to the landholding and 17 to the official class; 24 were stipendiaries. The results of the examinations were not satisfactory. Only 4 students obtained the Diploma in Agriculture against 7 in the previous

year, and at the Government Technical Examinations 42 subject-candidates passed out of 93 against 88 and 160 respectively in 1902–1903. Except in 2 subjects all the candidates sent up for examination had previously tried and failed. The veterinary hospital continued to work well. The museum was re-arranged, and some of the specimens which were sent from it won prizes and medals at the Industrial Exhibition held in Madras. The working of the farm was not very satisfactory. The total expenditure, excluding the amount spent on scholarships, rose from Rs. 49,242 to Rs. 51,952, and the receipts from Rs. 7,091 to Rs. 7,864: the net cost to Government increased from Rs. 42,151 to Rs. 44,088.

Secondary Education.

Upper Secondary Examination.

346. For the Upper Secondary Examination the number of candidates rose from 309 to 326, but there was no improvement in the results of the examination, the percentage of success in the compulsory subjects being a little less than 11 against 12 in the previous year, while only 13 candidates completed the test, bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 77.

Public upper secondary schools for boys.

347. The number of public upper secondary schools for boys rose from 161 to 170, and their strength from 48,067 to 49,887, the increase in the latter case being shared by all departments, with the major portion in the upper secondary, in which there were 1,325 more pupils than in the previous year. In 7 districts there was an increase in the number of schools, while in all the districts of the Presidency except Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore the pupils advanced in numbers, the largest increase being in Madras, which, with Tanjore and Malabar, had the largest upper secondary strength, while Bellary had the smallest. The decreases in Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore were probably due to the prevalence of plague.

Scholarships.

The number of scholarships awarded during the year was 46 to native boys, 24 to native girls, and 1 each to European boys and girls. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including the lower secondary departments, was Rs. 13,895, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 11,115, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,567 and Rs. 10,962.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure increased from Rs. 12,89,607 to Rs. 13,16,417, but the average cost per pupil was Rs. 27–7 against Rs. 28–12 in the previous year. The expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 1,87,808 to Rs. 1,73,453. The fee receipts rose from Rs. 8,57,392 to Rs. 8,99,299, or by 5 per cent., though the average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 19–2 to Rs. 18–12. Of the total expenditure only Rs. 8,11,020 appertained to the upper secondary department, in which the average cost of a pupil was Rs. 40–11–5 against Rs. 42–2–1 in the previous year.

Lower Secondary Examination.

348. The number of male pupil candidates who appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination was 6,805, an increase of over 8 per cent. against a fall of 3 per cent. in the previous year. Male private candidates also rose in number from 5,219 to 5,673. On the whole there were nearly 1,000 more male candidates and 47 more female candidates than appeared for the previous examination. The results of 1903 also show a considerable improvement in the number of pupils who passed for complete certificates, 1,120 males and 459 females having passed against 641 and 389 respectively in the previous year. The contrast was most marked in the case of male pupil candidates, but, since as many as 1,988 candidates of this class passed in 1901, the fall in 1902 must be regarded as exceptional. The number of private candidates who passed for complete certificates was larger than in the previous year.

Public lower secondary schools for boys.

349. There was an increase of only 2 lower secondary schools against 14 in the previous year, the total number of schools and pupils at the close of the year being 397 and 42,524, of whom 21,145 belonged to lower secondary forms. Five new English schools were opened during the year, but there was a loss of 3 vernacular schools. The increase in pupils occurred in both lower secondary and primary departments, but, while as many as 1,350 pupils were added to the former, the increase in the latter was only 509. The average strength of the forms rose from 50 to 53. The expenditure on scholarships in lower secondary forms amounted to Rs. 2,739, of which Rs. 2,253 was met from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 5,79,761 to Rs. 6,05,587: of this amount Rs. 1,46,141 were met from public funds, Rs. 3,17,676 from fees, and Rs. 1,41,770 from other sources. Taking into account the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys, the average number on the rolls rose from 36,859 to 39,611. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 20–9, and the average fee Rs. 7–14.

General.

350. Excluding girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls, there were 62,858 boys in the secondary stage of instruction, or 2,938 more than in the previous year, the number in the upper secondary stage having risen from 20,129 to 21,457 or by 6·6 per cent., and that in the lower secondary from 39,791 to 41,401 or by 4 per cent., the total increase being from 2·12 to 2·22 per cent. of the population of school-age. There was an increase in the strength of all the forms except the fifth. Nearly 4,000 pupils discontinued their studies at the end of the lower secondary course, while out of 43,773 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1903 only 16,388 were in the first form on the corresponding date in 1904. Excluding headmasters, pandits and general teachers, there were 3,014 teachers, or 109 more than in the previous year, and of these 1,373 held trained teachers' certificates, 547 untrained teachers' certificates, 219 general education certificates with 5 years' approved service on the 1st April 1895, 30 held no general education certificates, but had the necessary approved service, while 845 were unqualified under the Educational Rules. These figures show an increase only under teachers holding trained teachers' certificates. The number of drawing masters fell from 231 to 210, but that of drill and gymnastic instructors rose from 426 to 445, of whom 402 were trained men.

Primary Education.

Primary Examination.

351. The Primary Examination was conducted in the same way and at the same centres as in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of candidates examined and in the number who passed this examination, which was in keeping with the increase in the number and strength of upper primary schools. The total number of candidates examined rose from 28,233 to 31,058, or by 10 per cent., and the number who passed from 17,868 to 19,323, or by 8 per cent. The number of pupil candidates examined was 15,259 against 14,318 in the previous year, and the number who passed 8,618 against 8,203.

Public primary schools for boys.

352. Public primary schools for boys advanced in number from 18,637 to 19,246, or by 3·3 per cent., and the attendance in them from 595,098 to 630,878, or by 6 per cent. Though the larger increase in attendance points to greater consolidation of existing schools, yet there seems to have been hardly any improvement in organization, for the increase in the number of recognized upper primary schools was slight, being only 57, while the number of recognized lower primary schools actually declined from 11,073 to 10,836. There is still much to be done in the way of improving the organization of primary schools and the quality of the instruction given in them; and this is impossible until an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers is available. There was a slight increase in the number of Government upper and lower primary schools owing to 5 upper primary schools having been opened in the Ganjám Agency and 2 lower primary schools each in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam Agencies. While the number of upper primary schools managed by Local Boards and municipalities increased from 1,877 to 1,890, that of lower primary schools declined from 636 to 599; this decline was, however, partly nominal as some of the Board lower primary schools had been raised to the upper primary standard during the year. Of institutions under private management about one-third of the upper primary schools and one-fifth of the lower primary schools were under mission management: the great majority were managed and taught by the same individual, whose income from grant was supplemented by small fee receipts, presents in kind from the parents, and, as often as not, a little revenue from land. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,389. The total expenditure on primary schools advanced from Rs. 22,58,410 to Rs. 23,96,617. The expenditure from Provincial Funds fell from Rs. 2,94,457 to Rs. 2,74,269, but that from Local Funds rose from Rs. 6,94,312 to Rs. 7,43,708, and that from Municipal Funds from Rs. 1,78,776 to Rs. 1,82,273. As in the previous year, fixed grants to schools aided from Provincial and Local Funds were paid in full up to the net cost limit, and results schools received their earnings in full subject to the same net cost limit. The average cost of a pupil was the same as in 1902–1903, viz., Rs. 3–15. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,92,479 against Rs. 25,75,666 in the previous year.

Male Pupils in the primary stage.

353. The figures relating to attendance given in the preceding paragraph include girls reading in boys' schools and exclude boys reading in girls' schools and also boys in the primary departments of secondary schools. The total number of boys alone in the primary stage of instruction in all classes of public institutions on the

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31st March 1904 was 598,079 against 565,217 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5·8 per cent. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school-age rose from 20·0 to 21·2 per cent. and was the highest reached during the past 5 years. The Southern districts take the lead in the proportion of boys under instruction, the Inland group coming last. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received there were on the 31st March 107,791 boys under instruction, and, if this number is added to the number of boys in public institutions, the total number of boys under instruction in the primary stage amounts to 705,870 against 677,263 in the previous year, and the percentage of pupils to the total male population to 25·0 against 24·0. There was an increase—from 14,127 to 14,229—in the number of villages with a population of 200 and more which were provided with schools; but the number of villages with a population of less than 200 provided with schools decreased from 961 to 930, the decrease being confined chiefly to the districts of North Arcot, Madura and Tanjore. These figures compared with those given above relating to pupils under instruction show that there was not much extension of education in the areas hitherto untouched, though there was more concentration and consolidation in localities already provided with schools.

Teachers.

354. While the total number of public primary schools rose from 18,637 to 19,246, the number of teachers employed in them advanced from 24,232 to 25,337. The number of trained teachers increased from 5,888 to 6,252, those possessing untrained teachers' certificates advanced from 1,121 to 1,125, those with approved service certificates from 4,706 to 5,023, those with general education certificates from 8,671 to 9,298, while the number of those without any certificates decreased from 3,846 to 3,639.

Special Education.

355. Special schools rose in number from 138 to 143, and their strength from 5,323 to 5,419. Training schools for masters and lower class industrial schools had a smaller attendance than in the previous year, but training schools for mistresses and higher class industrial schools showed a fairly satisfactory increase in strength.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

356. There was a considerable increase in the number of trained candidates of all grades who appeared for and passed the written test in the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, the totals being 2,571 and 1,218 respectively against 2,319 and 989 in the previous year. On the other hand the number of untrained candidates who entered for the examination fell from 217 to 186, and the number who passed from 77 to 70. In the practical test there was a further decline in the number of candidates and passes. Altogether 832 candidates qualified for teachers' certificates against 938 in the previous year, the percentage of success falling from 67 to 61.

Training Schools for Masters.

357. There was no change in the number of training schools for masters, but their strength fell from 1,145 to 1,117, the fall being entirely confined to the students of the primary grade. The Brahman, Native Christian, and Panchama communities contributed a smaller number of students than in the previous year, and Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus a larger number. Europeans were again represented by a single student. The work done in training schools for masters was better both in quantity and quality than in the previous year. The number of students sent up for the examinations in method was 2,072 against 1,718, and the number who passed 978 against 711—a rise in percentage from 41 to 47. The increase in numbers was shared by all grades, but the highest percentage of success was in the primary grade, being 48 against 40 in the previous year. Of the 1,117 students under training 1,093 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 71,211, of which Rs. 65,417 came from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure on these schools, special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, amounted to Rs. 1,38,388, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 1,20,227, Municipal Funds Rs. 636, and fees and other sources Rs. 17,525. Of the entire expenditure Provincial Funds contributed 87 per cent. against 84 last year. The average cost to Government of a student was Rs. 110 as in 1902–1903.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

358. A new training school for mistresses of the lower secondary grade was opened during the year at Rajahmundry, making the total number of such schools 19, and raising their strength from 335 to 360. There were no Brahman students, and there was a slight fall in the number of Europeans, but Native Christians,

non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans showed an increase, which was specially marked in the case of Muhammadans. The number of students trained and presented for examination fell from 486 to 387, and the number who passed from 230 to 191. Less work was thus done than in the previous year, though, judging from the rise in the percentage of success from 47 to 49, the quality of the work done was slightly better. This improvement was, however, confined to the primary grade, in which it is gratifying to note that 60 per cent. passed against 39 in the previous year. Of the 360 students under training 264 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on stipends amounting to Rs. 20,565, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 19,796. The total expenditure was Rs. 55,384, of which Provincial Funds contributed 68 per cent. against 71 per cent. in the previous year, while the average cost to Government of a student was Rs. 115 against Rs. 116.

Training of Gymnastic Instructors.

359. Instruction in gymnastics is given to paying students by the instructors attached to the training colleges. Only 2 students were trained during the year, and these attended the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Both qualified for first-class teachers' certificates. Seven old students also passed the examination for certificates during the year.

Sessional Schools.

360. There was a small increase in the number and attendance of Sessional Schools, and the work done was satisfactory, 82 per cent. of the teachers sent up for the Primary Examination having passed. The number who thus qualified was 557 from 52 schools against 533 from 51 schools in the previous year. There were 14 schools at work on the 31st March 1904 with 180 students. The expenditure on Sessional Schools was Rs. 18,408 against Rs. 17,485.

Government Technical Examinations.

361. The syllabuses in the various subjects prescribed for the agricultural diploma were modified in several important respects to suit the revised courses of instruction introduced into the College of Agriculture during the year. There was a further and very marked increase in the number of subject-candidates for the Government Technical Examinations, the number advancing from 5,609 to 6,079, while the number who passed rose from 2,271 to 2,326, but fell in percentage from 40 to 38. The increase in the number of candidates was shared by all three grades, but that in the number of passes was confined to the intermediate and advanced grades, in the latter of which the highest percentage of success was obtained, 77 having passed out of 159, or 48·4 per cent. against 48·1 in the previous year. The date of the examinations in the subjects prescribed for the Diploma in Agriculture having been altered from April to December, an examination in these subjects was held for the first time in December. There were thus 2 examinations in these subjects during the year, and this accounts to a large extent for the marked increase in the total number of subject-candidates for the advanced and intermediate grades. A larger number of candidates in all three grades also appeared in the subjects grouped under commerce and drawing. Six diplomas, of which 3 were for commerce, and 63 group certificates, including 2 for electrical engineering, were issued during the year.

Medical Schools.

362. The Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College was transferred at the beginning of the year to Royapuram and constituted into a separate school under a Superintendent and 4 instructors. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Royapuram medical school, the Vizagapatam school and the Tanjore Board medical school on the 31st March 1904 was 207, 23 and 15 respectively against * 180, 10 and 13 in the previous year. There were also in the school department of the Medical College 130 students (including 21 women) qualifying for the Apothecary's Diploma and 44 for certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, or 174 in all against 244 last year, the fall being greatest in the class for Sanitary Inspectors, admission into which was governed by more stringent conditions than in previous years. The recommendations of the Medical College Reorganisation Committee were carried out during the year. These involved the following important additions and changes in connection with the Hospital Assistant course: (1) the abolition of the pre-collegiate course, (2) the extension of school training from 3 to 4 years, (3) the institution of yearly examinations by the Board of Examiners, and (4) the introduction of elementary chemistry, hygiene, lunacy and ophthalmology into the course of instruction. The results of the examinations of the students of the Apothecary grade were on the whole satisfactory, but compared unfavourably with those of

* This number represents the strength of the Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College in 1902-1903.

previous years: for the final examinations 17 appeared and 13 passed. Ninety-seven of the previous year's class of Sanitary Inspectors appeared for the Government examination in hygiene, and 56 passed. At the final examination of Hospital Assistants also satisfactory results were obtained by the medical schools, the Royapuram school passing 54 out of 75 presented, and the Tanjore school all the 5 students sent up. The Vizagapatam school had no pupils to present for the final examination, having been only 2 years in existence. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,087, of which Local Funds met Rs. 6,512, Municipal Funds Rs. 3,059, and fees and other receipts Rs. 12,607.

Other Technical and Industrial Schools.

363. The number of higher class technical and industrial schools coming under 2 or more groups of the technical examination scheme rose from 20 to 21, and their strength from 1,643 to 1,809. One school of this class was abolished, and 2 new schools were opened, one at Cuddalore and the other at Ongole. There was a marked fall in the number of subject-students under commerce, jewellers' work and tailoring, but an increase under engineering, drawing, wood and metal-work and textile industries. The following institutions had 100 or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year :—The School of Arts, Madras, the Chingleput Reformatory School, the Technical Institute, Madura, the St. Aloysius' Technical Class, Vizagapatam, the Anjuman Industrial School, Madras, the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, and the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr. The number of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under only 1 group of the technical examination scheme rose from 27 to 30, and their strength from 1,173 to 1,218. There were 3 more schools of commerce, 1 more of engineering, and 1 less of textile industries than in the previous year. Schools of electrical engineering, agriculture, commerce and printing showed a rise in strength, and those of music, civil and mechanical engineering, and textile industries a fall. The institutions of this class which had 100 pupils or more were the school department of the College of Engineering, the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and the Government Press Technical Class, Madras. The school department of the College of Engineering fell in strength from 149 to 126: in the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners 35 passed out of 44 as Sub-Overseers and surveyors, and 27 out of 43 as draftsmen. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 135 pupils against 165: for the Government Technical Examinations 104 students appeared from the English section against 84 last year, and 56 passed, or 53·8 per cent. against 61·9: in the vernacular section 13 passed out of 35 in the final school examination. Lower class schools fell from 13 to 12, and their strength from 399 to 316. Two new schools were opened, and 3 of the existing schools were abolished. The most popular subjects in schools for boys were carpentry and drawing, and in girls' schools lacemaking. The only agricultural school was the United Free Church Mission Agricultural School at Melrosapuram, which at the close of the year had 23 pupils, all Panchama Christians. There were also 8 schools for general education, to which technical or industrial classes were attached with 428 pupils.

Expenditure on Technical and Industrial Schools.

364. Out of 180 scholarships offered on the results of the technical examinations 173 (144 for males and 29 for females) were awarded against 165 in the previous year. Scholarship grants were given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 23,900, to which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 13,005. The total expenditure on technical and industrial schools, excluding medical schools, was Rs. 2,48,624 against Rs. 2,65,591 in the previous year, Provincial Funds meeting 33 per cent. against 37, and fees 12 per cent. against 11 in the previous year.

Female Education.

365. On the 31st March 1904 there were 1,091 educational institutions for girls attended by 139,139 pupils, the increase being 35 schools and 5,951 pupils. Public institutions for girls rose in number from 993 to 1,042 and in strength from 119,977 to 126,617, while the number of private institutions fell from 63 to 49, and their strength from 13,211 to 12,522. A number of institutions of the latter class appear to have accepted the departmental standards of instruction and to have sought the benefits of inspection. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 77,002, or 55·3 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 73,992 and 55·5.

University Examinations.

366. For the English language division of the B.A. Degree Examination 4 female candidates—3 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—appeared: the 3

Europeans passed with 1 in the first class. For the second language division 6 female candidates—2 Brahmans, 3 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—appeared, of whom all except 1 European passed, 2 being placed in the first class. For the science division 7 Europeans and 1 Native Christian appeared, but only 2 of the former passed. For the First Examination in Arts 33 female candidates—1 Brahman, 3 non-Brahman Hindus, 21 Europeans and 8 Native Christians—presented themselves, and of these 16 passed with 1 in the first class, viz., 1 Brahman, 9 Europeans and 6 Native Christians. The total number of women who had passed this examination was 86, of whom 6 were Brahmans, 63 Europeans, and 17 Native Christians.

Colleges for Women.

367. There was no addition to the number of colleges specially intended for women, which remained at 3 with 14 students, or 3 students less than in the previous year. For the First Examination in Arts 9 students from these colleges appeared, and 5 passed. In colleges intended for males there were 23 female students, 9 being in the Presidency College, 9 in the Doveton College, 1 in the Wesley College, Royapettah, 3 in the Government College, Mangalore, and 1 in Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam. Thus the total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction was 37, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 41.

Secondary Education.

368. Only 1 female candidate appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination (compulsory portion) during the year, and she passed in the second class. For the Matriculation Examination 183 female candidates appeared, and 29 passed, all in the second class, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 162 and 63. The number of upper secondary schools for girls remained the same, viz., 25, but their strength fell slightly, from 3,062 to 3,040, the decrease being confined to the primary department. Of the 562 pupils in the upper secondary stage 265 were Europeans, 286 were Native Christians, 2 were Brahmans and 9 were non-Brahman caste Hindus. There were no Panchamas nor Muhammadans. The largest increase in strength again occurred among Native Christians. The number of female candidates who appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination was 847, of whom 485 passed for complete certificates against 401 in the previous year. The number of lower secondary schools for girls advanced from 166 to 170, and their strength from 17,327 to 18,488. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March 1904 was 4,447 against 4,213 in the previous year, Madras having as usual the largest number (1,233).

Primary Education.

369. For the Primary Examination 1,652 girls appeared, of whom 1,173 passed for certificates, showing an increase in both respects in comparison with the figures of the previous year accompanied by a slight decrease in the percentage of success. The majority of the successful candidates were, as in the previous year, Native Christians; but Europeans had the highest percentage of success. Public primary schools for girls rose in number as well as in strength from 769 and 39,883 to 811 and 41,658 respectively. Board and aided schools lost both in number and strength, and it is noteworthy that the latter class of schools declined in number notwithstanding the payment of grants in full during the year. There were on the whole 13 more upper primary and 29 more lower primary schools with an increase of 640 and 1,135 pupils respectively. The total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools and girls in boys' schools, rose from 114,752 to 121,091, the largest number (14,298) being, as in the previous year, in the Malabar district, and the smallest (791) in the Nilgiri district. As usual, the percentage of the female population of school-age who were under instruction was highest in Madras (35·9).

Scholarships.

370. Of the 25 and 40 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations 24 and 36 respectively were awarded, the majority of the recipients being as usual Native Christians. Sixty-two special scholarships were granted during the year to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls on the results of the Primary Examination. Two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination of 1903 to Europeans, and 4 to natives. Of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows 49 were awarded, all to Hindus. Scholarship grants also were given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 13,200, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 10,366, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 10,899 and Rs. 8,234.

Expenditure.

371. The expenditure on secondary and primary schools for girls amounted to Rs. 7,94,451, to which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 3,20,663, Local and Municipal Funds Rs. 5,878, fees Rs. 80,867, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,87,043.

Zenana Agencies.

372. With the opening of the Hindu Ladies' Home Education Class at Calicut the number of groups of home Education Classes conducted by zenana agencies increased from 3 to 4, and the number of pupils from 85 to 116 with 1 pupil in the the upper secondary, 16 in the lower secondary and 99 in the primary stages. The National Indian Association held classes at only 2 stations, Madras and Cuddalore. The Free Church Mission home classes in Madras continued to work up to the upper secondary grade.

Education of Europeans.

Institutions.

373. As in the previous year there were 103 educational institutions for Europeans, but the number of pupils rose from 8,510 to 8,683, the increase being shared by institutions of all grades except colleges and lower secondary schools for boys.

Collegiate Education.

374. For the B.A. Degree Examination 22 European candidates appeared in the different divisions, and 16 passed, of whom 7 were women. At the First Examination in Arts 19 candidates passed out of 35. For the several examinations in medicine 16 appeared, and 8 passed. Two candidates presented themselves for the First Examination in Law, and 1 for the written test of the L.T. Degree Examination, but all 3 failed. The strength of the arts colleges for Europeans fell from 75 to 66, and the number of European students in them from 32 to 26, of whom 11 were women; but, including those in other colleges, the total number of European students in the collegiate stage was 44 against 50 in the previous year and included 18 women.

Secondary Education.

375. The number of European boys who appeared for the Matriculation Examination rose from 94 to 101, but the number who passed fell from 26 to 24. At the Lower Secondary Examination 71 passed out of 286 against 40 out of 249. In the strength of upper secondary schools there was a gain of 273 boys and 17 girls, but in lower secondary schools the number of boys fell by 218, while the number of girls increased by 18.

Primary Education.

376. One primary school for Europeans was added during the year—a lower primary school for girls—and both boys' and girls' schools increased in strength. At the Primary Examination 46 passed out of 72 against 33 out of 63 in the previous year.

Special Education. Railway Schools.

Expenditure.

377. Of the 7 special schools for Europeans 3 were industrial schools for boys, and 4 were schools for girls teaching music and drawing. Both the Madras Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company had the same number of schools as in the previous year, the total being 13 with 565 pupils against 542. These companies received Rs. 3,967 and Rs. 936 respectively from Provincial Funds against Rs. 4,914 and Rs. 628. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,95,467 against Rs. 6,88,201. Public funds met 30 per cent., fees 18 per cent., and private funds 52 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

Education of Muhammadans.

378. There was a further fall, from 2,070 to 2,024, in the total number of institutions for Muhammadans, but this did not affect their strength, which increased from 79,065 to 80,054. Private institutions showed an increase of 5 schools and 686 pupils, their number and strength at the close of the year being 1,075 and 33,635 respectively. Advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian showed a large increase both in number and strength.

Pupils.

379. There was an advance in the number of male students in the collegiate stage, but a fall in the number of scholars in both the upper and lower secondary stages, though in the latter stage the number of female pupils had increased by 7. There were no females in either the collegiate or the upper secondary stage. In the primary stage there were 200 more boys and 623 more girls than in the previous year. In training schools there were 74 male and 13 female students against 66 and 5 respectively in the previous year: in other special schools the number of male students fell by 28, while that of females had increased by 4. The total number of pupils in public schools for general education was 60,692 males and 10,759 females, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 60,715 and 10,129. The percentages of male and female scholars to the respective population of school-age remained the same, viz., 49·5 and 9·7.

380. Of the 79 students in arts colleges 31 were attending the Madras Christian College, and 11 the Presidency College. Twenty students appeared for the English language division of the B.A. Degree Examination, and 10 passed. For the second language and science divisions 13 and 22 students respectively appeared, and 10 in each passed. At the First Examination in Arts 15 passed out of 48. These results compared favourably on the whole with those of the previous year. Collegiate Education.

381. There were, as in the previous year, 8 secondary schools for Muhammadans, including 2 for girls, but their strength increased from 1,080 to 1,111. Two of these schools, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, Royapet, Madras, were upper secondary schools with a total strength of 397. None of the 5 pupils who appeared for the Matriculation Examination from the former institution passed, but 2 passed of 6 sent up from the latter. The Madrasa-i-Azam was re-organized during the year and has been provided with a building of its own, to which is attached a hostel for Muhammadan students. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations 210 and 456 Muhammadan male candidates respectively appeared, and 27 and 45 passed. The results were still more unfavourable than in the previous year. For the Upper Secondary Examination 13 candidates appeared, but only 1 was successful against 4 out of 10 in 1902–1903. Secondary Education.

382. The total number of public primary schools for Muhammadan boys and girls fell from 984 to 933, but their strength increased from 44,818 to 45,070. Boys' schools declined both in number and strength, but girls' schools showed a satisfactory increase in both. The number of Muhammadan boys who appeared for the Primary Examination was 1,888, of whom 1,154 passed for certificates, the percentage of passes being 61 against 59 in the previous year. Primary Education.

383. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, the number of schools for Muhammadan girls rose from 134 to 156, and their strength from 4,990 to 6,368. There were 2 secondary schools, as in the previous year, but primary schools rose in number from 90 to 105. Indigenous schools increased by 7, their number at the close of the year being 49. No female candidate appeared for the Matriculation Examination; 8 went up for the Lower Secondary Examination, and 3 passed. At the Primary Examination 37 passed for certificates out of 59 who appeared, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 33 and 48. Female Education.

384. Special schools for Muhammadans remained the same in number as in the previous year, viz., 7, but their strength rose from 218 to 238, the increase being chiefly in the training schools. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had 10 and 5 Muhammadan students respectively, the Medical College had 2, and the College of Engineering 1. Ten Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, 42 the 3 Schools of Medicine, and 2 the School of Engineering. There were 47 Muhammadan male students under training in the 2 training schools for Muhammadans, of whom 30 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training School, Madras, and the remaining 17 to the Mappilla Training School, Malappuram. Of the 13 female students under training 10 were in the Government Hobart Muhammadan Training School for Mistresses, Madras, and 3 in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam. Of the 3 industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans the 2 for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras, and the Anjumani Industrial School, Vellore, had 100 and 48 students respectively, while the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, had 30 students on the rolls at the close of the year. Special Education.

385. There was a fall in the number and strength of both public and private schools for Mappilla boys, the former having fallen from 326 with 18,627 pupils to 264 with 15,969 pupils, and the latter from 319 with 12,417 pupils to 273 with 9,251 pupils. The decrease is reported to be due to the rejection of a number of lower primary schools from aid as they were ineligible for grants. Of the public schools 1 was the practising school attached to the Government Training School, Malappuram, with 17 pupils, 77 with 5,456 pupils were under Board management, and 89 with 4,546 pupils were aided from public funds, while the remaining 97 schools with 5,950 pupils were unaided. Public schools for girls rose in number from 12 to 14 and in strength from 655 to 805. Of these 8 schools with 466 pupils Education of Mappillas.

were under Government, 4 with 206 pupils were aided from public funds, and 2 with 133 pupils were unaided. There were 596 teachers employed in public primary schools, of whom 143 held trained teachers' certificates, 7 untrained teachers' certificates, 87 approved service certificates, 163 general education certificates, and 196 had no certificates whatever. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 44,138, of which Provincial Funds met 44 per cent., Local Funds 25 per cent., Municipal Funds 2 per cent., fees 12 per cent., and income from other sources 17 per cent.

Scholarships.

386. Ten Government scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans, including 2 Mappillas, on the results of the Matriculation Examination. No scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans in the B.A. classes. Special scholarships were given to 25 children of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and 20 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla students of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure.

387. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,653, of which Rs. 78,166 were met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 56,910 from Local Funds, Rs. 27,447 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 51,602 from fees, and the balance of Rs. 77,328 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 56 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 18 per cent. from fees, and 26 per cent. from other sources.

Education of Panchamas.

Institutions.

388. There was during the year an appreciable increase both in the total number of schools for Panchamas and in their strength; on 31st March 1904 there were 3,139 institutions with 78,018 pupils against 2,827 schools with 69,889 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. These figures include non-Panchama pupils, mostly Native Christians, found in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama scholars reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures which follow ralate to Panchamas only.

Pupils.

389. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage was even less than in the previous year. Two students were in the collegiate stage as in the previous year, and 12 against 19 were in the upper secondary stage. There were no girls in either of these stages. In the lower secondary stage there were 245 boys and 81 girls against 295 and 57 respectively in the previous year. All the remaining pupils, 47,832 boys and 7,934 girls, were in the primary stage, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42,913 and 7,954. There were, besides, 39 boys and 2 girls in the training schools and 74 boys in other special schools. For the Primary Examination 539 boys and 66 girls appeared, of whom 284 and 40 respectively passed for certificates. There was thus an appreciable increase in the number of pupils of both sexes who went up for and passed this examination. There was also some improvement in the results of the Lower Secondary Examination. Taking public and private institutions together the number of Panchama male scholars rose from 45,749 to 50,462, and female scholars from 8,074 to 8,121. There was also an increase from 15·0 to 16·5 in the percentage of male pupils at school to the male population of school-age, while the corresponding proportion of female scholars remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2·5 per cent.

Expenditure.

390. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 3,59,094, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 32,961, Local Funds Rs. 85,129, Municipal Funds Rs. 26,753, fees Rs. 12,695, and other sources Rs. 2,00,556. Public funds met 41 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 56 per cent. of the expenditure.

Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

391. There were at the close of the year 308 schools for the aborigines with 8,257 pupils in the Agencies of the 3 northern districts against 352 schools with 8,575 pupils in the previous year. This decrease was only nominal, being due to the omission of the schools in the tract under the new Bhadrachalam Taluk Board, which is not treated as an Agency, but as a rural area. The schools in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam Agencies had advanced both in number and strength. Seven of the schools were of the lower secondary, and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the 3 Agencies was 3,407 against 2,617 in the previous year. There were also a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Kistna there was a Board upper primary school for the Lambadies with 15 pupils, of whom 14 were Lambadies. In Kurnool there were 2 Board upper primary

schools for Chenchus containing 79 pupils, who were fed and clothed and also supplied with books and slates at the cost of the Board. In the Nellore district 100 pupils of the Yenadi and Yerukala classes against 120 were under instruction. In Trichinopoly there were 2 schools for the Malayalis near the Pachamalais attended by 31 pupils against 38 in the previous year. In Madura a new school for hill tribes was started by a private individual during the year and had 26 pupils on the 31st March 1904. In Coimbatore there was a Board school for Malasars on the Satyamangalam Ghâts with 16 pupils, its standard having been raised during the year from the lower to the upper primary grade. On the Nilgiris there were 34 schools specially intended for Badagas with 1,078 pupils, 3 schools for Kotas with 53 pupils, and 1 aided school for Todas with 14 pupils. A new aided school for the Malayalis was started during the year on the Kollimalais in the Námakkal taluk of Salem district, and it contained on the 31st March 14 pupils, of whom 12 were boys and 2 girls. There were in all 3,770 boys and 90 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year against 2,919 boys and 105 girls in 1902–1903.

Expenditure.

392. The total expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes during the year was Rs. 42,969, to which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 35,888, Local Funds Rs. 2,788, fees Rs. 2,976, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,317. The total expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 51,761.

Education of the Blind and of Deaf-mutes.

Schools for the Blind.

393. The number of schools for the blind remained the same, viz., 3, of which 2 were at Palamcottah, and the third at Pannaivilai in the Tinnevelly district. The total number of blind children under instruction on 31st March 1904 was 48 including 13 girls, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 42 and 11. The 2 schools at Palamcottah continued to be of the upper primary grade, and that at Pannaivilai of the lower primary grade, the boys of the latter being generally sent to Palamcottah to complete their upper primary course. Five pupils appeared for the Primary Examination, and all passed, 2 being placed in the first class. Of the former pupils 14 were employed as teachers, 3 were learning rattan work in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, and 4 more were attending the training schools at Palamcottah in order to qualify themselves for trained teachers' certificates of the primary grade, while 1 of the old pupils of the Pannaivilai school was employed in that school as an instructor in mat-weaving. It is noteworthy that almost all the members of the staff in these schools are themselves blind. The Christian Association for the Education of the South Indian Blind, Madras, had 24 pupils, including 3 females under instruction at the close of the year.

Schools for Deaf-mutes.

394. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah had 65 pupils on the 31st March 1904 against 31 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The pupils, who were of various castes and nationalities, were drawn from the Central Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Ali Rajapúr, Ceylon and the Tamil districts of this Presidency. Four pupils appeared for the Primary Examination, and all passed, 3 in the first class. The industries taught in the school included a variety of trades such as carpentry, mat-making, tape-making, weaving, basket-making, tailoring and gardening.

Private Institutions.

395. There was a decrease both in the number and strength of private institutions during the year, which closed with 5,763 schools and 126,869 pupils against 5,997 and 130,874 respectively. The fall was confined to elementary schools for boys and girls, secondary schools having increased by 46. The largest number of schools (616) was in Madura, but Malabar continued to have the largest number of pupils (19,629). Of the 5,763 institutions 287 were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 4,525 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 947 were Quran schools, and the remaining 4 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. As in previous years Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., which amounted to Rs. 1,187 during the year. Other schools were maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depended on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 287 high-class indigenous schools 230 were Sanskrit schools with 3,350 pupils, and 57 were Arabic schools with 3,215 pupils.

Physical Education.

396. Instruction in gymnastics, European or native, was given in 6,401 institutions out of 21,008, but in most of the schools in which gymnastic instruction was not given drill and calisthenics were taught. A preference for instruction on European lines is shown in the increase from 5,328 to 5,948 in the number of institutions teaching European gymnastics and in the fall from 587 to 453 in the number of those using the native system.

Attendance.

397. The total number of males under instruction on the 31st March 1904 was 784,621 (or 1 in 4) and that of females was 139,139 (or 1 in 22) out of a population of 2,826,295 males and 2,905,259 females of school-age. The average daily attendance in public schools during the year was 647,879, and in private institutions 100,455, making a total of 748,334 out of 923,760 on the rolls, or 81 per cent.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

398. In the Victoria Hostel the number of boarders increased from 200 to 249. As usual, the majority of the boarders belonged to the Presidency College. The 4 hostels attached to the Teachers' College and the 1 attached to the Panchama Training School worked well during the year. On the 31st March 1904 there were 121 boarding houses with 6,953 male boarders and 91 with 4,709 female boarders, showing an increase of 3 boarding houses with a decrease of 837 boarders. Of the boarding houses 19 were for Europeans, 129 for Native Christians, 3 for Muhammadans, 38 for Hindus, and 23 for Panchamas. Those for boys cost Rs. 3,75,565, and those for girls Rs. 1,92,362, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 18,284 and Rs. 20,187 respectively.

School Buildings.

399. Schools with buildings of their own rose in number from 7,194 to 7,410, those in rented buildings from 5,427 to 5,751, in chavadis and temples from 4,520 to 4,537, and those in managers' or headmasters' houses from 3,192 to 3,306. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 99,097 were paid from Provincial Funds towards the erection of school buildings.

Text-Book Committee.

400. The Text-Book Committee was reconstituted during the year, and under the orders of Government membership was limited to 3 years. The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 305 against 372 in the previous year: 186 were considered suitable for use as text-books, and the remainder were found unsuitable, though some of the latter were declared to be useful for teachers or for libraries. The Committee was entrusted with the revision of the consolidated list of text-books and of the list of books prescribed for Government and Board schools.

Government Examinations.

401. Ten examinations in all were held under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations at various centres in the Presidency. Of these the Lower Secondary Examination was held also in the Native States of Cochin and Pudukkóttai, the Technical Examinations in Travancore and Mysore, and the Primary Examination, the Handwriting and Dictation Test for undergraduates and the Special Tests in Travancore and Pudukkóttai. The results of the general and technical examinations have been dealt with above. The Primary Examination was conducted at 283 centres by 29 boards consisting of 568 members; the fees amounted to Rs. 46,974, and the charges to Rs. 27,532. For the Handwriting and Dictation Test 1,928 candidates appeared in May, and 371 passed; in December 1,285 candidates appeared, of whom 369 passed. In connection with the Subordinate Medical Department 52 candidates were examined for 10 vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical Pupil, 57 candidates were examined for 5 vacancies in the grade of Native Military Pupil, 12 candidates for 6 vacancies as Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupils, and 50 for 10 vacancies as Military Pupils in the Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras Command. As the concession by which one-fifth of the vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical Pupil was reserved for Muhammadans was withdrawn, no Muhammandan candidates appeared for that grade. For the Special Tests, including

Special Tests.

those for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs department, 3,854 candidates registered their names, and the examinations were held as usual in October; but, as it came to the knowledge of Government that copies of the examination papers had been improperly obtained and circulated, it was ordered that none of the candidates should be held to have satisfied the examiners. The total receipts for Government

Financial.

examinations amounted to Rs. 1,53,698, or Rs. 12,260 more than in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 1,28,700, an increase of Rs. 9,040.

402. Excluding 5 day scholars, there were at the close of the year 297 pupils in the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum against 287 at the beginning: Europeans numbered 125, and Eurasians 172. Of the 49 pupils who left during the year 11 obtained employment, 2 on railways, 2 in the Telegraph Department, and 7 in the Army; 1 joined the Medical College, Calcutta, and 4 were apprenticed at the Lawrence Asylum Press. There was a decided improvement in the general health of the pupils, the daily average number of sick falling from 13·18 to 8·21. A sixth form was opened during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,10,967, and the charges to Rs. 1,05,229. The year closed with a surplus balance of Rs. 20,096. In the female branch of the Asylum, excluding 3 day scholars, the number of pupils rose from 64 to 65, of whom 49 were Europeans and 16 Eurasians. Of the 10 girls who left the Asylum 3 entered domestic service, and 1 obtained employment as a typist. As in the male branch there was an improvement in general health, the average daily number of sick falling from 0·19 to 0·01. The receipts amounted to Rs. 22,147, and the charges to Rs. 21,168. The year opened with a deficit of Rs. 869, and closed with a surplus of Rs. 110.

Lawrence Asylum. (1903.) Male branch. Female branch.

403. The strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, was 161 both at the beginning and the close of the year, but the average strength rose from 161 to 162. Thirty pupils were discharged on completing their periods of detention. One was released on account of mental infirmity, and 2 were retransferred to jails, one being convicted of theft, and the other of grievous hurt. Thirty-three pupils were admitted, of whom 8 belonged to the criminal classes, and 6 were habitual offenders. There were 1 Brahman, 3 Muhammadans and 1 Christian among the pupils admitted. All but 4 of the pupils in the school had committed offences against property, 70 per cent. of these being cases of theft. At the close of the year 70 per cent. of the boys were not above 13 years of age. There was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys, the number of punishments falling from 132 to 97, and the number of birchings from 32 to 24: 101 boys were not punished at all, and 47 were punished only once. The mark system was continued: the average earnings of a pupil were Rs. 3–9–0 against Rs. 3–11–1 in the previous year. Seventeen boys appeared for the Primary Examination, and all passed, 11 in the first class: for the Government Technical Examinations 30 boys appeared, and 19 passed, of whom 11 were placed in the first class. The general health of the school continued to be good, though the number of cases treated in the hospital rose from 58 to 116, of which 14 were cases of chicken-pox. All the boys received systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill. Of the thirty pupils discharged during the year 24 secured employment, 2 being enlisted as buglers in the police. Only 12 per cent. of the 404 pupils discharged since the opening of the school are reported to have relapsed into evil ways. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 24,411 to Rs. 22,948, and the net expenditure from Rs. 21,099 to Rs. 19,148. The monthly cost of dieting each pupil was Rs. 2–5–8 against Rs. 2–9–5 in the previous year.

Reformatory School. (1903.)

404. The number of pupils attending the drawing classes of the School of Arts on 31st March 1904 was 317 against 316 in the previous year: the average daily attendance rose from 75 to 79. All the pupils paid fees except 4 certificated teachers of aided schools, who were specially exempted by the Director of Public Instruction. Among them were 223 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 38 Native Christians: 276 had passed no general educational examination. For the Government Technical Examinations in drawing, designing, painting, modelling and engraving 245 pupils appeared, and 137 passed: the results were very good in all subjects except drawing, but in geometrical drawing they were very poor. The number of apprentices in the industrial classes fell from 135 to 117: the decrease was due entirely to a fall in the number of unpaid apprentices, many of whom left the school when the aluminium department was closed. The number of candidates from the school who appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in industrial subjects fell from 135 to 76, and the number who passed from 76 to 52. Eighteen candidates passed examinations for technical teachers' certificates against 11 in the previous year.

School of Arts, Madras.

405. The aluminium department was closed in September, and its business transferred to the Indian Aluminium Company. The sales from April to September amounted to Rs. 1,19,000, which was considerably more than the sales of any previous 6 months. The department had been in existence for about 6 years,

Industrial Departments.

during which the expenditure, excluding wages, had been Rs. 8,89,769, and the receipts Rs. 9,19,350. The wages paid to workmen during the period amounted to Rs. 1,93,478. The net cost of the department was therefore Rs. 1,63,898. While the department was maintained, about 600 artizans were taught to work in aluminium, a metal with which they had no previous acquaintance, and which required much more skill and care to manipulate than the brass and copper in which many of them had been working. Incidentally they were shown by practical experience that mechanical aids and the use of the most effective labour-saving machinery did not kill their trade, and they were taught to replace the wasteful wax moulds used by the metal-workers of Southern India by fixed patterns. The work turned out by the wood-working department during the year was valued at Rs. 12,450: the great variety of articles made provided excellent opportunities of instruction for the apprentices. The weaving department was still in an experimental stage, and its operations were restricted under the orders of Government. It has been found that the shuttle can be thrown more rapidly by the fly shuttle arrangement than by hand, but it is doubtful whether the advantage thus gained is not more than counterbalanced by the extra time and care necessary in preparing the warps for this method of weaving. A new department was opened for chrome tanning in order to introduce better tanned leather for water buckets used in well irrigation.

General and Financial.

406. The library was improved by the additions of 99 books on art and industrial subjects at a cost of Rs. 539. The fees received during the year amounted to Rs. 4,332. The cash sales in all the departments amounted to Rs. 19,703. The net expenditure on the school was Rs. 33,956 against Rs. 33,991 in the previous year, excluding the profits shown in the aluminium department in that year.

General.

407. The year was on the whole one of satisfactory educational progress. A slight decline in collegiate education was more than counterbalanced by an advance in all other stages of instruction, which was specially marked in the primary stage. This was due probably to the full payment of grants-in-aid as in the previous year. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received for the appointment of additional Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the improvement of the Provincial Educational Service. Orders were passed for the reorganization of the Government girls' schools, and 9 new schools of this class were opened during the year. The appointment of 6 agricultural teachers to be attached to training schools was sanctioned. The scale of scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows was revised, and the number increased. In July a conference of inspecting officers and representative managers was held, at which a large number of resolutions were passed which dealt with the remodelling of training schools: among the recommendations were the extension of the course for primary school teachers from 1 to 2 years, the institution of an admission examination, the postponement of the final examination of students in teaching power to the end of a probationary period of 3 years' practical experience in teaching after passing the written test, the improvement of stipends and the gradual conversion of practising schools into model primary schools. A scheme for the reorganization of training schools on the lines indicated by the conference was drawn up and submitted to Government. Pending sanction for this scheme, a special fifth standard course of general instruction for primary grade teachers was introduced in the Teachers' College and a few training schools as an experimental measure. Efforts were also made to improve the pay of primary school teachers, one of the main objects of the department being to improve the quality of primary education by securing better teachers for primary schools.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1903–1904.)

Educational Library and Museum.

408. The Educational Library and Museum were open for inspection throughout the year. Besides the usual contributions of new books, chiefly text-books for schools presented by the various publishing firms, a number of coloured charts of botanical, zoological and other subjects were received.

Connemara Public Library.

409. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library was 16,055 against 14,829 in the previous year, and the number of volumes issued 19,635 against 18,717. Four hundred and four standard works were added to the library, of which 304 were purchased and the remainder presented.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

410. The number of manuscripts added to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library was 216 against 236 in the previous year: of these 113 were presented, 58 were purchased, and the remainder either transcribed or restored. More than three-fourths of the additions, which were all valuable, were in Sanskrit, and more than half related to religion. Fair progress was made in the preparation of the descriptive catalogue of Tamil manuscripts, but there was some delay in the work of printing the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, which had been completed in 1901–1902. The amount spent on the collection, transcription and preservation of manuscripts and on contingent charges was Rs. 1,027. The number of visitors to the library rose from 1,449 to 2,748. The great increase was due partly to the opening of the library for the first time on Sundays and partly to the fact that an unusually large number of readers came to Madras in the Christmas holidays. The number of manuscripts consulted rose from 1,867 to 3,132. About 29,000 *granthas* were copied and supplied to European and Indian scholars at their own expense.

Other Libraries and Museums.

411. All colleges were provided with libraries. Of 567 secondary schools for boys 508 had libraries, and of 195 similar schools for girls 177 had libraries. In the case of primary schools better provision was made for girls than boys, for, while 185 out of 811 girls' schools had libraries, only 451 out of 19,246 boys' schools were provided with them, and these were chiefly schools intended for Europeans or Native Christians. Altogether of 21,008 educational institutions there were 1,454 in which provision was made for general reading against 1,321 out of 20,337 in the previous year. There were museums in most of the professional institutions in Madras and in a few of the training and industrial schools in the mufassal.

Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.

412. Most colleges and a large number of secondary schools had reading-rooms and received aid from public funds towards the purchase of European periodicals. Teachers' associations fell in number from 175 to 164, but the total number of members rose from 4,293 to 4,862. The number of registered literary associations and reading-rooms was 24 against 23 in the previous year, and the number of members 8,299 against 7,172: the number of unregistered reading-rooms and literary societies attached to colleges and schools fell from 266 to 254, and their strength from 41,092 to 29,906.

Periodicals. (1903.)

413. The number of periodicals, including magazines and reviews, published in the Presidency during 1903 was 174. The number of English periodicals was 56, of which 4 were discontinued during the year and 12 were newly started or revived: 45 of the English periodicals were published in Madras, and 4 of them were general newspapers issued daily. Tamil and Anglo-Tamil periodicals numbered 59, of which 15 were discontinued during the year and 12 newly started or revived: 27 were published in Madras, including 1 daily newspaper. The number of Telugu and Anglo-Telugu periodicals was 33, of which 11 were discontinued and 5 newly started during the year: 11 were published in Madras. Ten Malayalam and Anglo-Malayalam periodicals, 10 Urdu, 4 Canarese, 1 Uriya and 1 German periodical were also published: all the Urdu periodicals and 2 of those in Canarese were published in Madras. At the close of the year the total number of periodicals being published was 141.

Registration of Books. (1903.)

414. The number of books and pamphlets published was 859 against 813 in the previous year, but was below the number in 1900 and 1901. Including 358 periodicals other than newspapers, the total number of original works issued during the year was 1,113, besides 76 republications and 28 translations. The number of works published in English was 459, in Tamil 317, in Telugu 229 and in Sanskrit 94: there was an increase in English, Tamil, Canarese and Uriya works and a decrease in Telugu, Hindustani and Sanskrit. In subject 315 works dealt with religion, 185 with language, 77 with law, and 98 were poetical. The number of works for which copyright was registered increased from 341 to 363, including 13 Government publications entered free of charge. There was 1 prosecution for violation of the Registration Act (XXV of 1867) and 2 for the publication of obscene literature.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

415. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1903-1904.)

Government Museum. Visitors.

416. The number of visitors to the Government Museum increased from 769,144 to 871,127. The number of visitors on Sundays was 141,716, and the number of gosha female visitors who came to the museum on the Saturdays set apart for them was 9,237. The total expenditure was Rs. 37,190 against Rs. 38,218 in the previous year.

Ethnography.

417. The Superintendent of Ethnography made a prolonged tour in Mysore with the primary object of continuing his researches into the character of the Canarese cranium. The work was carried on under conditions of considerable difficulty, as the natives mistook the Superintendent for a recruiting sergeant, bent on seizing them for employment in South Africa or for the Somali war, and fled from village to village at his approach. But in spite of this opposition he was able to record the measurements of nearly 1,000 subjects belonging to 19 different classes. A bulletin, Volume V, No. 1, dealing with the vision of the Urális and Sholagas, marriage customs in Southern India, the Pulayans and hook-swinging was issued. A number of interesting exhibits were added to the ethnological section of the museum. Three paintings by native artists were added to the loan collection in the art and industrial section, and a monograph on wood-carving in Southern India was published. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey and the Government Epigraphist were appointed Honorary Assistant Superintendents of the museum. Besides the addition of important archæological exhibits from other districts a magnificent collection of prehistoric and ancient bronzes, iron weapons and implements, gold ornaments, pottery and human bones excavated under the direction of the Superintendent of Archæological Survey at various sites in the Tinnevelly district was received. The most important additions to the numismatics section were gold Roman coins of the Emperors Theodosius, Leo, Zeno, Anastasius, Marcianus and Justinus, which were found at Puthenkavoo, Travancore. The section in which economic products are grouped according to their uses was considerably enlarged. Several groups of products were added, notably a collection of about 60 South Indian vegetable oils with the seeds, etc., from which they are derived. Several important additions were also made to the mineral and natural history sections.

Art.

Archæology.

Numismatics.

Economics and Botany.

Meteorology. Weather Observations.

418. There were 4 second-class observatories and 15 third-class observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter. Of these the third-class observatory at Secunderabad was closed on 1st January, as a second-class observatory had been established at Hyderabad (Deccan) by the Government of His Highness the Nizam. The daily weather report from Hyderabad was included in the Madras daily weather report from the date on which the Secunderabad observatory was closed. Various new instruments were supplied to the Dodabetta, Ootacamund, Negapatam and Salem observatories. With the exception of Secunderabad observations were recorded regularly at all the observatories. Meteorological observations were also recorded at the Kodaikánal and Madras observatories and at the Periyakulam meteorological station at the foot of the Palni hills attached to the Kodaikánal observatory. Awards for storm reports or special observations were granted to 7 observers during the year. The daily weather report was issued to 42 Government officials in Madras and to 58 in the mufassal besides a few private subscribers.

Rain-recording Stations.

419. Three new rain-recording stations were opened in the Madura district, and one in the Salem district was temporarily closed, as the rain-gauge was stolen and a new site had to be selected. The number of stations, excluding observatories, at the close of the year was 435, of which 374 were within the Presidency, and the remainder in Native States. Of the rain-gauges within the Presidency 336 or 90 per cent. were inspected during the year.

Astronomy. (1903.)

Kodaikánal Observatory.

420. At the Kodaikánal observatory a new building was in progress for the accommodation of a spectroheliograph and connected instruments for obtaining photographs of the sun in monochromatic light. A corrugated iron case for the photo-heliograph was brought from Madras and temporarily adapted for use. A second room was constructed below the anemometer tower to contain a Dine's pressure tube anemometer. New quarters for some of the subordinate staff were also completed. The work of the year consisted mainly of observations in solar physics, including observations of sun-spot spectra and the sun's prominences and chromosphere and solar photography, besides meteorological, seismological and magnetic observations. Sun-spot spectra were observed on 114 days. Complete records of sun-spots, *faculæ*, prominences and magnetic disturbances for each month were forwarded to the Director-General of Indian Observatories. The Milne seismograph was in continuous action throughout the year. Kodaikánal being one of the base stations for the Magnetic Survey of India, complete magnetic records were taken visually with the magnetometer and dip circle and by continuous photographic registration with a Watson magnetograph recording horizontal intensity and declination. For the library 523 books, periodicals and pamphlets were received during the year.

Madras Observatory.

421. At the Madras Observatory astronomical observations were as usual directed solely to the determination of time and involved the observation of 428 clock stars and 80 azimuth stars besides 93 determinations of level and collimation. In addition to the other time-signals a daily series of signals terminating at 8 A.M. was transmitted to Colombo from 14th February onwards. The time gun at Fort St. George was fired correctly on 709 occasions out of 730, the percentage of success being 97·1 against 95·1 in the previous year. The time ball at the Port Office, Madras, failed at both 1 and 2 P.M. on 2 days and at 1 P.M. on a third day.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1903-1904.)

[*Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Madras and Coorg for the year 1903-1904 and G.O., No. 678, Public, dated the 12th August 1904.*]

Archæology.
Excavations.

422. The excavations of prehistoric sites in the Tinnevelly district, which were in progress in the previous year, were continued. Preliminary excavations were also made in several villages of the district to ascertain the nature of remains. Altogether over 3,000 prehistoric articles were found including gold, bronze, iron, pottery and bones. The objects discovered were taken to the Government Museum, Madras, where they were partly unpacked and arranged. The Collector of Cuddapah having reported the discovery of some important Jain relics at Danavulapadu on the bank of the Pennar, 5 miles east of Jammalamadugu, excavation was sanctioned and partially carried out with the result that some buried Jain shrines, statues, sculptures and inscriptions were found.

Vijayanagar survey.

423. The survey of the country surrounding Vijayanagar was continued, and an area of about 50 square miles including 8 villages and 2,770 fields was surveyed. It was not possible to finish the work, as the necessary maps of certain villages were not available.

Conservation.

424. The Superintendent, Archæological Survey, made extensive tours in connection with the conservation of ancient monuments. The sanction of Government was obtained for repairs to 5 temples at Conjeeveram and to the escarp wall of the fort at Tanjore, and also for the preservation of the ancient monuments at Mahabalipuram. Estimates for the conservation of monuments received from Superintending and Executive Engineers were examined by the Superintendent. Eighteen buildings were added to the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation. The conservation of the old town wall of Madras was still under consideration.

Expenditure.

425. The expenditure in connection with the Archæological Survey was Rs. 24,127 against Rs. 17,359 in the previous year. These figures do not include Rs. 24,089 spent on the repairs and conservation of ancient monuments.

Epigraphy.
Inscriptions copied.

426. During the year nearly 800 inscriptions were copied under the direction of the Government Epigraphist in Madras and in the North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Madura, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly districts, but only 617 of these were examined: 300 inscriptions were transcribed. A number of temples under repair were visited, and inscriptions which were threatened with destruction were copied.

Publications.

427. Parts vii and viii of volume VII of the *Epigraphia Indica* were published, the expenditure from the Imperial grant for this purpose during the year being Rs. 903. The second part of volume III of *South Indian Inscriptions* was also issued.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

428. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1903–1904.)

Church of England.

429. On the 31st March 1904 there were 243 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras: of these 44 were officers of the Ecclesiastical department, viz., 33 chaplains and 11 clergymen receiving allowances from Government, 40 were European missionaries, 3 were English clergymen ministering to English congregations, and 156 were native clergymen. During the year 7 natives were ordained deacons, and 1 European and 4 natives were ordained priests. Twenty clergymen received licenses to officiate in the diocese as chaplains, missionaries or native pastors. The Bishop of Madras was absent on leave from the 18th April 1903 to the 10th November 1903. During his absence the diocese was administered by the Archdeacon of Madras as the Bishop's Commissary. The Right Rev. Samuel Morley resigned the Bishopric of Tinnevelly and Madura from the 28th October 1903, when the Commission issued by the Bishop of Madras on the 12th October 1899, under which Bishop Morley had acted, terminated. The Bishop of Madras thereupon resumed episcopal charge of the Tinnevelly and Madura districts.

Voluntary contributions.

430. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese amounted to Rs. 1,54,441. In addition to this further sums of Rs. 17,081 for the erection of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute at Secunderabad and Rs. 5,707-7-5 for the Diocesan House of Mercy were collected during the year.

Church of Scotland.

431. The establishment of the Church of Scotland maintained by Government consisted of 4 chaplains, including the Presidency Senior Chaplain.

STATIONERY. (1903–1904.)

[*G.O., No. 510, Financial, dated the 8th August 1904.*]

Stationery.

Receipts.

432. The value of the stock with the Stationery Department at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,93,580, of which English stores represented Rs. 4,78,979. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 5,17,307 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 2,60,859 were received, making a total of Rs. 7,78,166 against Rs. 8,37,842 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 1,91,118 in the Indian stores received, as some of the writing paper and all the printing, badami, and cartridge paper was procured from Indian mills.

Issues.

433. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 7,06,138 against Rs. 6,69,240 in the previous year. Of the total the English stores issued were valued at Rs. 6,27,410, and the Indian stores at Rs. 78,728. The value of stores issued to Imperial departments decreased from Rs. 20,886 to Rs. 16,299, as there had been an

unusually large demand from the Postal Department in the previous year; but there was an increase from Rs. 5,94,020 to Rs. 6,25,959 in the issues to Provincial departments, which was due mainly to unusual demands for lithographic paper for field measurements from the Revenue Survey Department and for drawing and section paper from investigating parties under Civil Works and to larger issues of typewriters and accessories. At the close of the year there was a balance of English stores valued at Rs. 3,68,876 and of Indian stores valued at Rs. 1,96,732.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1903–1904.)

Financial.

434. The total receipts of the Government Press increased from Rs. 63,275 to Rs. 69,783, of which Rs. 42,304 were received by payment and Rs. 27,389 by book adjustment. The expenditure was Rs. 3,48,338 against Rs. 3,00,148 in the previous year, but the debit against the Press was reduced to Rs. 3,43,052 by deducting the cost of printing and binding work done for the Postal, Telegraph and Census Departments. The principal difference from the preceding year was an increase under piece and temporary establishments, overtime and contingencies in the press and machine departments with a corresponding increase in the number of impressions struck. The selling value of copies of Acts and publications in stock at the close of the year, excluding Law Reports, gazettes and stock forms, was Rs. 1,24,330 against Rs. 1,17,999 at the commencement.

Publications.

435. The number of copies of each monthly part of the *Indian Law Reports, Madras Series*, printed in 1903 was 5,900 : of these 2,174 copies were issued to officials, 2,930 to subscribers for the complete series, 44 to subscribers for the Madras Series only, 500 to Calcutta for reserve stock, and 252 were retained for sale. The receipts for the year were Rs. 17,468 and the charges Rs. 10,009 against Rs. 16,833 and Rs. 9,221 respectively for 1902. At the end of the year there were 1,599 officials on the official distribution list of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of whom 1,289 received the complete gazette and 310 parts only ; of subscribers 192 received the complete gazette and 155 parts only. The subscriptions to the gazette and its supplements during 1903–1904 amounted to Rs. 4,488, sales to Rs. 245, and advertisements to Rs. 1,912 ; the value of gazettes supplied to officials taken at subscribers' rates was Rs. 22,565, making a total of Rs. 29,210. The charges were Rs. 22,323 for printing and binding and Rs. 9,166 for paper, or a total of Rs. 31,495 against Rs. 31,550 in 1902–1903. There were 14 agents for the sale of Madras Government publications, of whom only 9 obtained copies : their sales amounted to Rs. 1,932, and the commission earned to Rs. 644.

Plant and Stores.

436. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 6,25,337, which included Rs. 80,000, the value of the electric plant introduced in July 1903. This electrical plant was obtained to improve the lighting and also to give power in several departments for which the steam engine was not suitable. The installation consisted of 2 water-tube boilers, 3 steam dynamos, 9 motors of various sizes for driving the machinery, 1 constant current transformer for electrotyping, 523 lamps and 4 fans. Two thousand galleys, 11 galley-racks, 2,160 type-boxes, 3 double royal printing machines, 1 century printing machine, 3 platen machines, 1 royal printing machine, 1 envelope-punching machine, 1 circular sawing machine, 1 ticket-printing machine, 1 stabbing machine, 1 thread-stitching and knotting machine, 1 back-rounding machine, 1 stereo-casting box, 1 routing machine, 1 kerning machine and 1 bench drill were added to the plant from a special grant sanctioned for the purpose. Out of the budget allotment for the year were obtained 1 double crown printing machine and 2 super-royal presses for the Ootacamund Branch Press, and 1 arming press and 1 multiple paging machine for the Government Press. The cost of plant received from England was Rs. 38,543 against Rs. 8,277 in the previous year. The value of stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 64,350, the receipts were Rs. 94,833, and the issues Rs. 1,01,515, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,668 at the end of the year.

Printing and Binding.

437. Work was undertaken for 268 offices and departments. In addition to the usual reports, Acts, proceedings, etc. 20 books and larger works were printed during the year. The total cost of the printing done amounted to Rs. 2,79,757 against Rs. 2,73,899 in the preceding year. The composing work comprised

106,926 solid pages, 18,518 half tabular and 15,715 full tabular pages with 16,731 remade-up pages; of the solid pages 47,604 were proceedings of Government, and of these 8,709 pages were notes to proceedings. Reduced to an equivalent of pica solid foolscap folio on the usual basis, this gives a total of 221,480 pages with 61,604,109 impressions, the net result of a decrease of 1,235 pages and 1,818,994 impressions at the Government Press, and an increase of 879 pages and 3,884,617 impressions at the Penitentiary Branch. If a strike had not occurred in the fourth quarter of the year, the outturn at the Government Press would have been the highest on record. At the Government Press the cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio increased by 6 pies to As. 15-6, and the cost per 1,000 impressions by As. 1-9 to Rs. 1-6-6; but at the Penitentiary Branch there were decreases of 1 anna in the cost per page as valued and of As. 1-7 per 1,000 impressions printed in consequence of an increase in the quantity of work done. The cost of binding, ruling, and numbering, etc., was Rs. 44,895 against Rs. 43,280 in the previous year.

Type Foundry.

438. In the type foundry 1 mould, 163 punches and 135 matrices were made, and 41 matrices were renewed; 55,052 lb. of English and vernacular types, 16,506 lb. of leads, quotations and clumps, and 2,568 lb. of stereo-plates were cast, making a total of 74,126 lb. against 76,397 lb. in 1902-1903. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,493 against Rs. 24,545 in 1902-1903. The cost per pound of metal used was As. 2-7, being the same as last year, and the average cost per pound of types of all sizes was As. 4-11.

Miscellaneous.

439. In consequence of certain new rules about task-work, to which the press and machine men objected, it was found necessary to dismiss 326 permanent hands and 55 temporary hands, including book-binders and type-casters, on 2nd January 1904. During the remainder of the year private presses in Madras assisted the Government Press, and work was also sent to Calcutta, Bombay and Simla. For a time as many as 150 prisoners worked daily in the Government Press as press and machine men, and men were engaged from Rangoon and Colombo. At the end of the year the number of persons employed was 870 against 1,094 at the close of the previous year, excluding 288 convicts in the Penitentiary Branch; the establishment consisted of 5 Europeans, 50 Eurasians, 582 Hindus, 25 Muhammadans, 136 Native Christians and 72 others. At the Government Press the average monthly piecework earnings of compositors were Rs. 14-11-8 against Rs. 14-9-8 in 1902-1903. At the Penitentiary Branch 17 prisoner compositors were employed throughout the year: their average earnings were Rs. 7-6-3 against Rs. 8-8-7.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1903-1904.)

440. The estimated value of the work done in the District Presses was Rs. 87,381 against Rs. 89,566 in 1902-1903. The chief variation occurred in Malabar, where the value of the work fell from Rs. 9,246 to Rs. 6,470. The total receipts rose from Rs. 16,317 to Rs. 17,403. The charges fell from Rs. 69,904 to Rs. 60,941: the most marked variations were the decreases in Coimbatore, from Rs. 6,022 to Rs. 2,650, and in Malabar, from Rs. 7,688 to Rs. 4,297. The charges on account of each press were less than the estimated value of work done except in the Nilgiris, where the estimated value of the work done was Rs. 609, while the charges were Rs. 3,059.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1903.)

[*G.O., No. 450, Public, dated the 21st May 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VIII. Medico-Legal Investigations.*]

General.

441. The total number of examinations made by the Chemical Examiner's Department was 2,418, or 63 more than in the previous year. There was a small increase in both branches of the work, medico-legal and miscellaneous.

Medico-legal Investigations.

Human poisoning.

442. The number of cases of suspected human poisoning in which examinations were made was 165 against 153 in 1902, and the number of articles examined 1,029 against 949. The percentage of detection fell from 72·5 to 57·57; but in cases of suspected poisoning the discovery that no poison is present may be as valuable

as its detection. Poison was detected in 95 cases, in which 313 persons were affected and 76 died. In 58 of these cases the poison found was inorganic: in 30 cases compounds of arsenic alone were found, in 13 compounds of mercury alone, in 5 mixed compounds of arsenic and mercury, in 6 mixtures of arsenic and mercury with organic compounds, in 1 copper sulphate and aconitine, in 1 sulphuric acid, in 1 nitric acid, and in 1 bangle-glass powder. Single organic poisons were detected in 34 cases, and multiple organic poisons in 3. Aconite was detected in a larger number of cases than usual: in 11 cases it was found alone, in 1 with opium, in 1 with strychnine, and in 6 with inorganic poisons. There were 7 cases of dhatura poisoning, 1 in which dhatura was combined with *Cannabis Indica*, and 1 in which *Cannabis Indica* alone was employed. Opium and morphine were detected in 9 cases, chiefly accidental and suicidal, strychnine in 2 cases of suicide, in which an infusion of *Nux vomica* leaves had been drunk, and oleander juice in 3 cases of suicide. There were 84 cases of animal poisoning for examination against 95 in the previous year; but the number of animals killed rose from 56 to 66, and the number of articles for examination from 302 to 310. The percentage of detection was 82·14. The work of examining stains has gradually increased. The number of articles examined was 340 relating to 92 cases against 300 articles relating to 75 cases in the previous year; but these figures do not convey any accurate idea of the work performed, as the actual number of stains separately examined is many times the number of articles received. The percentage of detection, 85·87, was even better than in the previous year. There were 6 miscellaneous medico-legal cases: in 2 cases bones were received for identification, 2 related to the offence of counterfeiting coin, 1 to cheating by offering for sale as gold an alloy of zinc and copper, and 1 to vitriol throwing.

Animal poisoning.

Stains

Miscellaneous Examinations.

443. The number of miscellaneous examinations made was 711 against 687 in the previous year. Nearly a quarter of this work was for the Customs Department, and included the analysis of kerosine-oil, calcium carbide, explosives, spirits and paints. Almost another quarter of the work in this branch consisted of the examination of water for the Military Department, jails and municipalities. Fifty samples of explosives were analysed for the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Salt, wood-naphtha and opium were examined for the Board of Revenue, medicines and electric batteries for the Medical Stores, battery materials for the Telegraph Department, silt water and cement for the Public Works Department, and inks and sealing wax for the Stationery Department.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1903–1904.)*

[*G.Os., Nos. 888, Public, dated the 3rd November 1904, and 543, Public, dated the 23rd June 1904.*]

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1903.)

444. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital and the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed as usual by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry, amounted to Rs. 20,609, of which Rs. 10,637 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,793 were realized from invested funds, and Rs. 3,178 from private subscriptions, donations and miscellaneous sources. The income of the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 4,037 as in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,368 were spent in the relief of paupers, and Rs. 1–13–0 on miscellaneous expenses. Excluding these charges, the expenditure on all the institutions amounted to Rs. 18,271 against Rs. 20,115 in the previous year. In the Depot Choultry the average daily number of paupers fell from 68·37 to 42·38, and, though the average cost of feeding rose from As. 1–2¼ to As. 1–5 a day in consequence of higher contract rates for food-grains, the expenditure on the choultry decreased from Rs. 4,726 to Rs. 3,581. In the Native Infirmary the average daily number of patients fell from 99·06 to 90·47, and in spite of an increase from As. 2–9½ to As. 3–0¼ in the average cost of feeding the expenditure fell from Rs. 9,804 to Rs. 8,921. In the Foundling Asylum the daily average number of children

* The information about the institutions managed by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry relates to the calendar year 1903: the remaining paragraphs of the article relate to the official year 1903–1904.

increased from 6·07 to 7·24: the average daily cost fell from 10¾ pies to 9½ pies, but the expenditure was Rs. 133 against Rs. 119 in the previous year. The number of women admitted to Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital increased from 812 to 938, but was still 51 less than in 1901 and 403 less than in 1900: the average cost of dieting rose from Rs. 1-12-11½ to Rs. 2-1-0, and the expenditure from Rs. 4,367 to Rs. 4,631. In the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry the average daily number of in-door paupers was 30·8 against 32·19 in the previous year, and the number of out-door paupers 116·6 against 116·1: the average cost of relieving each pauper fell from As. 1-7¾ to As. 1-6.

Triplicane Langarkhana.

445. At the close of the year there were 4 inmate paupers in the Triplicane Langarkhana; 7 paupers were receiving monthly money doles, 196 were receiving a monthly allowance of raw rice, and 104 were receiving cooked food daily. The average daily numbers in the different classes were 2·99, 7·83, 200·08 and 104·91 respectively. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,494 against Rs. 5,039 in the previous year: the difference was due mainly to a reduction in the servants' wages and the fall in the price of rice, but there was also a slight decrease in the average number of paupers on the roll. The average cost of each pauper fell from Rs. 1-4-1 a month to Rs. 1-3-0.

Miscellaneous.

446. Excluding hospitals, dispensaries and asylums for lunatics and lepers, there were 3,315 charitable institutions in the Presidency with a total income of over Rs. 12½ lakhs. Of these institutions 1,729 were maintained entirely by the general public, whose contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions, and endowments in land and money amounted to about Rs. 6 lakhs; 354 institutions were supported entirely by Government at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs; 641 others costing nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public; the maintenance of the remaining 591 institutions, which cost over Rs. 2¼ lakhs, devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. There were 2,407 institutions intended for travellers, who were provided with accommodation and in most cases with food or raw rice and other necessary supplies: of these 932 choultries were devoted exclusively to Hindus, 61 to Muhammadans, and 6 to Europeans, while the remaining 1,408 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 338 institutions were maintained: 258 were restricted to Hindus, 15 to Muhammadans, and 5 to Europeans and East Indians, the remaining 60 being open to all classes. There were 559 institutions exclusively devoted to the feeding and accommodation of Brahmins and Bairagis. There were also 9 institutions for orphans, 1 for Rajput boys and girls, and 1 in which food was served to persons afflicted with leprosy, loss of vision or defective hearing. The total number of persons aided at all the charitable institutions was 13,345,721 against 13,042,937 in the previous year, and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 45,849, or 1 per thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1903-1904.)

447. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the year was 6,159: the total number of appointments in superior service was 41,772, and the percentage of Muhammadans was therefore 14·5 against 14·8 in the previous year and 15·4 in 1901-1902. From these figures are excluded all appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year or less, as such appointments are not included in superior service. According to the census of 1901 the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·42, so that numerically Muhammadans held more than a proportionate share of appointments. But this disproportion existed only in the lower grades. Of appointments on Rs. 120 a year or less Muhammadans held 23·5 per cent., but in the higher grades their share of appointments decreases rapidly. Of appointments from Rs. 121 to Rs. 250 they held 8·5 per cent., from Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 4·8 per cent., from Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 4·5 per cent., from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,500 6·3 per cent., from Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 5,000 3·3 per cent., and above Rs. 5,000 only 1·07 per cent.

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